WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate to fresh winds, mostly southerly and westerly, unsettled and mild with showers.

Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, unsettled and mild with showers.

The Daily Colonist.

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CHINESE UNDER EXCLUSION RULE

New Interpretation of Recent Order-in-Council Would Make Possible Its Application to All but Japanese.

SOME ANXIETY OVER ARRIVAL OF HINDUS

Tariff Announcement in Budget Speech Gives Politicians Food for Thought—Positions of Two Parties.

OTTAWA, April 18.—A new interpretation of the recent order-in-council prohibiting the entrance into British Columbia of all artisans and laborers has been made here. It was thought at first that owing to the Chinese Act, the order-in-council did not affect the entrance of Chinamen. However, after a close scrutiny of the legal aspects of the question, it has been decided that under the present regulations the Government can, if it so desires, exclude all newcomers from China, and in view of the recent racial difficulties in British Columbia the Government may avail itself of this interpretation. The only nation now excluded from the provisions of the order are Japanese cases covered by the treaty arrangements with that country.

Hindu Party

Ottawa is awaiting with considerable interest and some anxiety the arrival of the steamer which has sailed from Shanghai with 400 Hindus who, it is claimed, will endeavor to test the legality of the recent Canadian orders-in-council as to their rights as British subjects.

The steamer is expected to arrive at Victoria about May 1, and orders have been sent to the Coast to prohibit the entry of the immigrants if they are entering in contravention of the present regulation.

Owing to the present feeling at the Coast with regard to Orientals generally there is some fear here that trouble might arise.

Tariff Changes

Between the tariff announcements and the Western freight rates judgment the politicians at Ottawa have been given plenty of time to think over and digest during the Easter holidays. Both were compromises, and both will not please the extremists. The freetraders, the low tariff men and the Prairie Provinces will certainly not be altogether satisfied with the tariff changes. On the other hand the Eastern manufacturers are not enthusiastic over the reductions in agricultural implements. That the tariff changes as a whole have been formulated with a view to meeting national needs and the general requirements of the country is undoubted. The Prairie Province Conservatives wanted a cut to at least 10 per cent in all agricultural implements. However, in the end they were glad enough to get what they did, and will come back for more next time.

Liberal Inconsistencies

While the Liberals are now advocating free agricultural implements, their own action during their sixteen years of power is their greatest handicap. It will be hard for them to persuade the country to take them seriously. They talked free implements as vigorously before 1896 as today, and yet 2½ per cent was the greatest reduction they ever granted. The Conservatives, on the other hand, frankly protectionist, and elected on that policy, have a record of achievement which is in striking contrast to the Liberal promises. In 1878 the duty on implements was 35 per cent. Before the Conservatives went out of power this was reduced to 20 per cent. The Liberal reduction was only 2½ per cent, and now the Conservatives make a cut again of 5 per cent. A reduction of 20 per cent against 2½ per cent is the record of the two parties.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

WORK FOR THE BLIND

Conference at Washington Reviews Efforts of Humanitarian Organizations and Offers Suggestions

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Workers for the blind from all over the country gathered in conference here yesterday, reviewed with praise the endeavors of humanitarian organizations of the United States and Canada for the prevention of blindness and to assist in the uplift of those so afflicted. "Right living" was characterized as the most important form of prevention, and "enforced idleness" was declared to be the worst cruelty that could be inflicted upon a blind person.

C. M. Abbott, secretary of the New York Commission for the Blind, told of the establishment of information bureaus, where the blind are taugh to use their hands and earn money. He condemned the sale of cheap eyeglasses, and said a commission would soon be appointed to investigate sight destruction.

E. P. Moreford, of Brooklyn, declared that enforced idleness was the torture of the blind. He urged that steps be taken to ascertain the principal cause of blindness and to disseminate the information among the people.

There were many other speakers.

Sentenced to Be Hanged

BATTLEFORD, Sask., April 18.—Brought into court in the arms of two burly mounted policemen, John Peter Hansen, a semi-paralyzed farmer, was tried for the murder of his brother-in-law, Edward Warren, and found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged at Prince Albert jail on July 16. The invalid, suspecting his wife of infidelity with the murdered man, shot him with a gun as he lay on the floor, where all three slept at Fort Pitt, Sask.

Commander Evans, Who Tells of Captain Scott's Heroic Death

A dinner party given in the hut in honor of Captain Scott on his forty-third birthday, Scott sits at the head of the table.

An open-air observatory, Lieutenant Evans observing an occultation of Jupiter, June 8, 1911.

Typical camping scene on the Plateau, 150 miles from the Pole

COMMANDER EVANS C.B., R.N. in Antarctic Kit

THIS PROVINCE LARGEST GAINER

View Taken by Railway Expert of Recent Freight Rate Decision—Need of More Facilities in the West.

OTTAWA, April 18.—The freight rates decision of the Railway Commission is a compromise between the extreme Western view and the view of the railroads. The discrimination between East and West, of which the West so bitterly complained, continues, but there is a readjustment of Western freight rates which will be of decided advantage to Western Canada.

The three far Western Provinces will be the greatest gainers, despite the fact that the inquiry was initiated by Manitoba. The Manitoba standard rate, which has been the lowest, is made the basis for all three Provinces except with a little higher rate continued on the Pacific Coast. Western town tariffs are also considerably lowered, while on a number of class tariffs there are reductions.

Benefit to This Province

A railway expert, who has gone thoroughly into the tariffs said that, although it did not appear on the surface, British Columbia was really the biggest gainer of any of the Western Provinces by the reduction in freight tariffs.

A feature of the report which was not emphasized in the wired reports is the examination which the commissioners made into the question of railway facilities in the West and the duplication of lines.

The report adds that after an investigation the commissioners are convinced that, although there is much duplication of facilities, the existing railway mileage in Western Canada is inadequate.

Companies and Shippers

The judgment sums up this point: "Railway extension is of immediate interest to the distributing centres of the West, as every addition to the railway network widens the consuming area. On the other hand, the farmer who already has railway facilities is not interested in the providing of railway facilities for competing farmers. Extensions into new territory should be made at the risk of the company rather than at the expense of shippers on the old lines. At the same time, consideration must be given to the necessity of enabling railways to obtain additional capital. Extensions of service, betterment of facilities, and the enlargement of terminals have from time to time to be met, often in the old settled districts of the country. As a matter of public policy, railway rates should be rates of such a character as to attract investment and to render the railway securities marketable."

Paris and King George

PARIS, April 18.—The procession that will be formed upon the arrival of King George, was fully rehearsed yesterday along the Boulevard St. Germaine. The police have been taking definite steps to prevent anarchists or suffragette activities, but now a new element of possible embarrassment has arisen. The milliners, who form a very important group in Paris, threaten to make a demonstration during the King's visit as a protest against the prohibition of the importation of feathers into the United Kingdom, which they complain has caused very serious injury to their trade.

LARGE HOTEL ON FIRE

Costly Structure at Pasadena Apparently Doomed to Destruction—No Guests in Danger

PASADENA, Cal., April 18.—Fire which broke out late tonight in the Hotel Maryland, one of the finest hotels in Southern California, bids fair to destroy the structure.

Apparently starting from a defect in the heating apparatus, in the basement, the flames soon spread through the left wing, which, at 11 o'clock, was reported almost entirely consumed.

The police and fire departments said the flames were beyond control, and the prospect was that the hotel, which cost several hundred thousand dollars, would be a heap of ashes by morning.

All the guests left the building without mishap.

CANAL IS PASSABLE

War Vessels of Ordinary Draught Can Navigate It Now—Channel for Larger Ones Easily Dredged

PANAMA, April 18.—A prominent canal official, when asked to describe the present condition of the canal as to passage of warships through the Culebra slide district, said:

"Even the largest vessel of the navy could be passed on three days' notice to the dredging force. Vessels of ordinary draught now pass the channel now, and the dredge at work today could open an absolutely adequate passage and keep open waterway, so that the whole navy, if needed, could cross to the Pacific Coast side."

"Work on the fortifications and terminals is being rushed to the limit, more than 30,000 men being on the pay-rolls. The authorities of this city, in the instance of the sone health officials, have condemned a large number of houses as unfit for habitation and have ordered the tenants to move within fifteen days.

"Energetic steps are being taken to clean the city thoroughly on account of the fear of epidemics similar to those now raging in other ports. Many complaints have been registered of late that the Panama health laws are being neglected. The new regime is determined that all sanitary laws shall be obeyed, and the local authorities will work with it."

QUEBEC CLIFF IS CRUMBLING

Another Fall of Rock Startles Residents of Champlain Street—Roadway Blocked to Traffic.

FURTHER SLIDES ARE IN PROSPECT

QUEBEC, April 18.—Almost without warning, an avalanche of rock and rubble, loosened by Thursday's thaw, crashed down the steep slope of Cape Diamond last night, blocking Champlain Street.

The place where the fall took place is close to the spot where the terrible landslide of 1889 killed fifty-four residents of this street and crushed in a row of houses under the cliff as if they had been eggshells.

Last night's occurrence has excited some alarm, as although the Dominion Government has for some time been strengthening the face of the cliff by walling it up, there still remains many dangerous masses which have but little support, and it is the opinion of engineers that unless the retaining wall is much extended, there will be more landslides and fatalities for this street, which runs along the base of the cliff between it and the water's edge.

Expedition Delayed

LONDON, April 18.—The Antarctic expedition of J. Foster Stackhouse will not sail in August, as has been announced. It is hoped, however, that arrangements may be completed for the departure of the Discovery either in November or early next year.

Scottish Orphans

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 18.—A party of eighty-nine boys, ranging from 10 to 17 years, have arrived at Fair Knowe, the Canadian centre for the orphan homes of Scotland, and will be distributed to foster homes throughout Canada at an early date.

REBEL SUCCESS NEAR MONTEREY

Federal Force of Two Thousand Defeated and Many Killed — Laredo-Monterey Railway Partly Torn Up.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 18.—Two thousand Federals under General Munoz were defeated yesterday at Salinas and the nearby town of Morales, forty miles north of Monterey, by a rebel column, according to an official report received today by General Carranza from General Pablo Gonzales.

The report says that supplies and a number of field pieces were taken, and that the Federals left 125 dead on the field. The rebels are tearing up the railroad in every direction from Monterey to prevent the arrival of Federal reinforcements.

A report from San Andreas, west of here, says that three troops of Federals have surrendered at that place.

Cutting Off Railway

JAUREZ, Mex., April 18.—A rebel force has cut the railroad between Laredo and Monterey at Morales and Salinas, towns close together, forty miles north of Monterey, according to an official report.

The report adds that there was considerable fighting which ended with the flight of the Federals from Salinas, with heavy losses. A flying column under Colonel Serviano Martinez is reported picking up fugitive Federals from the battle field of San Pedro here and there, and tearing up the railroad between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi, both of which towns are held by the Federals.

Case of E. M. Wilcox

WINNIPEG, April 18.—Sergeant Birdwhistle, of the Mounted Police at Indian Head, arrived in the city last night to take charge of E. M. Wilcox, formerly commercial traveler for the Independent Cloak Company of Toronto, who is charged with issuing worthless drafts. The amount mentioned in the warrant is $100, cashed by a general merchant of Indian Head. Other charges may, however, be preferred against Wilcox by Calgary and Fort William merchants. Wilcox will be taken to Indian Head for trial.

ALLEGED GANG OF THIEVES

Bavarian Nobleman, His Wife and Four Others Arrested in Paris—Wanted in Several Countries

PARIS, April 18.—Count Maximillain von Montgelas, a Bavarian nobleman, and four persons who were with him, were arrested in broad daylight after a hot chase on the boulevards, and charged with attempting to steal jewels valued at $120,000 from a jeweler's salesman.

The Countess von Montgelas, who is the divorced wife of an Austrian officer, also was arrested after a search of her apartments, disclosing a large quantity of property, which the police say was stolen. All those taken into custody with the count and countess are foreigners.

The police declare they are probably one of the most redoubtable bands of cosmopolitan thieves, and the British and American Governments have issued warrants for the arrest of their leader, the count, who is wanted on a number of charges.

HOUSE-TENT DYNAMITED

Attempt Made on Lives of Timber Company's Superintendent and His Wife in Oregon

SCAPPOOSE, Ore., April 18.—A charge of dynamite set off at midnight last night under the house-tent of J. H. Gilmore, superintendent of the Nehalem Timber & Logging Co., and his wife, as they lay asleep, wrecked the structure and blew the couple high into the air. Mrs. Gilmore alighting on wreckage and being seriously injured. Gilmore escaped with a few bruises, the heavy mattress on which they lay probably saving both from immediate death.

This is the third recent attempt on the life of Gilmore, one being made by fire and two by dynamite.

The sheriff's theory is that foreign laborers recently discharged by Gilmore are responsible.

BIG DECREASE IN EMIGRATION

Returns Show Remarkable Diminution in Outflow From Britain to All Overseas Dominions This Year.

TRADE BOOM KEEPS PEOPLE AT HOME

LONDON, April 18.—The emigration returns for the last few months show a most remarkable decrease as compared with last year in the number of persons leaving this country for Canada. In December, 1913, the figure was 1,868, as against 3,070 in the previous year; in January, 1914, it was 1,936, as against 3,571 in 1913; in February, 4,468, as against 3,339. During February of this year, therefore, the number of emigrants to Canada was reduced by more than half.

The significance of this reduction is undoubtedly very great. Inquiry at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada revealed the fact that the demand for agricultural laborers is still very great—as great as it has ever been. The cause of the reduced emigration is not, therefore, lack of employment in Canada. On the other hand, the recent trade boom in this country has tended to keep work people at home, and this, coupled with the fact that many exaggerated statements have been current regarding the prospects of settlers, probably accounts for a large part of the reduction.

That other less easily assessable causes are at work seems, however, certain, more especially at the reduction in the emigration figures to Australia and New Zealand is even more striking than those to Canada. For February these were—Australia, 1,691, as against 4,858 in February, 1913; New Zealand, 754, as against 1,479. South Africa, on the other hand, continues to attract about the same number of emigrants as in former years, and the same applies to India and other British Colonies and possessions.

OPPONENTS OF REPEAL HEARD

Former Attorney-General Bonaparte and Representative Humphrey Appear Before Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Advocates of the exemption of American coastwise vessels from Panama Canal tolls had their inning today before the Senate Canal Committee, when the first witnesses appeared in opposition to the repeal of the exemption clause.

Former Attorney-General Charles Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Russell D. Dunn, of San Francisco, and Representative Humphrey of Washington, attacked the repeal on various grounds. Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was questioned by Senators Bristow and O'Gorman as to the motives of the organization in participating in the propaganda for the repeal of the exemption clause.

Mr. Bonaparte asserted that no nation would have been so foolish as to build the canal with the understanding that it was to derive no special privileges from it. He said the position that the United States was bound by the same conditions in the use of the canal as the other nations of the world was "unreasonable and absurd under all circumstances."

Mr. Dunn spoke of the economic importance of free tolls to California in particular.

Representative Humphrey said the benefits the Pacific Coast States had expected from the canal were about to be given to British Columbia.

Senator Bristow aroused Dr. Scott's ire by asking if the Carnegie Endowment was not espousing the claims of Great Britain in advocating the repeal of the toll exemption and circulating some 700,000 copies of Senator Root's speech favoring the repeal. Dr. Scott insisted that neither he nor the endowment consciously advocated the cause of Great Britain, but they had taken their position irrespective of what Great Britain desired.

TATOOSH IS SAFE

Report That Tug and Tow Were Overdue at Valdez Was Erroneous—Making Good Progress

CORDOVA, Alaska, April 18.—The tug Tatoosh, towing a barge with forty carpenters and mining machinery from Seattle to Valdez, is in no danger, and the report made by Captain Fredner, of the steamer Alameda, that he sighted the Tatoosh and her tow off Cape St. Elias on April 10 is erroneous.

A report from the steamer Northwestern received here today states that the Northwestern communicated with the Tatoosh early yesterday. At that time the tug and her tow were in Icy Straits and were making good progress.

STUDENTS DROWNED

Members of Racing Crew of Military Academy Perish in Storm—Six Others Are Rescued

DELAFIELD, Wis., April 18.—Three students of St. John's Military academy were drowned this afternoon, when their racing shell capsized in a storm on Lake Nagawicka.

The dead are: I. W. Kelly, St. Louis; Fred Sprute, Farmington, Minn.; Donald Mogg, Hinsdale, Ills.

Walter Rugee, a Summer resident of Nagawicka, was the only witness of the tragedy, and he went to the assistance of the students. He rescued six who went to the assistance of the students. He rescued six who were clinging to the overturned boat.

LIMIT OF TIME IS SIX O'CLOCK

Huerta Must Order Salute by That Hour or President Wilson Will Ask Congress for Authority to Act.

FURTHER EVASION NOT TO BE ALLOWED

Mexican Ports, Gunboats and Portion of Railway to Be Seized in Case of Failure to Comply.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The gravest international crisis the United States has faced since the Spanish-War looms ahead.

Unless Huerta accedes to Rear-Admiral Mayo's demand for a twenty-one gun salute to the American flag at Tampico before 6 o'clock Sunday evening, President Wilson will go personally before a joint session of Congress on Monday and ask for authority to use the army and navy for such steps as may be necessary. Huerta may actually fire the salute before 6 o'clock, which would be 7:36 p.m. Washington time, or he may "yield" by advising President Wilson of his intention to do so. Either action, taken at the last minute, could be known here before the hour of the President's going to Congress.

The final word went to Mexico City today after Huerta had parleyed for the last time and reiterated his demand for a "simultaneous salute." Leaders in Congress say President Wilson would be clothed immediately with all the authority necessary to take action.

To Seize Ports and Ships

Seizure of Vera Cruz and Tampico, of the Mexican warships in those waters and a section of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico City as far as a trestle twenty miles west of Vera Cruz, and a pacific blockade, are features of a plan of action President Wilson has outlined to his closest advisers.

Such a course authorities on international law describe as one "short of war" and not an act of war. Huerta, however, might construe it as one.

The climax came with dramatic interest today, when a third message came from Huerta insisting on his own conditions for a simultaneous salute.

A conference between the President and the Cabinet resulted in a prompt decision to brook no more temporizing or dilatory tactics.

President's Statement

The following statement was issued from the White House tonight:

"General Huerta is still insisting upon doing something less than has been demanded and something less than would constitute an acknowledgment that his representatives were entirely in the wrong in the indignities they have put upon the Government of the United States.

"The President has determined that General Huerta must yield by 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, or he will take the matter to Congress on Monday."

Allowing five hours, the average time for transmission of cable messages from Charge O'Shaughnessy, and including time for ciphering and deciphering, an answer is not expected here before early Monday morning, assuming that Huerta takes the full time for indicating his intentions.

President Wilson made arrangements to leave late tonight for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to bring Mrs. Wilson, who has been ill, back to Washington. He will arrive at the health resort tomorrow morning and leave tomorrow night, reaching the capital early Monday.

Huerta's Desperation

Huerta's continued evasiveness and his desperate condition, both from a financial and military point of view, especially on account of recent rebel victories, led many high officials to believe that he would defy the United States and take chances through which

Continued on Page 2, Col. 4

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Sir Newton Moore, Agent-General for West Australia, Advocates Adoption of General Policy

MONTREAL, Que., April 18.—Sir Newton Moore, former Prime Minister of West Australia, and now Agent-General of that state in London, who was in Montreal yesterday en route for Great Britain, in speaking of the naval situation, stated that in his mind the main thing to be considered is to secure the general acceptance of a policy for Imperial defence by the several overseas dependencies and then allow each colony to work out its own part or contribute in its own way.

He said that he had just read of the decision of New Zealand to follow the example of the Australian Commonwealth, instead of a direct contribution to the Imperial navy. Sir Newton said that there is no such thing as shirking duty in the Island continent, where 90 per cent of the population are British.

"And you know," he added, "what that means when the question of defending the flag by land or sea comes up."

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist of April 19, 1864)

Court of Assizes—The Court of Assizes commenced yesterday when His Lordship Chief Justice Cameron took his seat. The following gentlemen were sworn in as the jury: J. G. Sheppard (foreman), Joe Hadisty, J. Cochrane, Thos. Aikenp, Thos. Patrick, Thos. Lowe, Edward Green, Richard Caar, A. E. Siffken, Thos. Trounce, Richard Layton, A. J. Chambers, A. H. Green, F. O. Klaasten, H. O. Teidman, Daniel Scott.

Surveyor-General of British Columbia—We understand that Mr. J. W. Trutch left here yesterday for New Westminster to take up the position of Surveyor-General of British Columbia. His Excellency Governor Seymour also left for New Westminster yesterday by the same boat Forward. We also understand that the nephew of the Earl of Clarendon is to be appointed treasurer for British Columbia and his arrival is expected shortly from England.

Enterprising—Mr. Thos. J. Burns is putting up a three-story brick building on Store Street. Store Street will very likely be one of the finest streets in the city.

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C. N. P. R. GRADE IS NEARLY COMPLETED

Most of Work on Patricia Bay Road in Shape for Track-Laying—The Present Situation.

Owing to the fact that the work of construction on the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway on Vancouver Island is not where it comes under the observation of many people, few have an adequate idea of what is being accomplished. Some conception of the extent of the work in hand may be gained when it is explained that, in the area indicated, there is employed a force of 1,000 men. This includes all who are identified with the project on the Island at present. They are busy, each in his particular sphere from the district engineer to the laborer, carrying out the duties which fall to their respective hands in connection with the work of bringing the various districts of this section of the Province closer together by means of better transportation facilities.

The railways from Victoria to Fort Alberni will be 142 miles long and, with the Patricia Bay branch, will total 171¼ miles. Explicit data of an authoritative character has been obtained by The Colonist with reference to the progress made so far in the construction of the new Island road.

Tabulated Facts

For the convenience of the reader it has been tabulated as follows:

Grading

Location, Patricia Bay, total mileage, 15¾; 11 miles completed; date of completion, August 1, 1914. Location, Victoria to Mile 50, total mileage 50; 45 miles completed; date of completion August 1, 1914. Location, Mile 50 to 100, total mileage 50, 45 miles completed; date of completion July 1, 1914. Location, Mile 100 to 142, total mileage 42, 25 miles completed; date of completion January 31, 1915.

Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.

ARBITRATION TREATY

British Ambassador and Secretary Bryan Make Satisfactory Progress With Negotiations

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Secretary Bryan discussed today the outline of the Peace Commission treaty to bind the United States and Great Britain to submit to a commission for arbitration any issues between the two countries which may not be subject to diplomatic adjustment.

The Ambassador visited the department twice, and on his last call was able to lay before Secretary Bryan a tentative draft of the convention as prepared in the British Foreign Office. Secretary Bryan expressed satisfaction with the British suggestion to adopt a basis for the British-American treaty the convention already concluded between the United States and the Netherlands.

FORMAL SELECTION

Mr. N. W. White Appointed Chairman of Royal Commission on Indian Affairs

All members of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs being in the city, a sesion of a preliminary and formal character was held yesterday morning. As the agreement between the interested Governments necessitates that the chairman shall be selected by the representatives, respectively, of the Dominion and the Province, the insuance of Mr. N. W. White's commission as presiding officer of the board has awaited this formality. Mr. Saumarez Carmichael, K. C., presented his credentials and took his seat. The motion selecting Mr. White as chairman was unanimously agreed to, upon the nomination of Mr. J. P. Shaw, M. P. P., one of the representatives of British Columbia, seconded by Dr. J. A. J. McKenna, the senior Dominion Commissioner. It is expected that all further formalities will be disposed of within the next day or two. The active work of the commission for the present season will be inaugurated within a week.

HERMANN AHLWARDT DEAD

Man Who Did Much to Encourage Jew-Baiting in Germany Is Victim of Street Car Accident

BERLIN, April 18.—Hermann Ahlwardt, once a celebrated Jew-baiter, is dead, aged 67, from the effects of a street car accident at Leipsic last week. Ahlwardt, who once attempted to make a barn-storming anti-Semitic lecture tour of the United States, died a disappointed man, as the animosity toward the Jews, to which he devoted most of his life to fanning into political force, has become less instead of greater since the days of his crusade.

When Jew-baiting began to lose its popularity, he turned his hate to the Jesuits, but although he harangued throughout the entire country and other parts of Europe, he never made much of an impression.

He was elected to the Reichstag in 1892, after having spent five months in prison for slandering the famous firm of Ludwig, Loewe & Co., manufacturers of the Mauser rifle. The Loewes, who are among the pioneers in German industry, were accused by him of selling inferior rifles to the German army at the behest of the "Alliance Israelite."

The anti-Semitic party as a political organization has divided almost into non-existence and utter powerlessness, but as a social factor, it is, of course, widely prevalent in Germany.

Alleged Kidnapping

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 18.—Official, of the Savannah & Northwestern Railroad said here tonight that one of their passenger trains was held up by an armed mob at Hilltonia, Ga., and the conductor and engineer kidnapped. Conductors of the road recently declared a strike, and it was intimated that the alleged kidnapping was an outgrowth of the trouble. According to the statement of R. R. Morgan, general manager, the men who held up the train were disguised. It was reported that the missing conductor and engineer had been taken to a swamp nearby and that a posse had left in pursuit.

Sir Lionel Carden Sails

GALVESTON, April 18.—Sir Lionel Carden, retiring British Minister to Mexico, sailed from here today for Vera Cruz on the British cruiser Berwick.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Possibility of Principal Gordon Taking Charge of Theological Department —Military Training

KINGSTON, Ont., April 18.—In addition to friction which has arisen in Queen's University in regard to the acceptance of Major Leonard's offer to supply buildings and equipment for military training — the University authorities being unwilling to allow control of same to be invested in a governing board—there is a prospect that Principal Gordon may resign in order to become head of the theological department. Dr. Ross, the present head, is entitled to superannuation, and, if Principal Gordon should desire to succeed him on an adequate salary and with the guarantee of a pension, probably action will be taken to secure a new principal for the University proper.

With the military training to be provided by Major Leonard, with the gift of $100,000 from Lord Strathcona, and with the certainty of aid from the Provincial Government, Queen's is about to enter on a new and more active period in its successful and influential career. There are those who think that now is the time for a complete reorganization and for the appointment of a younger and more energetic principal.

LIMIT OF TIME IS SIX O'CLOCK

Continued From Page 1

a national spirit might be aroused to unite the waring factions and entrench him in office.

The Mexican Constitutionalists' representatives here are in communication with Secretary Bryan inquiring into the trend of events. Well-informed sources said the Constitutionalists would not under any circumstances unite with Huerta, but would maintain the status quo in the territory they control, if the United States took no offensive action against them.

Ambassadors and Ministers, too, were eager to learn the purpose of the American Government, and were supplied with information at the State Department.

A summary of the developments of the day was cabled to all American Legations and Embassies for the information of foreign Governments.

In the meantime the Atlantic fleet continues steaming southward to Mexican ports. No orders were issued to the army.

Determination to force a definite reply from Huerta, ending tolerance of his dilatory tactics, was emphasized strongly in the day's developments. It was a day of action in official circles, reminiscent to many of the scenes of 1898, for at no time since has a President threatened to ask Congress to use the army and navy to enforce a foreign policy.

Border Situation

DOUGLAS, Ariz., April 18.—The War Department at Washington is making a close inquiry into the number and the location of Mexican troops along the border, according to authoritative information received here today. The inquiry, it was said, was being conducted through the commanders of the American troops along the International line.

Secretary Bryan's Summing Up

WASHINGTON, April 18.—"Encouraging, but not final," was the way Secretary Bryan, shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, summed up a message just received from Mexico City. Further than that the Secretary did not disclose what his latest dispatch contained.

VERA CRUZ, April 18.—Mexicans in Vera Cruz have generally accepted the report that the difficulty between the United States and Mexico has been adjusted, although a salute has not yet been fired. According to reports current here, the United States fleet will not arrive in Tampico before Wednesday.

CHINESE UNDER EXCLUSION RULE

Continued From Page 1

Aid to Steel Industry

There will naturally be differences of opinion again in regard to aid in the steel industry. The industry was largely founded by the Liberals and pap fed by them to the extent of some $20,000,000 in cold cash in bounties, so that the Opposition is not in a strong position to criticize any Conservative action. In addition, Maritime Liberals have, during the past two years, criticized the Government for not coming to the aid of the industry. The companies want a return to the bounty system of Mr. Fielding. This was flatly refused, as was also their request for increased duties on pig iron and steel billets. The assistance which has been granted has been in the shape of higher duties for the encouragement of the trade in structural iron and the duty on steel bars. The farmer, however, has been protected, as steel bars used in the manufacture of fencing are still left on the free list.

Other changes in the tariff are very slight and designed to assist several infant industries, such as the brass industry and the manufacture of by-products in salt, all of which is in line with the traditional Conservative policy.

Says He Invented Air Brake

PARIS, April 18.—Although he makes no claim against the Westinghouse Company, a wealthy Frenchman named Debruges Leballif, aged seventy-two, asserts again that in 1868 he invented the compressed air brake credited to George Westinghouse and patented it. He presented a model fitted with a brake, he says, to Prince Jerome Bonaparte, who offered to back the invention, but Leballif's father refused the offer, and the invention eventually became public property. Leballif, however, made a fortune with other inventions.

Austria Will Participate

VIENNA, April 18.—The Austrian Chamber of Commerce yesterday publicly announced that the Austrian Government had decided to officially participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The appropriation will be 1,000,000 crowns. The exhibitors are already over 400, representing the most important Austrian manufacturers.

Fire in Tampa

TAMPA, Fla., April 18.—Fire that started here tonight in the plant of a lumber company, wiped out two blocks of wooden buildings. Several women were slightly injured. The loss will reach $150,000.

Taft-Bowers Engagement

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Announcement of the engagement of Miss Martha Bowers, daughter of former Solicitor-General Bowers, to Robert Taft, eldest son of former President Taft, was made here tonight. The date of the wedding has not been set.

HAS ACCIDENT ON WAY TO VICTORIA

Yacht Chartered by Indian Commission Runs on Rock in South Seas—Plans of Commission Affected.

There is a possibility that some difficulty will be experienced by the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in obtaining a vessel suitable to convey the party to the different points which it will be necessary to visit this Summer. Owing to the exposed waters which must be traversed in order that the itinerary prepared may be adhered to, no matter what the weather conditions, a good sea-going craft of some size is necessary.

The steam yacht Santa Maria, of the Royal Yacht Squaron, formerly owned by Lord Hartswell, which was purchased recently by the All-Red Line, Ltd., of Vancouver, for convertion into a fast passenger boat, had been chartered by the commission for use in its Spring visitations of reserves in the West Coast and Kwawkewkith Agencies. She, however, will not be available, a report having been received yesterday by cable from Punta Arenas that she struck a rock while passing through the Straits of Magellan, sustaining minor injuries which necessitated her putting into the first Pacific Coast port for repairs.

Her master had been under special instructions to make all possible speed to Victoria but the yacht will be unable, in consequence of the accident, to proceed north before April 24. It is expected that this delay will necessitate the cancellation of his Spring charter and the securing of another vessel for Indian Commission work.

The Santa Maria is a fine vessel of 157 feet over all, steaming twelve knots an hour and luxuriously outfitted for the use of her late owner, Lord Hartswell, who spent most of his time in cruising in the Mediterranean. She is slightly larger than the yacht Dolaura, owned by Mr. James Dunsmuir, with which Victorians are familiar.

HISTORIC RELIC BROKEN

"Holy Basin," Kept in Cathedral at Genoa Since 1101, Is Shattered Beyond Possibility of Repair

LONDON, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says that the so-called "Holy Basin," kept in the cathedral at Genoa, which is considered the oldest and most historically important relic in the world, has been accidentally broken.

The basin, which is an octogenal vase, cut out of precious stone akin to the emerald, is supposed to be the famous Holy Grail, which was venerated by the Knights Templar. It was brought to Genoa in 1101 by William Embriaco among the spoil of the conquest of Caesarea, and since that time has been held in the highest veneration.

The details of the accident were withheld, but it is known that the vase was broken in fragments beyond the possibility of repair.

PRISONERS ESCAPE

Two Housebreakers Elude Police Constable at Station—Posse Out All Night

CHEMAINUS, April 18.—The two men who escaped from Constable Fowell, at the E. & N. station, last night, were Frank Dale and John Flagg, convicted before Magistrate Col. Greisbach, on Friday, for breaking into and robbing a Chinaman's shack. They were sentenced to sixty days hard labor apiece in the Nanaimo jail and had been taken up to the E. & N. station preparatory to boarding the evening train for Nanaimo. Constable Fowell left his charges shackled together in the waitingroom for a few minutes while he went outside. Apparently in his absence one of the men slipped his handcuffs, freeing himself and his companion at the same time. The men gained exit from the waitingroom without being noticed but were observed a few seconds later fleeing down the road in the direction of Ladysmith. Constable Fowell gave chase, and it is said, three shots were fired at the running men. Failing to overtake the fugitives, Constable Fowell organized a posse and a night was spent scouring the country but the men had made clear their get-away.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS

Party of Teachers From College at Beirut Encounter Outlaws While on Excursion

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18.—American teachers from the Beirut American College were attacked and robbed by brigands, and one of them, Geo. Scherer, slightly wounded by a bullet, while they were on an excursion yesterday to the Sea of Galilee.

The American Consul-General at Beirut said the wounded teacher was not dangerously hurt.

The Syrian Protestant College, founded by Rev. Dr. Daniel Bliss, an American Congregational clergyman, is generally known as the American College.

The American Ambassador reported the affair to the Turkish authorities, and was assured that the party of teachers would be rescued and the brigands would be punished.

Charge of Embezzlement

SOUTH INDIAN, Ont., April 18.—W. J. W. Lowrie, former clerk of the Township of Russell, was yesterday committed to stand trial on a charge of embezzling $300 from the township. It is alleged that he retained a cheque for $300 received while clerk for his personal use. The accused maintains that the matter was a personal one between himself and Mr. J. W. Stanley, of Morrisburg, who, preliminary evidence showed, had given the check as a deposit on a contract, making it out in favor of Lowrie. Restitution has since been made, but the three magistrates hearing the case decided to send Lowrie for trial at the L'Orignal assizes.

Metal Trades Association

SPOKANE, Wn., April 18.—Thirty members of the United Metal Trades Association from Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia met here tonight and elected Francis G. Frink, of Seattle, president. Other officers elected are: James Fitzpatrick, Spokane, first vice-president; Eugene Robers, Tacoma, second vice-president; A. M. Clark, Portland, Ore., third vice-president; O. E. Heintz, Portland, Ore., treasurer; and F. C. Porter, Portland Ore., secretary.

"FIFTY YEARS OF INTEGRITY"

To Expect Better Clothes Than the "20th Century" Brand Is Unreasonable

20th CENTURY BRAND
TAILORED BY Lowndes TORONTO

Any man who needs a new Suit or Overcoat, and fails to look into the offerings presented at "Wilsons'" is almost certain to pay more for his clothing than necessary.

This store's strongest bid to you is QUALITY, beyond that a willingness to give fuller measure than one usually expects.

W. & J. Wilson
THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE
1217-1219-1221 Government Street and Trounce Avenue

"The Footwear Centre"

NO matter how smart the Suit may be or how chic the Hat—unless your Footwear is equally as stylish you are far from being becomingly dressed—

WE HAVE THE FOOTWEAR

Cathcart's
Pemberton Building 621 Fort Street

Use White Lily Pure Leaf Lard

At All Grocers

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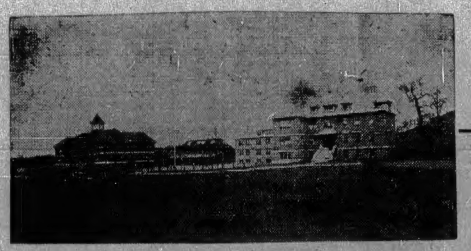
LIMITED



University School for Boys
MOUNT TOLMIE VICTORIA, B. C.
Warden, R. V. Harvey, M. A. Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, Esq.
Summer Term Begins Wednesday, April 15, 1914.
For Prospectus Apply to the Bursar

TO RESIDENTS OF OAK BAY

The Victoria Fuel Co.
Limited
1203 Broad Street

Wish to inform their clients that during the Summer months they will deliver coal at CITY PRICES in OAK BAY.

South Wellington Sacked Lump, per ton $7.50
South Wellington Washed Nut, per ton $6.50
South Wellington Briquettes, per ton $5.75

A. R. Graham E. M. Brown
Phone 1377

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QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
1715 Government Street

House-Cleaning Time

Sapolio, 3 pkgs. 25c
Bon Ami 2 pkgs. 25c
Liquid Veneer, bottle, 25 and ..50c
California "Radio" Polish bottle 25c
Old Dutch, per tin 10c
Silica Soap, Polishing Paste, Soap, etc.

ERSKINE'S GROCERY
Phone 103
Johnson and Quadra Streets

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan $1.50 a day up
American Plan $3.50 a day up
New steel and brick structure. Third addition of hundred rooms now building. Every comfort and convenience. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.
HOTEL STEWART

The "Ruud" Song

Every Householder's cry, "Good Hot Water Supply."
Why lack it and fret, it is not hard to get,
You can have, on the spot, all you want, piping hot,
Without work or delay, any time, night or day.
By at turn of the hand, at your tub or your stand,
Simple, sure—this endures; why not have one for yours?

See Our Window This Week

Turn the Faucet — The Ruud Does the Rest

Victoria Gas Company

652 Yates Street Phone 2479

Do You Know

—That almost every feature of the

Heintzman & Co.

Piano, including the action, the frame, the sounding board and the case are individual and unique, protected by patents in construction, embodying ideas not used—and that cannot be used—in any other piano?

—That it takes from two to three times as long to build a HEINTZMAN & CO. Piano as it does any other piano?

—That the HEINTZMAN & CO. Piano absolutely establishes the standard of quality, as well as the price governing pianos?
—That HEINTZMAN & CO. Pianos are sold upon convenient terms of payment, and only by

Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

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Making Sunday a Real Day of Rest

An exceptionally fine Lunch .....50c Special Table d'Hote Dinner 75c

Brown Jug Hotel

H. H. Molony, Proprietor
Government Street, Next Corner Fort
Phone 5370

NOTICE

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Lands

Every conveyance from the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, not already registered, should be lodged in the Land Registry Office before May 31 next, pursuant to the Land Registry Act Amendment Act, 1914.

L. H. SOLLY,
Land Agent

THE REAL SPRING TONIC

MUNICH PSCHORR BEER

—At the Brown Jug Hotel

Importers and General Agents GISBERT N. WITT & CO. LIMITED B. C. Permanent Loan Bldg.

Distributors for the famous "Sol Duc" Mineral Waters

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RESERVE FUND 400,000.00
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AT LEAST NINETEEN MILLS NET TAX RATE

Levy on Land Values Must Be Raised—One and One-Half Mills Increase Would Meet Estimated Outlay.

With the completion of the work of the Municipal Court of Revision, which sat last week to revise and correct the assessment of lands and improvements as shown by the roll of the city assessor, the City Council is now in a position to fix the tax rate for the year. While, in three cases, appeals have been entered by property owners against the ruling of the court, the total assessment, even should these appeals be sustained, will make practically no difference in the amount of assessment on lands on which this year's annual tax rate will be based.

The total assessment, as shown by the revision will be $89,151,990 on land values, which alone are subject to taxation. The aggregate estimated expenditures for the year, as finally fixed in the Expenditures Bylaw recently adopted by the City Council are $2,501,480. Against this amount is an estimated revenue this year, from all sources other than the tax on land, of $807,000. There will remain, therefore, to be raised by the land tax an amount of $1,694,480.

Last year the net tax rate to those owners who took advantage of the discount for prompt payment was seventeen and seventy-four one-hundred mills on the dollar. This year, to raise $1,694,480 on a total land assessment of $89,151,990, it will require the levying of a net rate of at least a fraction over nineteen mills, or between one and one-quarter and one and one-half mills more than last year.

It has been generally recognized by the members of the City Council, and indeed by the public, that this year an increase in the tax rate would have to be made to meet the increased expenditure. The increase is caused, to a very great extent, by the growth in the expenditure required for fixed charges such as interest and sinking fund on bonded indebtedness, school expenditures, as well as police and library expenses. In none of these case has the City Council power to reduce the outlay.

The estimates of expenditure for the year have been pared to the very lowest possible point, and, in some cases, expenditures which the Council believed should be made, have been struck off or greatly curtailed in order that the increase in the rate should be as small as possible. It appears likely that the rate increase will be one and one-half mills.

Vancouver is confronted with a similar condition. There the rate is expected to be increased two mills, making it twenty-two mills net on the dollar. There the necessity of increasing the rate to meet expenditures had caused discussion to turn upon the advisability of taxing, to a limited extent at least, improvements which have been exempted from taxation for the past few years.

COWICHAN CONSERVATIVES

Mr. W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., Discusses Indian Question With Regard to Fishing

DUNCAN, April 18.—Mr. W. H. Hayward, M. P. P., was unanimously re-elected president of the Cowichan Conservative Association at the annual meeting held here yesterday. The other executive officers elected were: Mr. David Evans, vice-president; Mr. J. H. Whittome, second vice-president, and Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, third vice-president. An executive committee of thirty was also chosen. In his annual address Mr. Hayward discussed the necessity of doing everything possible to prevent feeling amongst the Indians, while at the same time preserving the Cowichan River for game and fishing purposes. It was suggested in this connection that Mr. Hayward meet the sub-committee of the Indian Commission appointed to deal with the rights of white fishermen through the Indian reserves along the Cowichan River.

Mr. Hayward also announced the appointment of Major Hodgins, of Cowichan, as assistant public works engineer for Vancouver Island, in succession to the late Mr. D. R. Irvine.

"The Road to Victory"

Rose Schuster, the author of "The Triple Crown," has added to her reputation as a novelist by her latest work, "The Road to Victory" is a fascinating story of the time when Prussia, still in a state of vassalage and a party to the Pragmatic Sanction, was in the throes of that evolution which led in a marked fashion towards determining her proud position among the nations of Europe. The character of King Frederic, the sacrefices he made to build up an efficient military organization, his domineering characteristics and his inhuman treatment of the Crown Prince, form the groundwork of an historical novel which has been seized upon and dealt with vigorously by the author. She has displayed unusual power in depicting the development of the youthful prince from the time he attempts to escape from the kingdom and his martinet of a father until, as a king, not yet thirty years of age, he bids successful defiance to the power of Austria. The character of the younger Frederic was Napoleonic in its precision in action and the ability of mastering difficult situations. In his boyhood days much of a dreamer, the death of his closest friend by order of his father effected a revolution in his outlook on life. All his subsequent actions are directed towards fitting himself for the kingly state to which he brought the ambition and ability that led to changes in the map of Europe. The incidents that marked the history of Prussia's Royal Family during the early part of the eighteenth century form excellent material for a novel, and of these [illegible] has availed herself to the full, never losing sight of the central idea, which was to depict the manner of man it was who first placed Prussia on the road to victory. The novel is published by G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., of London, England.

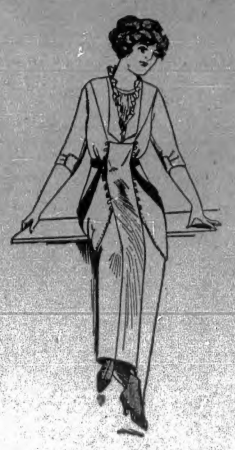
Little Girl's Heroism

EUGENE, Ore., April 18.—Gladys Wooley, aged seven, dashed in front of a speeding train here and rescued her sister Dorothy, aged three, who sat affrighted on the track. As she leaped away, dragging the baby, a cylinder of the locomotive struck Gladys, tearing her apron. Neither child was hurt.

Philadelphia has 2,566 factories, employing 258,218 persons and paying $209,333,659 in salaries and wages.

Angus Campbell & Co., Ltd. "The Fashion Centre" 1008-1010 Government St.

A Revelation in Dress Values



They're excellent values at $45.00; yes, and even $50.00. "Campbell's" prices are but—

$30, $32.50 and $35

"A REVELATION in dress values" just about correctly expresses the importance of this dress item. Every model shows the co-operation of artists and designers to produce effects wholly charming and in conformity with Queen Fashion's latest mandates.

Any shred of prejudice against the ready-to-wear frock will be summarily swept away as the discriminating woman notes their distinctiveness and individuality of design, their line perfection and the careful attention to detail that marks their finishing.

There's a wealth of variety, too—a chic and becoming dress for every in and out-door occasion. Materials of crepe de Chine, fancy crepe, striped crepe, taffetas, poplins, satins, etc., and as for colors and trimmings, you must drop in to see them; we couldn't begin to describe them here.

Late Spring and Early Summer Coats

—as shown at "Campbell's" represent an interpretation of the prevailing modes, absolutely correct in fabirc, line, color and embellishment.

OUR present display is so comprehensive that any taste may be gratified. Every garment—every style—is thoroughly expressive of a new idea well applied. The reasonableness of our charges will not be fully appreciated before women note how much VALUE (how much style and quality) we offer at such figures as

$9.00 to $15.00, $15.00 to $22.50, Then Up to $75.00

You know the favored materials, the plain and novelty styles, the new shades —they're all here; nothing is missing at "Campbell's."

For Years We Have Specialized on Suits at $20, $22.50 and $25

WE have given you qualities and values so far superior to ordinary ready-to-wear that we could scarcely surpass them. It remains, then, for us to outdistance all previous attainments in the marvellous variety of exclusive styles we offer this season at the above prices. Come tomorrow, see the black and white checks, fine serges, dressy suits in novelty weaves, plain and fancy ratines, Bedford cords, reps. Coats, of course, are silk and satin lined. Other imported suit models, though priced up to as high as $125, are just as good values as the above.

Glorious New Blouses

ESPECIALLY attractive is our Blouse Department just now; in fact the general comment is—"Campbell's never had such a lovely showing before." New and charming styles suitable to the demands of all the occasions when the dainty separate waist is worn—and this is to be a season of waists.

Blouses of Crepe de Chine, French Crepe, Ninon and Laces in pleasing tones of tan, green, purple, gold, pale blue, grey, white, etc.

In the new style features are noticed the Medici frill, raglan sleeves, long and three-quarter length sleeves.

IRISH HAND-EMBROIDERED WHITE VOILE BLOUSES, with the new shoulder yoke and long sleeves. Quite an assortment, too, of other Voile Waists with the raglan sleeves and drop shoulders, very tastily finished with lace frills and fancy collars; a number show the new vest effect.

It costs no more to secure the advantages of "Campbell's" style showing than to remain satisfied with ordinary productions.

Campbells

1008-1010 GOVERNMENT ST.

Fancy Silk Coats and Suits for garden parties, bridge parties, formal occasions. It's not a bit too early to buy now.

AMUSEMENTS

Crystal Theatre—The fifth series of the now celebrated Selig feature photoplay, "The Adventures of Kathlyn" will be presented at this theatre on Monday and Tuesday. Although these pictures run in series, each story is complete in itself. Two comedy pictures will also be shown, "Hypnotic Nell," a Kalem production, and "A Hobo Philosopher," a full reel of laughter by Melies Co.; also a drama by the Lubin Co. Continuous performance 1:30 to 11 p.m.

A Native of Victoria

Miss Lorette Boyce, who is a daughter of Mr. W. M. Wilson, of this city, is again to visit Victoria and will be appearing at the Empress Theatre next week. Miss Lorette Boyce, who was here three years ago, has just completed a lengthy tour of China, Japan and several South American countries. She was born in this city, and was educated under the late Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. On her last visit here her "turns" proved immensely popular.

Volturno Rescuers Honored

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Life-Saving Benevolent Society of New York, W. Irving Comes, president, delivered yesterday to Paul Faguet, representative of the French Line, on behalf of Captain Chassin, officers and crew of the French liner La Touraine, two gold and four silver medals, twenty-eight bronze pins and $365 in gold in recognition of their rescue of thirty-nine persons from the steamer Volturno, on fire in mid-ocean, in October, 1913. The medals and money will be forwarded to France, as the Touraine is about to take her place for the Summer season on the French Line's Havre-Canadian service.

Japan has so much mountain land that only about one-sixth of the total land area is cultivated.

Special Bargains in Bedroom Furniture

See our special bargains in odd Chiffoniers in our north window. Prices reduced 25 to 40 per cent for quick sale. We have disregarded all profit in pricing these goods.

We have just placed in stock new lines of Dressers and Stands, Chiffoniers, reliable, durable and handsome in design, and all marked at bargain prices. Before buying a dollar's worth of Furniture elsewhere, be sure to inspect our stock. We invite comparison as to quality and price. You can save money by buying from us. Our guarantee, "Goods as represented or money refunded." Free city delivery. We give a spot cash discount of 10 per cent from regular prices.

Don't Forget That we clean Carpets and alter and relay them at very moderate charges. Cleaning only 5 cents per carpet yard. We also repair furniture and mattresses at reasonable prices. Phone 718 for estimates on store and house Awnings and Window Shades. These are specialties with us.

SMITH & CHAMPION

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Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both new and old address.

Sunday, April 19, 1914

AID TO RAILWAYS

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern are rapidly approaching completion. They have cost a great deal more than was expected, but the standard of construction is much higher than was contemplated. The various costs of railway building have increased since these undertakings were planned. There may have been other contributing causes, but out of all the circumstances there emerges one fact of paramount importance, namely, that these railways need a great sum of money, probably between $60,000,000 and $75,000,000, to complete them and prepare them for the work of transportation upon a scale in keeping with the national character of the undertakings. This increased cost has necessarily put a great strain upon the resources of the Canadian financial world. The roads must be completed at the earliest possible moment, and the burden which their construction has imposed upon business generally must be lifted with the least possible delay. There is, apparently, only one way in which this can be done, and that is for Parliament to assume such obligations as will make it possible to convert floating liabilities into permanent securities. We say without reserve that, in our judgment, it is the imperative duty of the Dominion Government to ask the sanction of Parliament to whatever measures may be requisite to accomplish this end. This is no time to hesitate.

It may be interesting at this time to recall the loan of $21,000,000 made by Parliament to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the construction of our first transcontinental railway. The history of that critical period in the progress of the Dominion has never been, and perhaps never will be, fully told; but this much is certain, namely, that if Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues had not stepped into the breach, the story of Canada might have been a very different one from that upon which we pride ourselves. It will do no harm to say that, if that loan had been refused, the Dominion, then scarcely on its feet, would have been smitten which a financial disaster from which its recovery would have been exceedingly doubtful in time to save Canada to the Empire. This may seem very strong language, but the facts warrant it. The failure of the company at that time, and its far-reaching consequences, would have meant the indefinite postponement of the building of the railway. British Columbia, already chafing over disappointment, might have demanded the abrogation of the Terms of Union, and the fate of this Province, isolated from the rest of British North America, and lying between the Territory of Washington, on the south, and the Territory of Alaska, on the north, would have been uncertain. What the effect upon Manitoba and the Prairie Territories would have been we do not like to contemplate. We are not suggesting that such a crisis now exists. We only tell the story to illustrate how Canadian statesmanship arose to the demands of an urgent situation, and, by assuming a burden greater far by comparison than what the present occasion calls for, saved the country from disaster and made possible a period of progress to which the history of the world affords no parallel. It is an open secret that when the proposed loan was discussed in caucus Sir Charles Tupper, with a sublime faith in the potentialities of Canada, exclaimed, on someone objecting to the magnitude of the loan: "Twenty million dollars. If it were a hundred millions we would have to go through with it."

It may be conceded without argument that the country is face to face with an unexpected contingency. Let us refer briefly to the Grand Trunk Pacific, so as to have some little light upon what was anticipated when this project was launched. On July 30, 1903, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking to the National Transcontinental Railway Bill, after reviewing the project from the standpoint of national development, said: "It now becomes my duty to lay before the House the conditions on which we are to have this railway built, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, they will astonish both friend and foe by their superior excellence." We are bound to assume that in saying this and what followed, Sir Wilfrid was expressing his honest convictions. He read from the contract to show that the liabilities assumed by the Government were only for the payment of interest for a limited period, and then went on to say: "Now, sir, what is the liability incurred by the Government for the construction of this road from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean? Assuming that the road across the mountains is 600 miles long, the cost of construction will be $18,000,000, and the total interest for three years will be $3,780,000. This is the whole liability which is incurred by the Government for the construction of the railway from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean." Referring to the cost of the eastern division—that is, from Winnipeg to Moncton—he said: "The whole of the liability which is incurred by the Government for the building of the section from Moncton to the Pacific is simply seven years' interest. The sum total of the money to be paid by the Government for the construction of that line of railway will be in the neighborhood of $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 and not a cent more. The surplus of this year will pay for the construction of this road."

Mr. W. S. Fielding, then Minister of Finance, went more into details than his chief. He estimated the cost of the eastern section at $54,609,675, or some $17,000,000 more than the Gwtellun Commission found to have been needlessly expended upon it, and he said: "The annual interest on that sum would be $1,638,290.36; we would be out of pocket that interest for seven years. The present value, by actuarial calculation, of the cost of seven years' interest on the eastern division is $8,853,-502.67. Seven years' interest on the Quebec Bridge, represented by $324,246.65; seven years' interest guaranteed bonds, mountain section, represented by $2,334,575.99. These sums make a total of $11,512,325." This was what he thought the road would cost Canada. He placed the cost of the eastern division at from $31,250 to $35,-000 per mile. These figures did not go unchallenged. Mr. Blair said the cost would be at least $100,000,000, although he ventured the opinion that the direct liability to Canada would be $121,000,-000, and the direct and indirect liabilities would aggregate $139,000,000. Mr. Borden accepted Mr. Blair's estimate of $100,000,000 as the minimum of the liability which Parliament was asked to assume. In comparison with the actual cost of the railway and the actual direct and indirect liabilities of Canada in respect thereto, the figures adduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding certainly "astonish friend and foe," but not because of "their superior excellence."

The Canadian Northern system is the result of the consolidation of so many projects, with which nearly every Government in Canada has been associated in one way or the other, that it is absolutely impossible to compare its actual cost with its expected cost. It is, however, well known that to connect the various roads built by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, and to convert them into a transcontinental line of the first-class has called for expenditures vastly in excess of what was originally intended. Many of the causes that operated to increase the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific have operated with the same result in the case of the Canadian Northern, but the latter enterprise differs from the former in that its promoters have pledged their individual wealth to secure funds to meet the enlarged outlay. It is the habit of critics of these gentlemen to represent them as rolling in ill-gotten wealth while calling upon the public for money. Such representations are not warranted by the facts, which in substance amount to this, that Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann have staked their all on the success of their great undertaking.

While we have devoted some space to the history of these two railways it is not our intention to base any political argument of a partizan character upon it. We are dealing not with what might have been or with what ought to have been, but what is. When we ask that good faith shall be conceded to one political party, we are ready to concede it to the other. An emergency has arisen, and it must be met. In meeting it, the duty of the Government and Parliament is to safeguard in every possible way the welfare of the country, but they must meet it. We venture the opinion that when it has once been met, that when once the cloud of uncertainty hanging over the railway situation has been cleared away, a thrill of new life will stimulate the business of the country. Canadians must not look back, except for guidance for the future. We should go boldly forward with hope, courage and broad vision. Canada is worthy of any sacrifice that we may be called upon to make; but we are not called upon in the present instance to make any sacrifice. We are only called upon to exhibit our faith in our own country.

A USEFUL CITIZEN

Twenty-five years ago the people of Vancouver Island were mourning because of the death of one of the foremost pioneers of the Pacific Coast. On April 16, 1889, the late Robert Dunsmuir was laid to rest after a career that meant more than can easily be measured to the community in which he had lived and worked. We do not propose in this place to give any sketch of the deceased gentleman's record and activities. These form, and always will form, a part of the history of British Columbia. Our purpose is only to say something of the qualities of one who for a time filled the field of public attention here as no other man among the founders of this Province ever did, if we except Sir James Douglas. The special thing which we wish to say is this, and to say it now is timely because we are approaching the consummation of some of the visions which he hoped to see become realities and towards the realization of which he contributed much.

Mr. Dunsmuir was ever a firm believer in Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Rail construction to the North and connection with the Mainland by way of Seymour Narrows were things upon which his heart was set, and which might have been accomplished before now if his life had been spared.

We frequently read in the press and we have recently seen in an American magazine, statements in regard to Mr. Dunsmuir's connection with railway building, which do him great injustice. He has been represented as a man who schemed and planned to secure large land and coal mining concessions, and for that purpose offered to build the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on receipt of a cash subsidy from the Dominion. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Dunsmuir did not enter upon railway building until after great pressure had been put upon him. The Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General, urged him to build the railway as a duty to Canada at a time when something had to be done to carry out promises made to the people of this Island. After he had embarked on this project a new field of enterprise opened before him, in which, however, he was not destined to accomplish the great things he hoped.

We are sure the older residents of this community will be glad if, before closing this reference, we say a few words as to the kindness of heart and almost boundless sympathy of one who called each of them his friend. His many acts of good will never have been enumerated, for he was one of those whose left hand never knew what his right hand did. His assistance to others was given in a way that obliterated any sense of obligation and left only a feeling of gratitude.

LIVING ON CLIMATE

Mr. E. B. Shakespear, whose letter we print today, draws attention to a matter of very great importance. He thinks that we can "live on the climate" here to a much greater extent than we do, and he gives his reasons for the faith that is in him, and these are very well worth reading. Cultivation under glass is exceedingly profitable in other parts of the world, and our correspondent cannot discover any reason why it ought not to be profitable here, even if it were confined wholly to the production of early and late vegetables.

The practical utilization of the climate in the manner proposed by Mr. Shakespear would mean more to this community than can be very easily measured. Its first effect would be to keep at home many thousands of dollars which are now sent abroad. It would give much employment to local labor. It would become in time a great source of income to the community, for there are wide areas, rapidly filling up with people, where a ready market could be found for any surplus that can be raised here.

One of the objections frequently made to growing foodstuffs here is the alleged prohibitive price of land, but our correspondent shows the fallacy of this. The value of land depends, in the last analysis, upon the income that can be derived from it, and if high-priced land can be made to yield a profit, the price ceases to be the first thing to be considered, and becomes a subordinate factor in the case, only to be taken account of as the original investment.

COWICHAN RIVER'S NEED

There appears to be a general opinion that the stocking of the Cowichan River with trout fry from the hatchery at the head of the stream is not productive of the results that were anticipated. To fishermen the explanation appears a simple one. It is said that a very small percentage of the fry survives, the reason given being that the young trout are eaten by larger fish and birds, of which the sawbill is probably the most predacious. We have heard from more than one source that it is questionable if even 10 per cent of the fry reach the adult stage. An instance which bears out the contention advanced by fishermen is where no fewer than thirty-five small fish (trout fry) were found in the crop of a sawbill. It is pointed out that this bird probably makes four meals a day, so that one of the species, presuming that it lived on fry, would be responsible for the destruction of 140 of the youthful trout in a day. Sawbills are very numerous along the Cowichan River.

It seems very likely that the reasons mentioned are responsible for the apparent inability to stock the river with trout. The remedy probably lies in the establishment of nurseries, or rearing ponds, to be installed in connection with the hatchery. At these the trout would be kept and nurtured until such time as they became fingerlings, or even yearlings, before they are released in the river. There are numerous instances of such nurseries in Washington and Oregon, and also in the British Isles. As far as we have been able to learn, they fulfil the purpose for which they are designed. In some cases rearing ponds are so situated that, by means of screening, to prevent the young trout escaping, it is possible to keep the ponds supplied with water from the river in which the trout will ultimately be released and to some extent to supply them with natural food by this means. The trout, if not released until they are twelve, or even eighteen months old, would stand every chance of surviving in the river as compared with being cast on their own resources when in the more youthful stage. Nursery-hatched fish have been used for stocking rivers all over the world, and we see no reason why this method should not be carried out in the Cowichan. It is very essential that in releasing such fish they should not be allowed to go free in the one place. A judicious system of distribution along the river would have the best results. The provision of rearing ponds would probably mean a little additional expense, but from what we can learn their existence would make all the difference in keeping the river well stocked with trout as compared with the inefficient supply that exists there at present. We recommend to the Dominion Government that it should make this experiment at the Cowichan River hatchery. The theory we have advanced is probably capable of elaboration by those who have made a study of such matters, and we shall be glad to print the views of correspondents who may see fit to write us on the subject.

EMPIRE'S OIL RESOURCES

The present annual oil output of the British Empire is about 1,400,000 tons, representing about two per cent of the world's total. In a review of the situation and the prospects for the future we notice that the output in Canada has declined from 788,872 barrels in 1907 to 243,614 barrels in 1912. Small quantities of oil have been produced in Newfoundland, but the outlook is not encouraging. Very little has been obtained from Australia and New Zealand, but the shale oil deposits in those Dominions appear to be increasingly valuable. The probable capacity of the Tasmanian beds is given as 12,000,000 tons. Prospecting in Papua has shown many signs of petroleum and natural gas. India has large resources in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The total annual output from these places is about 250,000,000 gallons. Trinidad is expected to become an important source of supply for the Navy. At the end of 1912, 90 wells had been drilled there and 250,000 barrels of oil exported. Barbados has important oil resources. In Africa the prospects are not encouraging, with the exception of Egypt, where a considerable amount of prospecting work is being done. The report of a lecture by Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin before the British Royal Society of Arts, from which we have taken this summary, says in speaking of Canada, that excellent results may be expected from new oil sources in Alberta and New Brunswick.

The Duke of Marlborough is a thrifty soul. He is going to sell some property, and act as his own auctioneer. He will have a chance of earning a nice commission, even if he pays it himself.

We are in receipt of a very interesting map entitled "Victoria Commercially." Apparently it is not yet on sale, and the publisher's name does not appear, but it ought to meet a ready sale.

Professor John Henry Poynting, who was famous for his researches into the mean density of the earth, is dead. In an address that he delivered at Birmingham in 1895, he stated the weight of the earth was 12,500,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000 pounds.

We print elsewhere a statement showing in very succinct form the progress and present condition of work by the Canadian Northern Pacific on Vancouver Island. It was prepared by the engineer in charge of the company's undertakings here at the request of The Colonist, in order that the public might see, almost at a glance, what has been done and what remains to be done.

A correspondent takes exception to the statement that a temporary bridge would have, in any event, to be built by the Canadian Northern Pacific across Victoria Arm. One of the very unfortunate things in this life is that the people, who know better than anyone else how things can be and ought to be done, never by any possibility are called upon to do them.

Our evening contemporary found itself obliged in order to get ahead of The Colonist in the matter of news, to print on Friday the story about the plans of the drydock having been received and that tenders would shortly be called. Yesterday it had to get the taste of this out of its mouth, and so it published a jeremiad about the things that had not been done. Our contemporary appeals to a certain class of people, such as the man who stopped a Winnipeg investor from buying property here on Friday by telling him he was a fool to do so, and the other man, who went round town yesterday morning with The Colonist in his hand asking if it could be true that the Government was going to build a drydock in Esquimalt. When a citizen asked him why he supposed money had been voted for the dock, plans had been prepared and property taken under option pending the investigation of titles, he said he did not know, but could not think it meant there was going to be a dock.

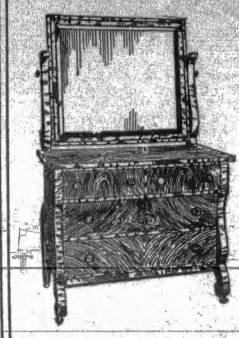
There is no previous instance in British political history of a statesman holding at the same time the Prime Ministership and the Secretaryship for War as Mr. Asquith does at present. There have, however, been a number of occasions on which a member of the Cabinet has held two portfolios simultaneously. In 1834 Sir Robert Peel was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. W. E. Gladstone held the same two portfolios in 1873. In 1876 the Earl of Beaconsfield was First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. The Marquis of Salisbury in 1885 and 1887 and again in 1895 was Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary at the same time. In 1892, Mr. W. E. Gladstone was First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal. Two years later Lord Rosebery was First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Privy Seal, while in 1900 the Marquis of Salisbury was Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Asquith had plenty of precedents for his action. He has been twenty-eight years in Parliament, was Home Secretary at the age of 40, Chancellor of the Exchequer when 53, Prime Minister at 55, and now, when still in the latter position, Secretary for War at the age of 62.

There are nearly 228,000 pleasure cars, nearly 180,000 motor cycles and more than 16,000 commercial motor vehicles registered in the United Kingdom.

Makers of Silver Plate By Special Appointment to His Majesty the King.

Large Shipment of the Famous "Elkington" Silver Plate Has Arrived

Many Fine Examples of Bedroom Furniture in the Colonial Style



Among the many influences that have moulded the styles of the present generation on this continent, the Colonial stands foremost, in fact, apart by itself.

Features responsible for its popularity are its immense strength, bold but pleasing outline, artistic proportions, and the general utility of the style. Unlike most other period styles, the Colonial is not marked by any one prominent cabinet-maker, but is the natural product of a race of skilful artisans, who refused to slavishly copy the European styles.

We are showing some splendid examples of this style in richly figured Circassian walnut and mahogany that rank amongst the best products of the modern cabinet-maker. May we have the pleasure of showing them to you very soon.

Brass Beds

In Many New and Attractive Styles

There is something about brass or copper that makes it fit into any color scheme and add a glow that cannot be duplicated.

This is especially true of the satin-finished brass bed with a plain but well-proportioned outline that is so popular today. See our well-assorted display on our fourth floor. Prices up to $125.00 from only **$20.00**

A Mattress That Will Not Spread

The "Dixie Notuft" Compartment Mattress Deserves Your Attention

As shown in the illustration, the "Dixie Notuft" mattress is made up of 10 distinct compartments. Each of these compartments is a mattress in itself, and, as a result of this ingenious idea, dirt accumulating tufts are dispensed with.

The amount of filling in each compartment varies according to the individual requirements of the section of the mattress. Where the wear is heaviest, most filling is placed. A more comfortable, durable, or sanitary mattress would be hard to find. Let us show to you samples and tell you more about it.

For the Baby's Comfort and Mother's Convenience

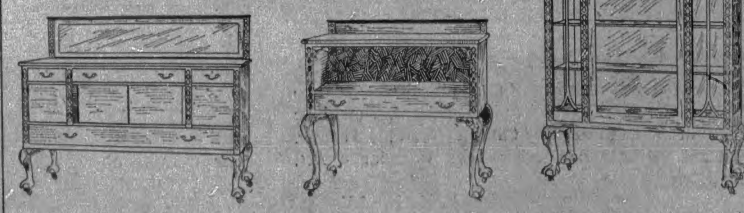
You'll Like This Style because it provides so much comfort for baby; it runs so smoothly and has such an attractive appearance. The seat and back are provided with an anti-vibration spring, the frame is all steel and is liberally finished with nickel. **$20.00**

An Inexpensive Style, illustrated here, is strong, light, easy running and readily folds up into a very small space. It is one of the famous "Fulton" line and is fully guaranteed by the manufacturer and this store. Price only **$10.00**

A Superior Go-Cart, in the style illustrated, has turn-table gear, so that the body of the cart can be reversed and the baby face the nurse. Artillery wheels, brass fittings, loose cushions and adjustable motor-shaped hood with side wings. Price. **$35.00**

Fine Examples of Period Furniture Now Being Shown at the "Home-Maker" Store

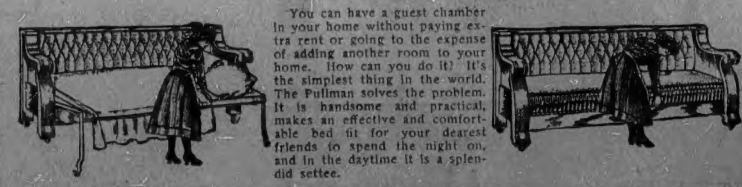
Illustrations From a Fine Chippendale Suite in Solid Mahogany.



In spite of the advancement of various styles of modern art and the changes in decorative taste that have been so noticeable during the past few years, the works of many old master craftsmen remain as standard examples of good taste.

Sheraton, Heppelwhite, Chippendale and the Brothers Adam are names that will never die. Who can overlook the skilful work of the French and Dutch artists who made the Louis XV. and XVI. Elizabethan, Tudor, Queen Anne, also the William and Mary periods so famous?

Nothing So Comfortable or Convenient—The Pullman Davenport, for Use Night and Day



You can have a guest chamber in your home without paying extra rent or going to the expense of adding another room to your home. How can you do it? It's the simplest thing in the world. The Pullman solves the problem. It is handsome and practical, makes an effective and comfortable bed fit for your dearest friends to spend the night on, and in the daytime it is a splendid settee.

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers

WEILER BROS LIMITED

You will do Better At Weiler's

Just Right for Evening Wear

Of course we carry good, serviceable styles, that will stand any amount of hard, everyday wear and look good, too.

Received Today

A shipment of Manfield's White Buck Rubber Sole Boots and Oxfords, also Tan Rubber Sole Oxfords.

James Maynard

649 Yates Street

Absolutely the Best Buy on Burnside Road

50x120, Between Milgrove and Prideau Streets

$2,100

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A Range of Beauty Is a Joy Forever

To all who come in contact, and especially to the housewife who delights in a handsome Range with every cooking and economical attribute.

The Price of $50 is small compared to the satisfaction it gives, and the pleasure its appearance imparts to all.

Unquestionably the finest Range in Canada. Our clerks delight in demonstrating.

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Wiring Without Worry

New Fixtures

All kinds of artistic Lighting Fixtures, including some charming Bronze Statuettes fitted with two and three lights.

You are needing your house wired for Electric Light, and are worried in case your ceilings and walls might be damaged, and also you rather dread the invasion of electricians in your home; but if you put the matter in our hands you may set your mind at rest.

We have a staff of careful, competent men, who will finish your work with expedition and give you every satisfaction.

Hawkins & Hayward

1607 Douglas Street (Just North of Cormorant)

The "TOP-NOTCH" of Scotch

"King George IV"

Whisky

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS OF THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Whisky Distillers in the World
Capital employed over £3,000,000
EDINBURGH SCOTLAND

ELK LAKE BEST SITE FOR CITY GOLF LINKS

Council Members and Citizens Who Visit Various Localities Approve of Property as Best for Purpose.

The conclusion arrived at by those members of the City Council and citizens who made a tour of the various likely locations for the establishment of a civic golf links yesterday afternoon was that the city property lying on the easterly and southeasterly shores of Elk Lake is the most suitable spot for the purpose. From every standpoint, this property, comprising ample area for a full eighteen-hole course, was declared the best the party visited. As a result of the trip, a committee composed of Mr. Justice Irving, Rev. J. G. Inkster and Mr. J. Thompson, with City Engineer Rust and Parks Superintendent Furdy, was appointed to go more fully into the details, prepare an estimate of the cost of laying out a course at that locality and report to the City Council. The character of the land, its ready access by motor and railway and the comparatively small outlay required to put the property into shape, were features which appealed to every one of the party.

Three motors conveyed the party, first to Beacon Hill Park, and then to Mount Douglas and Elk Lake. Those in the party were Mr. Justice Irving, Mr. J. Herrick McGregor, Mr. Thompson, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Mr. McCann, Mayor Stewart and Aldermen Bell, Sargent, Cuthbert, Porter, Dilworth, McCandless, McNeill and Todd, with City Engineer Rust and Parks Superintendent Furdy. Mr. Justice Irving, who has taken a keen interest in the project, expressed his opinion that a good eighteen-hole course could be established at Beacon Hill Park with little or no inconvenience to the public using the property, but, after the Elk Lake site was later viewed, he joined with the others in declaring that from every standpoint the latter property was the most suitable for a civic links.

Soon after the completion of the trip Mr. Justice Irving expressed his hearty approval of the Elk Lake location. Both from the scenic as well as the utility standpoint, he stated that it excelled the other sites. He would have liked to see Beacon Hill Park used, but there were, he understood, certain drawbacks, which probably would make it unwise to utilize it for the purpose. As for Elk Lake, a fine course could be laid out. What clearing is necessary could be easily done, and drainage requirements could be met at small expense. The course might be a little rough at first, but that was the experience at the Oak Bay links for the first year or two. This would be remedied as the greens, etc., received proper attention. He believed the question of transportation could be easily settled, with the motor bus service and the V. & S. Railway running right past the locality. From either of these services the distance to the links would not be any greater than that from the end of the Oak Bay carline to the Oak Bay links.

The members of the City Council were all delighted with the Elk Lake site, and, if the project can be carried through without any large expense, it is certain that it will meet with the approval of the Council. Mount Douglas Park did not appeal to the members of the party on account of the amount of work and outlay which would have to be incurred before an adequate course could be made.

Alderman Cuthbert, who organized yesterday's trip, declared that no better location could be secured if the city expended thousands on the purchase of property for the purpose. He believed that in the future, when the city extended, and still better means of transportation were available, the links would prove one of the city's greatest attractions for tourists, besides affording residents of the city a course second to none on this Coast.

Mr. McCann, who laid out the Colwood and Qualicum golf courses, and who is an expert at this work, has consented to assist the committee and advise it as to the laying out of the course and other important points connected therewith.

NEED OF CULTIVATING LOVE OF LITERATURE

Suggestion That Libraries at High Schools Would Meet Great Want Among Pupils and Teachers

Mr D. L. MacLaurin, inspector of high schools for the Province, referring to the paper read by Miss Stewart, the public librarian, before the teachers' convention at Vancouver this past week, pointing out the need for a cultivation of wider reading among pupils at high schools and, as a remedy, the establishment of a library in each, expressed himself yesterday as heartily in accord with the suggestions made by Miss Stewart. The complaint heard in many quarters today is that too little reading is done by the young, outside current periodicals. Between fourteen and twenty there is a grand opportunity to instill a love of literature for its own sake on lines apart from scholastic or commercial subjects.

If it is found possible to establish in every high school both a reference library and also one of general literature, Mr. MacLaurin believes it would be of the very greatest value, and he would go further and suggest that one hour or so a week might be spent in the library by the pupils. By this means a taste for reading may be inculcated.

Miss Stewart has another object in view in the establishment of such a library. Unless teachers are careful to read widely, their general power to awaken interest in reading among their pupils is likely to be small. The same books may not appeal to teachers and pupils, but they would at any rate benefit greatly by having at hand a reference library in the preparation of or in giving lessons.

This question has already been mooted in connection with the opening of the new High School and will be the subject of discussion between the library commissioners of the city and the School Board, as Miss Stewart believes it should be possible for the library to take the work in hand.

On Serious Charge

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 18.—Wm. Nanson, a young American, was this morning arraigned before Stipendiary Magistrate Clue and charged with complicity in the murder of a Hindu named Sidon at Matsqui last November. Without being required to plead, Nanson was remanded for eight days.

The Shrine of Fashion

You Are Invited to Attend Our

Summer Opening

On Tuesday and Wednesday, April twenty-first and twenty-second, when it will be our pleasure to make you acquainted with our superb showing of

Vogue Headgear

Direct from New York, and the only showing of its kind in Victoria, for which we have the Exclusive Agency.

Prices Range

$20 to $40

Also a Charming Display of

Model Cloaks, Suits and Dresses

Which have just arrived from New York. They are the latest styles possible and include some very exquisite models which have an air of style about them that marks their exclusiveness.

Remember the Dates, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 21 and 22

Finch & Finch

717-719 Yates Street

A WAGNER CONCERT

An Interesting Musical Event to Take Place on Tuesday Evening

A concert of unusual interest will be given by Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, the well-known musician of this city, under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical Club, on April 21, at the Alexandra Club Hall.

Mr. Goldschmidt, who is a nephew of the famous Jenny Lind, was formerly a conductor at Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany, and came to America about six years ago. After touring the country as conductor for Henry W. Savage, Klaw & Erlanger and other producers, he joined the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, Toronto, where his lecture recitals on musical topics formed a feature of the musical life of that city. Since coming to Victoria, he started a music school, which is already well patronized, the principal subjects being voice culture and pianoforte.

The concert on April 21 is unique for Victoria, as the programme consists entirely of compositions by Richard Wagner.

Mr. Goldschmidt is assisted by the well-known artist, Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, whose voice lends itself so admirably to the dramatic style of Wagner's music, a ladies' chorus, which has been specially formed for the occasion, and Miss N. Luney, one of Mr. Goldschmidt's most promising pupils.

Mr. Goldschmidt himself will appear in the threefold part of vocalist, pianist, and conductor, and will also make introductory remarks before certain numbers of the programme, in order to explain the situation.

The accompanists are Messrs. Geo. Paulin and R. H. Barnes, who will preside at organ and piano respectively.

The Esquimalt Water Works Co. wishes to notify consumers west of Admirals Road that the water will be turned off Wednesday, 22nd. inst., from 8 P. M. till about 10 P. M. for the purpose of connecting up hydrants.

Newfoundlanders—A public meeting of Newfoundlanders and others interested, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Macfarlane & Gordon, Union Bank Building, on Tuesday, the 21st April, at 8 p. m., to consider some method of assisting those who have suffered from the recent sealing disaster in Newfoundland.

MAPLE LEAF Flat Wall Colors

There is absolutely no fear of spotting or rubbing **Maple Leaf Flat Wall Colors** when they are properly washed with soap and water. This demonstrates that they are the most durable as well as the most sanitary means of covering walls and ceilings. Water paints and wall paper can never take the place of oil paints for this reason.

Maple Leaf Flat Wall Colors produce on plain walls a soft, velvet-like richness of color, which gives a most pleasing artistic effect and withal a soothing restfulness to the sensitive eye and temperament.

In **Maple Leaf Flat Wall Colors** are found every one of the above qualities in the highest degree. The experienced decorator will find them to be the simplest and easiest to apply, giving the most pleasing and lasting results. They dry with remarkable evenness, and a flat, mellow tone, showing no brush marks or laps. The amateur home decorator will find them very much easier to apply than any other covering, and can obtain perfect results. To change or renew color schemes it is only necessary to add another good covering coat of the color desired. This factor offers great advantages over wall paper.

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"At Dynes & Eddington's, and really I can't think how they are able to offer them at such very reasonable prices.

"One that pleased me particularly was in navy satin in the smart coat style with a wide, folded girdle and shadow lace frilling in front. The pretty vest of cream lace in another Gown of purple brocade took my fancy, and I liked the finish of the skirt—caught up in front with a sort of rosette. This Gown was only $25.00; the first one was $18.50.

"A Gown priced at $35.00, of black taffeta silk, with bodice of chiffon over shadow lace, made such an effective combination. The short over-skirt was of black chiffon edged with shirred taffeta. Girdle was of Roman stripe and there was a medici collar.

"Perhaps I liked this gown so much because I saw it with a perfectly sweet creation—a French model Hat of black Mechlin lace, standing out from the soft net crown in quite a papal effect, with white ospreys at the highest corner. The hat was $15.50, and such a perfect finish to the gown.

"A Hat at $7.75, in the mushroom shape, was of Alice blue, faced with silk to match. The old rose trimmings looked so well on it.

"You should go there tomorrow."

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We can make a smart Suit for only $20

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Branches: 1111 Douglas Street, 1540 Port Street, 1125 Government Street, 725 Yates Street.

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If so, and you are looking for a job, we can help you. Our business, first and foremost, is to make and sell paint (good, pure paint); your business is to apply it and get paid for your labor. We only supply labor when our clients insist on it; but that is not our prime business, and we do not care who does the work so long as N. A. G. PURE PAINTS are used. You will find it easier to get a job by using N. A. G. Paints, and we can make arrangements which will be to our mutual advantage. Come in and talk the matter over.

Newton & Greer Co., Ltd.

1326 Wharf Street (Foot of Johnson)

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Pot Your Plants Now

Nicely finished, buff color flower pots with saucers. Diameter:

4-in. 10c
5-in. 15c
6-in. 20c
7-in. 25c
8-in. 30c
10-in. 50c

Order yours Monday morning

R. A. Brown & Co.

1306 Douglas Street
Phone 3719

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Raffle Postponed—The raffle which was to have been held yesterday in aid of the Seamen's Institute has been postponed until next Saturday.

Will Erect Dwelling—A permit was issued yesterday by the building inspector to Mr. John Orrick for a dwelling to be erected on Prior Street, to cost $2,300.

Signaling Class for 50th—On Tuesday evening next a course of instruction in signaling for the Highlanders will begin at the Drill Hall and will be continued for the next four weeks.

Saanich Rifle Range—Colonel A. Roy, D. O. C. the 11th District, stated yesterday that no information had been received from Ottawa as yet as to letting a contract for the work on the new rifle range in Saanich.

Police Board Will Meet—A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when further consideration will be given to the plans of the proposed new police station. A number of minor matters will be dealt with.

Fifth Regiment—A regimental parade of the 5th Regiment will be held on Wednesday night at the Drill Hall, when back pay for the men who served with the civil aid force in the coal area will be distributed. The usual parade of No. 3 Company for drill on Monday night will take place at 8 o'clock.

Counterfeit Bills—Counterfeit $20 Bank of Montreal bills are stated to have been recently put into circulation. Local merchants are being warned to be on their guard against them. The bills, while not remarkably clever imitations, are still sufficiently well executed to deceive the ordinary man in the street.

Sons of Scotland—A largely attended meeting of this Society was held in the Real Estate Exchange Building, Langley Street, on Tuesday night, April 14, when a number of new members were initiated. Chief McIntosh was in the chair and was assisted by Organizer Bro. J. Burns, Vancouver.

Dirty Light Globes—With the arrival of dry weather conditions and the consequent presence of dust, the globes on the cluster lighting standards are showing need of washing. The accumulation of dirt on the interior of the globes is streaked with the moisture from showers and the illuminating effect of the lights is not improved.

Honor Season's Opening—Owing to the half-holiday tomorrow afternoon on the occasion of the opening of the baseball season, the finance committee of the City Council, which includes several ardent "fans," will hold its session in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. The City Hall will be closed for business during the afternoon.

To Attend Convention—Mr. J. G. Davies, local manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, has left for Calgary, Alta., to attend the convention of the telegraph officials of the C. P. R., which is being held in that city on the 17th and 18th inst. W. N. Kennedy is acting manager of telegraphs during the absence of Mr. Davies.

Oak Bay Vestry—At the meeting of the St. Mary's Church vestry at Oak Bay last week Mr. Lewis W. Toms was nominated by the rector as his warden, and Mr. J. S. Floyd, by a unanimous vote, the people's warden. The questions of a parish hall and an organ for the church are to be taken up by the church committee at an early date.

Play by Y. M. C. A. Boys—The members of the junior department of the Y. M. C. A. are busily engaged in preparing for the presentation of "The Upper Trail" at a performance to be given in the middle of next month. The Boys' Council has charge of the arrangements, and Colonel Holiday has promised to assist by coaching the players.

Arbitration Award—Mr. A. P. Luxton, K. C., sole arbitrator in the proceedings between the city and the owner of property at the corner of King's Road and Prior Street, through which the city has expropriated a right-of-way for sewer purposes, has rendered his judgment. He has fixed the compensation which the city must pay at $550. The owner claimed $1,000, and the city offered $200.

Assault Alleged—Charged with assault, Phoebe Gibson appeared in the police court yesterday morning. It was alleged that he attacked Jacob A. Thomas with a hammer last Thursday, his intent being to do grievous bodily harm. In response to inquiries made by the magistrate it was explained that, while Thomas was not in the hospital, he was badly hurt. The hearing was remanded to next Wednesday.

Natural Resources Exhibit—Mr. W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, leaves this week for Vancouver to arrange for the establishment of a permanent exhibit of the natural resources of the Province in the new building of the Vancouver Industrial Bureau, at the corner of Pender and Cambie Streets. Gelatine casts of fish, bottled fruits and every species of lumber, dressed and finished in different ways, will form part of this collection.

Prisoner's Complaint — Frederick Smith came before the magistrate yesterday accused with the theft of three chairs and two tables, the property of the Davison estate. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to Monday, bail being allowed in two sureties of $50 each. The prisoner complained that while in the cell he had been attacked by a man with the delirium tremens. His face had been battered, and for a time he was unconscious. The magistrate instructed Chief Langley to make an investigation.

Charged With Forgery—Tony Filino was arrested yesterday by Detectives Turner and Siciliano on a warrant charging him with having forged the endorsement to a draft for $75 purchased at the Canadian Bank of Commerce by a friend who intended sending it to a relative in the South. Filino was given the letter to post, but, instead of mailing it, he opened it, and, forging the name of the person for whom the draft was intended, cashed it. He will be arraigned in the Police Court tomorrow morning.

Local Improvement Assessments—Notice of the assessment of property owners who will benefit by reason of the completion of a number of local improvement works in various portions of the city is being given by the city clerk. At tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council the court of revision to revise the assessments will be appointed. A session of the court will be held on May 8 next, when all complaints by owners against the assessment will be heard. Five members of the Council, including the Mayor, will constitute the court of revision.

Crashes Into Light Standard—In endeavoring to avoid running down a youthful cyclist yesterday morning on Douglas Street near Cormorant Street, Mr. R. N. Ferguson drove his motor car over the curb onto the sidewalk in front of the Commercial Hotel, completely wrecked the cluster light standard at that point and badly damaged the fore part of the motor car. The cyclist, Donald Ross, residing at 2120 Clark Street, was hurled from his wheel to the sidewalk, but beyond some bruises and a bad fright, was little the worse for his experience.

City's Annual Report—The annual report of the city has been published, and copies are now available at the office of the city clerk. The report contains the usual statements issued by the heads of the various departments at the end of the year. They deal with the financial status of the city, the work done during the year by the works department, the fire department and police department returns, health department statistics, etc. The report is, however, curtailed somewhat by reason of the desire of the Council this year to retrench as far as possible in its expenditures.

Will Arbitrate Claim—The arbitration of the claim of Mr. John Murray for compensation for his lot at the corner of Denman and Shakespeare Streets, required by the city for street widening purposes, will commence on Tuesday. The city has made an offer of $4,900 for the whole lot, but Mr. Murray has put in a claim for $23,000. The arbitrators are Mr. Hugh Kennedy, selected by the city; Mr. J. J. Shallcross, by the owner, and Mr. A. P. Luxton, K. C., third arbitrator. On Friday the arbitrators visited the property and will hold their first session for hearing of evidence on Tuesday.

Church Social—The Luther League of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, corner Princess Avenue and Chambers Street, gave a very successful entertainment and social last Thursday evening at the school hall. The hall was well filled, the proceeds amounting to about $50. Several comic sketches by the young people were greatly enjoyed, while recitations and vocal and instrumental solos and duets gave a pleasing variety. Deserving of especial mention were the piano duets of Mrs. Johnson and Mr. Ball and the piano, violin and flute trios of Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Cartright and Mr. Mount.

Hotel Alarm System Tested—A blaze in the kitchen of the St. Francis Hotel, Yates Street, at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning gave the first actual test of the new system of hotel fire alarms recently ordered to be installed in local hotels. An overheated stove set ablaze a partition, and when the fire apparatus arrived the fire was gaining headway. As soon as the outbreak of fire was discovered the hotel alarm system, consisting of gongs on each floor, was sounded. A number of guests were still in bed, but they were awakened by the sound of the alarm and made hasty preparations for flight. The damage from the fire amounted to about $150.

Invited to Seattle—The Canadian Club of Seattle has invited Earl Grey, Sir Richard McBride and Sir Hibbert Tupper to speak at the Empire Day banquet, to be held on May 24. The club is entertaining Commander Evans, C. B., R. N., at the end of this month.

Again Remanded—Once again, yesterday morning, B. Von Dusen, who is charged with obtaining money by false pretences, appeared before Magistrate Jay. He was remanded for another week, pending the receipt of information from the commission which is inquiring into his case in Minnesota. The defendant always is in a cheerful frame of mind, never failing to greet His Honor with a bright smile.

Corrects Journal's Mistake—Fire Chief Davis has forwarded to The Monetary Times the correction which the City Council decided should be made to correct a wrong impression which an article in that financial journal created in regard to Victoria's fire losses. The paper, in a recent issue, ran an article setting forth the fire losses sustained in Vancouver during 1913, but headed it "Victoria's Fire Loss." The article, to anyone conversant with the facts, indicated clearly that it pertains to Vancouver, but Easterners would not be able to distinguish the mistake and would be misled. The city's fire loss last year aggregated but $417,000. The Vancouver loss for the same period was $637,789, and it is this latter loss which the paper has credited to Victoria.

Without Lights—Because the front lights on his motor car were out, T. M. Brayshaw was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning and fined $5. The defendant explained that the glass had been broken and it was impossible to keep the lights going. This, however, was not accepted as a sufficient excuse.

Defendant Successful—Judgment for the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co. against Mr. J. Young has been given by Chief Justice Hunter in a trial which was in progress over several days last week. Mr. Young sued the company for some thousands of dollars as damages because of the latter's action in refusing to take more shingles manufactured by him at a Jordan River factory. His lordship came to the conclusion that Mr. Young was in the wrong, that the quality of shingles he was turning out was inferior, and that the defendant not only was entitled to a favorable decision but as well to the return of $8,500 which had been paid to the plaintiff by the company. Mr. H. C. Hall represented Mr. Young, while Mr. H. W. R. Moore appeared for the defendant.

"KEEP ON SMILING"

Misses Dunsmuir to Present Vaudeville Performance at Royal Victoria Theatre

The vaudeville performance, "Keep On Smiling," which was presented by the Misses Dunsmuir in Vancouver recently, will be staged at the Royal Victoria Theatre next Saturday under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical Society. The Misses Dunsmuir will be assisted by thirty Vancouver players. Matinee and evening performances will be given. In Vancouver the performance attracted large audiences. It is both amusing and entertaining.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., April 18, 1914.

SYNOPSIS

The barometer is low over Northern British Columbia and unsettled mild weather is general with fresh to high southerly winds on the Coast. Mild weather extends to Alberta and Saskatchewan, while from Manitoba to Lake Superior northerly gales prevail.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	48	60
Vancouver	46	54
Kamloops	42	64
Barkerville	30	44
Prince Rupert	42	48
Dawson, Y. T.	6	22
Calgary, Alta.	24	60
Prince Albert, Sask.	24	52
Winnipeg, Man.	34	36
Port Arthur, Ont.	36	50
Portland, Ore.	50	72
San Francisco, Cal.	56	82

SATURDAY

Highest	66
Lowest	48
Average	54

Bright sunshine, 1 hr., 18 mins.
Rain, .34 inch.

A French motor boat with an engine of only forty horsepower is making a voyage around the world to make meteorological and astronomical observations.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

"Summer Is a-Coming In"

And every woman is mentally reviewing her stock of underclothing.

LIGHT WEIGHT COMBINATIONS

Are the first consideration. We have just the thing. We have them with short sleeves and we have them sleeveless, with tight or loose knees, at 50¢, 60¢ and 75¢.

We also have Lisle Undervests at 25¢, 35¢ and 50¢.

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Wallace's 1835 Silver Plate

Bears the Stamp of Quality on every piece. It is one of those high-grade standard plates that has reached an unassailable position in popular favor.

Part of its popularity is due to the elegance of the design—the marquette pattern, perfectly plain,

With the Ribbon Edge

That sets off the polished finish to the best advantage.

One advantage of buying this standard pattern is that you can always add more pieces as you need them, especially such useful "extras" as Oyster Forks, Salad Forks and Butter Spreads.

See Window Display

Of this handsome, serviceable pattern, of which we have the exclusive handling in Victoria.

Cash Discount 10 Per Cent

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How are you, as a father, to provide for your son's future without, on the one hand, bequeathing him too large a sum to be paid to him at twenty-one, or, on the other hand, stinting him during his formative years?

In making your will you should place your estate in the hands of a trained, responsible and capable trustee. Provide that the trustee shall hold and manage the estate until your son reaches an age when character is formed and experience developed. Give to that trustee the same power that you yourself would exercise as a parent. Thus will your son's inheritance be a blessing rather than a handicap.

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Trustee for Bondholders, over 26,518,000

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Local Manager

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"Lest we forget what the children look like, when they grow up, we photograph them all the time."

Quite right, too. There should be a Camera in every home. Is there one in yours? If not, call today at

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Special low prices on large orders for corporations and big planters

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OF course, every man does not care to pay $25, $30 or $35, for his Spring Suit.

But those who desire something really exceptional, both in style and design, we ask to see the new Fit-Reform Spring Suits at $25, $28, $30, $32 and $35.

We have Spring Suits as low as $15. 951

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TO FRIENDS OF DRINKERS

Have you got some friend—relative—whom you know would be strengthened in every way if he could be got to stop taking liquor? He can be relieved of all desire for liquor in three days by

The Gatlin Treatment

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS

He can take this treatment either at the home-like institute here in Victoria, with the utmost comfort and privacy, or in his own home. Responsible men stand behind this treatment. It is open to the most rigid investigation. It is harmless, easy to take; no hypodermic injections; none but beneficial effects.

The Gatlin Treatment has been curing drinkers for fourteen years. We enter into a legal agreement with any patient guaranteeing a cure or money refunded.

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Write, Phone or Call for Full Details

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ONE 10x16 STEAM ENGINE

Five H. P. Submerged Tubular Boiler, Vertical

60 ft. 2-in 7-16 shafting, with 18-in. drop hangers

60 ft. 1-in 15-16 shafting with 18-in drop hangers and pulleys

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Made Strong by Vinol

John C. Furman, of Clarion, Pa., says: "After a very severe attack of the grippe my system was in a weakened, nervous and run-down condition. I had no appetite at all. I was obliged to continue with my work, and nothing seemed to help me until a friend induced me to take Vinol. I began to note good results from the first bottle. I continued its use and am now sound and well as ever."

In health one cannot realize how depressed a person may become after trying one remedy after another without benefit for such a condition as Mr. Furman was in, or what a relief it is to find help and be restored to health and strength.

It is the combined action of the medicinal curative elements of cod liver without the greasy oil, aided by the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron, that makes Vinol so efficient in building up the weakened, run-down system.

We guarantee Vinol to give you satisfaction. [illegible] Chemist, Victoria, B.C.

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Purity of Whisky can only be assured by guarantees back of which stand responsible and reputable houses. The great HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY stands back of everything it sells.

H. B. Fine Old Highland Scotch, per bottle....$1.00
H. B. Fine Old Blend Scotch, per bottle.....$1.25
H. B. Special Best Procurable Scotch, per bottle $1.50
Ten per cent off by the case of 12 bottles.

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FAMILY WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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"LOWEST PRICES IN CANADA"

THE NEW SILKS FOR THE NEW DRESS STYLES

Satin Charmeuse, Silk Satins, Brocaded Silks, Brocaded Satins
Colored Pongee, Oriental Satins, Parette Silk, Shot Satins
Striped Parette Silks, Natural Pongee, Crepe de Chine, Satin de Chine

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A CHRISTIE SHOE—HONEST RIGHT THROUGH

Are They Worth Repairing?

Those old Shoes—Certainly they are, and are worth doing well. Have them repaired with real English, oak-tanned leather; have them hand-sewn and neatly finished. Bring them to

PHONE 131 Christies Corner Government and Johnson

Sale Brass Ornaments

Our last shipment of Brassware brought us many desirable pieces, such as: Flower Pot Holders, Candlesticks, Jardinieres, Tea Tray, Hanging Baskets, Finger Bowls, Dinner Gongs, Kettles, Teapots, Etc (all sizes). Prices reduced and allow 20 per cent cash discount.

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Suits—$17.50—Overcoats

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The reason why you can spot a Farmer in town or an alien in the country is by his clothes.

In England they say "I can tell you are an American by your clothes."

By facial and sartorial marks you distinguish one foreign to your field.

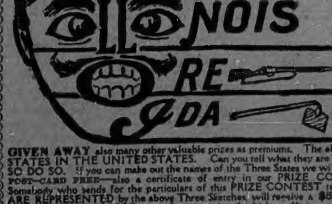
A Cosmopolitan is a man who feels at home and who looks at home anywhere.

Semi-ready Clothes have that cosmopolitan air which will give their wearer perfect aplomb wherever he goes.

We show some Foreign Travel Suits and some Tourist Clothes at $25, $30 and $35—perfect gems of cloth-making and fine tailoring.

Mearns & Fuller
CORNER VIEW AND DOUGLAS STREETS

WORK THIS PUZZLE! WIN A PRIZE!!



$50. CASH PRIZE

GIVEN AWAY also many other valuable prizes as premiums. The above three sketches represent THREE STATES IN THE UNITED STATES. Can you tell what they are? Surely you can solve this PUZZLE, SO DO SO. If you can make out the names of the Three States we will send you a BEAUTIFUL PICTURE POST-CARD FREE—also a certificate of entry in our PRIZE CONTEST closing December 31st, 1914. Somebody who sends for the particulars of this PRIZE CONTEST telling us WHAT THREE STATES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Three Sketches, will receive a $50 GOLD WATCH or $50 IN GOLD MONEY PRIZE offered as a premium for highest efficiency in the introduction of our goods during the ensuing calendar year as stated in the entry certificate. In the event of a tie between two or more persons for the prize, a prize identical in character and value with that tied for will be given to each person tied. We will also send you a chain and watch offer besides any PRIZE YOU WIN. Try at once. It may be you. Send your answer on a Postcard or a letter, write your name and address plainly.

DOMINION WATCH CO., Dept. 229 MONTREAL, CANADA

COMMENCE CLASSES IN NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Twenty Rooms Will Be Occupied Tomorrow, Thus Opening Fine Institution for Educational Purposes.

Tomorrow the High School, Victoria's finest educational institution, will be opened and classes, moved from the old building, will resume their studies after the Easter holidays. The formal ceremonies in connection with the opening of the building will not take place until May 1 next. The programme is now being prepared. Of the twenty-nine class rooms, twenty will be occupied tomorrow by the 450 pupils attending the High School. These twenty rooms have been equipped with desks and everything is in readiness for the resumption of work. The furnishing and equipment of the other rooms will be undertaken at once.

The new building has accommodation for 850 pupils and the magnificent auditorium has a seating capacity of 800. The most up-to-date ideas have been incorporated in the building, which will contain provision for a gymnasium, lunch-rooms, kitchen, etc. The building has cost, exclusive of the site, approximately $400,000, and was erected by Messrs. Malcolm & Dinsdale, contractors, on plans prepared by Mr. C. E. Watkins.

The other schools of the city will also open tomorrow. During the Easter recess a general cleaning and renovation of the class rooms has been made.

INDIAN SONG RECITAL AT ALEXANDRA CLUB

The concert at which Miss Louise Merrill Cooper will give her recital of idealized Indian songs with accompanying legendary descriptive stories, will be given at the Alexandra Club on Wednesday, April 22, under the patronage of Mrs. T. W. Paterson, Lady McBride, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Rattenbury, Mrs. Newton Burdick, Mrs. W. J. Roper, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. H. Robertson and Mrs. Devlin.

Miss Cooper, who is a native of Ontario, has a mezzo soprano voice of unusual flexibility and power and was at one time the soloist at the Rue de Berri Church in Paris. She will be supported by a strong body of artistes, which will include Mr. Pocock, accompanist, Miss Phyllis Bieber, a violinist who has recently returned from studying in Liepsic, and Mr. H. S. Bockers in his role of dramatic reciter.

Miss Cooper's songs will include Troyer's "Sunrise Call," "Coming of Montezuma," Stewart's "Invocation," "Spirit of Evil Wind," "Lost Arrow," and Puccini's "One Fine Dad" ("Butterfly"), and among the violin solos to be played by Miss Bieber will be Troye's "Ghost Dance," Wienawski's "Legende," and a violin obligato, "Ave Maria," by Bach.

LAURENCE IRVING HOPES TO RETURN

Delighted With Victoria, Its People and Scenery—A Strenuous Day's Work and a Breakdown

Mr. Laurence Irving had a busy day yesterday. In addition to his two strenuous parts in "The Lily" and "The Unwritten Law," a motor drive out to to the north of Saanich resulted in a breakdown which necessitated all hands turning to and pushing behind until the nearest telephone office was reached and a second car summoned to bring him down to the theatre in time to fulfil his engagement. When seen last night between the acts, he expressed the utmost admiration at the beautiful country he had seen on the peninsula. Mr. Irving commented on the difference in taste between this city and Winnipeg. In the latter city "The Unwritten Law" had proved his most popular play, while in Victoria "The Lily" was apparently the favorite.

At the fall of the curtain last night, Mr. Irving, in a short speech, expressed to his audience his delight at this, his first visit to this beautiful Western city, his sense of the warm-hearted hospitality extended to him by Victoria people and his sincere hope that circumstances before long would enable him to play again in their splendid theatre.

BELFORD GETS AWAY

Sugar Ship Taken in Tow by the Tug Qualicum After Delay of Thirty Hours

After thirty hours' delay at this port, the British ship Belford, Captain Davies, laden with sugar from Peruvian ports, left the Royal Roads at 2 p. m. yesterday for Vancouver in tow of the C. P. R. tug Qualicum. Following her arrival from Salaverry via Port Angeles, early on Friday morning, the Belford secured her pratique at William Head and sailed in tow of the tug Wanderer. When off Trial Island the Wanderer developed trouble in her engine-room, and, with what steam she had left, limped back with her tow to the Royal Roads.

Education in India

We know so very little about India that a report recently issued on primary school education is of more than usual interest. Thirty years ago the Government of India began to issue quinquennial reports on the progress of education among the children of the common people. The sixth of these has lately been made public. It tells us that there are of school age 38,250,000 children of school age in the country. Of this number nearly 5,000,000 attend the primary schools, and there are less than 7,000,000 in all the schools of whatever grade.

The schools are not, however, well taught. Many of the boys and girls forget all that they have learned. It is said of every hundred there are thirty-nine that do not even remember how to read and write. The short school age, the youthfulness of the pupils and the incompetence of the teachers who are very badly paid are assigned as the reasons of this failure.

Much has been said lately of the influence for evil of the few highly educated Indians of the higher castes. When we consider the great mass of men and women who are totally illiterate, is it to be wondered at that they are at the mercy of the educated few?

Vienna builds tenements for its poor. Each building is supplied with a co-operative store for the benefit of the tenants.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. C. R. Littler, 150 Government Street, will not receive again until further notice.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Macdonald have taken up their residence at 14 Viewfield Road, Esquimalt.

Mrs. Wm. Simon and daughter have left for the East, where they will visit Mrs. Simon's parents.

Miss H. Wakeman returned to Vancouver on Thursday after having spent a week in the capital.

Mrs. J. B. McCallum, Braeside, 1386 Pandora Avenue, will receive on the third Thursday in May and not again this season.

The many friends of Mrs. J. F. Lowry will be glad to learn that she is doing favorably at St. Joseph's Hospital, after her operation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Lewis, 982 Heywood Avenue, have returned from their trip to Honolulu and Southern California.

Mrs. W. M. Foster and family returned to Vancouver on Friday. They came down to attend the funeral of Mrs. Foster's mother, the late Mrs. Baines.

Miss Thomson, of Saskatoon, is the guest of Mrs. Langford, 1948 St. Anns.

Mrs. D. F. Johnston, 1034 Linden Avenue, will receive on the third Friday in May and not again until October.

Mrs. Charles Aldrich Banghart and her son, of Seattle, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bamford at 210 Government Street. Mrs. Banghart will receive with her mother on Wednesday, April 22nd.

Mrs. John C. Robertson, of Boissevain, Man., announces the engagement of her daughter, Margaret Grant, to Mr. Alfred George King, Jr., C. E., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. King, 640 Moss Street, Victoria. The wedding will take place in the latter part of April in Vancouver.

Mrs. W. H. Dougan, of Heywood Avenue, and her children, with her sister, Mrs. Millicent S. Renton, and Mrs. M. A. Dougan, of Waldorf Apartments, Seattle, make up a party which left yesterday via the C. P. R. for Halifax, en route to Europe on the new Allan liner Alsatian.

The Sunshine Chapter I. O. D. E., held a meeting on Saturday last at the home of their regent, Mrs. Rattenbury, Oak Bay. There were twenty-nine members present. After the meeting, the little girls went to the Children's Ward of the Jubilee Hospital and distributed flowers for Easter. They also sent a large parcel of shoes and stockings for the Day Nursery.

On Thursday afternoon the St. Barnabas' branches of the Women's Auxiliary to Missions held a very successful Easter sale of work and entertainment. Mrs. Luxton opened the sale with a few words of praise and the rector congratulated the workers on the display of needlework. Tea was served during the afternoon and a very enjoyable concert was held in the evening. There was a good attendance of parishioners and their friends.

The tea and sale of work under the auspices of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian Church went off very successfully on Wednesday afternoon at the Victoria Club. The attendance was good, in spite of the lateness of the season, and the affair was thoroughly enjoyable, many gentlemen coming in to tea between 4 and 5. The following ladies were in attendance: Sale of work, Mrs. Wilfred Llewellyn, Mrs. John Gunn, Mrs. Peter Ferris, Mrs. Kinlock; candy, Mrs. Graves and a number of little girls; tea, Mrs. Arthur Lovekin, Mrs. Frank Pratt, Mrs. Osler, Mrs. Baer and several young girls; treasurer, Mrs. Geo. Barton.

VAUDEVILLE AT EMPRESS THEATRE

On Monday evening next the Empress Theatre on Government Street, will once more house a vaudeville show, and from that day on there will be matinee and evening performances embracing the highest salaried turns comprised in the ten-cent vaudeville circuits. In conjunction with these acts there will be high-class moving pictures, the whole entertainment lasting for an hour and a half. The afternoon hours will be from 3 to 4 o'clock, and from 7 o'clock in the evening till 11 the combined entertainment will be presented. Pictures alone will be shown from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 3, and from 4 till 7. There will be a complete change of programme on Mondays and Thursdays.

This welcome reappearance of vaudeville is due to the initiative of the National Amusement Company, a concern which has already made a notable success of the Columbia Theatre, in Vancouver, a $100,000 house which is packed to capacity nightly, and of the Opera House in Nanaimo. In the Crystal Theatre, on Broad Street, the same company has been operating an extremely popular combined vaudeville and moving picture business, and their advent into larger vaudeville field in this city will doubtless be much appreciated. The National Amusement Company was the first to combine vaudeville turns with pictures in the ten-cent houses of the Province of British Columbia, and everywhere its policy has been followed by most satisfactory results.

For the opening night four good acts have been secured. Fanny Da Boll & Co., will appear in a knockabout turn entitled "Fun in a Country School," which has achieved a great reputation for raising laughs. Cycling Crane, a wheel expert, will present his cycling extravaganza called "The Bum and the Bike." Ford & Laird, black-face comedians, will provide clever badinage, and Miss Laurette Boyd will sustain her claims to be considered one of the greatest character comediennes on the circuit.

Holt Officers' Pay

The officers' pay in the Blue Funnel Line (Alfred Holt & Co.), Liverpool, is now as follows: Chief officers—Commencing at £15, rising to £17 after four years' service, with bonus of 2s 6d per diem. Second officers—£13, with 1s 3d per day bonus. Third and fourth officers—Commencing at £10, rising to £11 after twelve months' service. No bonus.

His Own Auctioneer

LONDON, April 18.—The Duke of Marlborough proposes to act as his own auctioneer on May 6, when some of the property on his Oxfordshire estate is to be offered for sale. The property comprises 113 acres, including a farmhouse and buildings.

Japanese Murderer Sentenced

SOUTH BEND, Wash., April 18.—H. Miyaga, one of the Japanese concerned in the Walville murders, discovered seven weeks ago, when three bodies were found buried, was today sentenced to from five to twenty years in the penitentiary on a charge of murder.

MONMOUTHSHIRE TO MAKE VOYAGE HERE

Another "Shire" Steamer Is Fixed to Follow Carnarvonshire in Royal Mail Service to This Coast.

The British steamship Monmouthshire, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's fleet, has been fixed to succeed the new liner Carnarvonshire in the London-Victoria service. The Monmouthshire is now on berth at Antwerp and she is scheduled to sail from London on May 8 for the North Pacific Coast. For several years past the Monmouthshire has been engaged in the European-Oriental trade, and she was formerly under command of Captain Warner, R. N. R., now on this Coast with the new Royal Mail liner Cardiganshire.

The Carnarvonshire sailed from London on April 14, on her maiden voyage to Victoria. The Carnarvonshire is expected to reach this port in June. The next boat to reach this Coast in the Royal Mail service will be the British steamer Radnorshire, which is due at Victoria toward the end of the present month.

Vessels Coming On

Deep-sea shipping will receive a decided impetus next week with the arrival of at least four ocean-going steamships.

One of the first of the inbound craft to show up at the Outer Docks will be the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Yokohama Maru, Captain Wada, which is expected to reach William Head before sundown on Wednesday. The Yokohama has an unusually large list of 382 passengers aboard. Of this number ninety-three will disembark at Victoria, and 292 tons of Oriental freight will also be unloaded at this port. On Thursday two big vessels are scheduled to make port. The Empress of India, Captain Hailey, is due on April 23, from the Orient, and the steamship Architect, of the Harrison Direct Line, is expected to show up on the same date.

The Architect, which is on her second voyage to this Coast, has 500 tons of European cargo to unload at Victoria. Captain Neilson is again bringing her out. Inaugurating the Hamburg-American calls at Victoria the German steamship Sudmark is due to make port about Friday or Saturday from Hamburg via the Far East. The Sudmark is bringing across the Pacific some 500 tons of general cargo for Victoria, including the local cargo arried by the German liner Saxonia, which was wrecked in February off the China port of Tsing Tau. As previously reported here the Saxonia is to be repaired at Nagasaki, owing to the drydock at Tsing Tau not being available.

SHAKESPEARE PLAYS TO BE SEEN IN MAY

More volunteer press agents of rank and title have stepped forward to boost the first American tour of the Stratford-upon-Avon Players than any such organization has enjoyed since the New Theatre began operations six years ago. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught did the company "bon voyage" to Canada. The theatrical knights, of whom there are now quite a number in England, assembled at the round table to give Mr. F. R. Benson, the head of the company, a farewell dinner, and a half-a-dozen dukes and earls were present to make the occasion more auspicious.

Among the speakers at this dinner was Sir Sidney Lee, who presided and toasted Mr. Benson as the "ambassador of the Shakespeare lovers of the old world to those of Canada and the United States"; Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Henry Ainley, the Archdeacon of London, Sir John Gray Hill, and Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson.

Sir J. Forbes Robertson and Mr. Benson have been life-long friends and kindred spirits. The fact that they were both embarking for a tour of this country almost simultaneously did not temper the older actor's praise. He said: "I look forward to Mr. Benson's visit to America as a really epoch making venture that will lead to a very considerable success. I myself, as a plain actor, well know what he has done for our noble calling. Some of us speak with bated breath of the ancient glories of the schools for acting that we had in the old days of the repertory companies. But those stock companies were far too rough and ready. There is far more attention given to the production of the play nowadays by the repertory companies. Mr. Benson stands at the head of an institution, and has done far more for our calling than any other single man has ever done."

The famous Stratford-upon-Avon Players will make their first appearance in British Columbia at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Monday, May 4, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The concluding performance on Tuesday, May 5 will be Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, "Hamlet."

OBITUARY NOTICES

HOCKING—The death took place at the Jubilee Hospital, after a long and painful illness, of Mrs. Mary Ann Hocking, at the age of sixty. Mrs. Hocking has resided in Victoria for twenty years and was a native of Cornwall, England. She was a widow and resided on Niagara Street. The funeral will take place to Ross Bay on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, the Rev. John Robson officiating.

BANISTER—On Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the funeral of Mr. Albert Edward Banister took place from the family residence, 54 Government Street, to Ross Bay. The service was taken by Rev. W. L. Clay. There was a very large attendance. The pallbearers were: W. Copeman, W. Walker, W. A. Gleason, J. A. Turner, A. E. Evans and J. A. Watson.

India's cotton production this year is estimated at 5,201,000 bales of 400 pounds each, the greatest on record.

Glass cooking utensils are being made in an experimental way by a New York glass manufacturer with much success.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

MERRYFIELD—To the wife of G. S. Merryfield, April 18, a son.

DIED

HOCKING—On the 17th inst., at the Jubilee Hospital, Mrs. Mary Ann Hocking, aged 60 years. Born at Cornwall, England.

The funeral will take place from the B. C. Funeral Co.'s Chapel on Tuesday, April 21, at 2:30 p. m., where service will be held. Interment in Ross Bay Cemetery.

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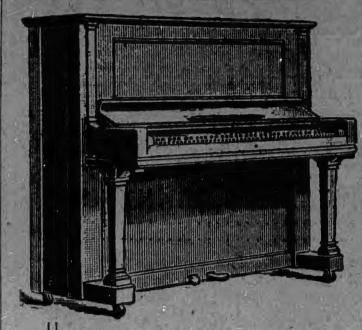

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Think what that means: you effect a direct saving of $62; you have the piano in your own home right away by paying down just $10, and you pay off the balance in easy payments of $2 a week. The WEBER PIANO is the finest piano made at $350. In action, tone and finish it is superb. Its appearance entitles it to a place in any drawing-room. It is used in the homes of many people who could well afford a much more expensive instrument if they did not prefer the WEBER. In every way a first-class piano, it is our desire to introduce it quickly in Victoria.

If YOU want one of the Ten WEBERS be on hand tomorrow morning—they won't last long!

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The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public School now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address. Address to the Secretary

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Bovril Cordial, large, $1.35; 5 oz., 45c.
16 oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.25.

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Why not profit by the experience of Mrs. S. A. Lee, of 110 South 4th St., Richmond, Va., who writes:

"Four years' residence in India ruined my hair until it was but two inches long and very thin. I tried everything in Europe and America without benefit until I was induced to use Herpicide. My hair is now long, soft and silky and natural color, while before it was quite gray. My friends never tire of admiring my hair."

Mrs. Lee's story is a typical history of hair troubles. After everything else fails Newbro's Herpicide brings relief. It would be just as effective if used first.

Newbro's Herpicide makes the accumulation of Dandruff impossible, and prevents falling hair. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly. No matter what the claims of others, Herpicide is the only "genuine original dandruff germ destroyer."

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and $1.00 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

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Send 10c for sample bottle to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

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In Women's Realm

BY MARIA LAWSON

THE BARONESS ORCZY

"The Sky Was Broidered O'er"

The sky was broidered o'er with cloud today,
Wonderful to the sight:
Golden and grey,
Sombre and pale,
Silver and white.
Pinnacled fanes were there, and little flocks at play . . .

But as I watched there came a little breese,
And moved them to more wondrous fantasies,
And took their shapes, and hurled
Cloud-world incredible upon cloud-world.
And lo! a sudden rift;
And there peeped out at me
One little magic patch of innocence
Most sweet to see,
That did the heart uplift,
And carry thence
Into the unwalled solitudes of light. . . .

O purging wind!
Blow down the skies again,
Scatter the clever cloud-drift of the mind,
The strangely-sculptured vapors of the brain,
And let His blue
Peep through.
One little space of clear,
That steadfast smiles between the moving thought
All in gray mazes wrought.

—Evelyn Underhill in The Nation (London).

A Modern Novelist

The writer of stories which please the common people is seldom looked on with favor by the critics. Baroness Orczy is no exception to this rule. Ever since the fancy of novel readers, especially of the younger among them, was captured by the "Scarlet Pimpernel," every book written by its author has been eagerly welcomed and found a ready sale.

The Baroness Orczy is a Hungarian by birth. Her father, Baron Felix Orczy, was a noted musician and her mother was Emma, Comtesse Wass. At her home in Tarnaors, where she lived till she was fifteen, the young Hungarian girl met most of the famous musicians of Europe.

As soon as she went to England she undertook the task of learning the language, in which she was marvelously successful, her books bearing little, if any, trace of her foreign origin.

The ambition of the Baroness Orczy was to be a painter, and she succeeded well enough to have a picture, "The Jolly Young Waterman," hung upon the line in the Green Room of the Royal Academy. It was probably as an art student that she was attracted to the well-known artist, Mr. Montagu Barstow, for it was during this time that the two were married.

It was as a short story writer that Baroness Orczy entered the world of fiction, but the "Scarlet Pimpernel," which was first published as a play, won the attention of novel readers in all parts of the United Kingdom. The play itself was mercilessly scored by dramatic critics, but drew crowded houses nevertheless. This book was published in 1905, and every year since, and sometimes oftener, novels from the same author have appeared. A new book, "Eldorado," is calling for the attention of book reviewers, and The Bookman recently speaks of "By the Gods Beloved," "I Will Repay" and a Hungarian story, "A Son of the People," as the strongest and ablest of the eleven books published by this author.

The baroness and her husband are now rich people, and live in a beautiful home in Kent. Her favorite recreation is driving, and she is an excellent horsewoman. This artist and story-writer is a very interesting woman, and, if her talent is not of the highest order, the pleasure she has given to young and old is very widespread.

Trade Schools

Nowhere has the work of technical education been carried to greater perfection than in Germany, and all the world is now studying the plans that have been adopted there. In last month's Harper's there is a description of the trade schools of Munich, which cannot fail to be of interest to all interested in education.

"The Munich schools have worked out the system of industrial training which undoubtedly leads the world, because it is based on demonstration teaching in workshops. Dr. Georg Kerschensteiner, a member of the Reichstag, has fought a long fight to bring the Munich schools to their present splendid condition. Today Munich has fifty-two trades for which teaching is given, and is enlarging her present plans and facilities. Seven fine buildings about the town give space for classes and for well-equipped shops, where some 10,000 boys and about the same number of girls receive instruction. Practical men direct almost all the subdivisions of the commercial, painting and decorating, building, printing, mechanical engineering, wood and metal working trades, besides miscellaneous ones like shoemaking, wigmaking and confectionery manufacturing. These teachers are often taken from their trade and taught to teach. Dr. Kerschensteiner would rather make a teacher out of a plumber than convert a teacher into a man of tools, although, when occasion arises, suitable teachers in the trade itself not being advisable, academically informed men are given furloughs in order to enter into actual practice for a sufficiently long time to master it. Some of the best teachers are part-time men who are eminent in their various lines, as, for instance, commercial photography and sculpture. The boy who works at a craft like stucco-making may get part of his instruction under an artist instead of an artisan.

"The foundation of trade education is laid in the day school. At about 10 years of age, boys planning to enter the professions customarily separate from the others, to go then or later into higher schools. It must be noted that this is in reality a separation of social classes, and there is little further contact between the groups. Those not planning for 'higher' education, those numerous needy 'others' who constitute the real human school problem, are then grounded in the use of tools, in carpentry, metal-work, the rudiments of mechanics, and of gardening; or, in the case of girls, commercial study, needlework, housekeeping. In the beautiful new sieboldstrasse common school there are excellent workrooms for all these subjects; and, in addition, fine bakeries with practical modern ovens, attractive garden plots, where even horticulture is begun, and the concierge's chickens to serve as an experimental chicken farm. The boy, who, in his last elementary year really knows what he wants to do, frequently obtains his apprenticeship by himself, or in answer to a request from an employer, who applies to the head teacher for a certain kind of helper. Description of jobs, with or without pay, or perhaps even requiring a premium, are posted as bulletins in this school. The parents, possibly the teacher, and well-classified information about occupations, based on the excellent census of trades and employment, are depended upon to help the boy decide."

The Uplands

It is unfortunate that it has been found necessary to forbid the gathering of flowers in the Uplands. Perhaps not many people realise that this beautiful district is private property. Children have for so long gone out in Spring to gather flowers from under the oaks that it is hard to refrain from plucking them now that the cars make access easy.

Now, however, that the owners have published their objection to this practice it should not be necessary to do more. So far as children are concerned, the teachers and parents can show them that the flowers are not theirs. If older people trespass on what is more strictly private property and disturb flowers and shrubs which have been planted or preserved they should receive summary punishment.

The use of the Uplands as a place of recreation is too great a privilege to be lightly forfeited. It is delightful to spend a Summer afternoon there enjoying the fine view and the beautiful surroundings. Women and children refrain from gathering the flowers or injuring the shrubs in the public parks. They should think it no hardship to preserve the beauty of a part of Victoria, which, though it is private property, serves the purpose of a very lovely park.

To most lovers of nature it will be a great satisfaction to learn that an attempt is to be made at Uplands to preserve the native plants as well as to beautify private grounds with exotics.

Teaching Peace to Children

With strife in many forms threatening the very existence of society it is hard to raise one's voice for peace, however greatly we may long for it. Yet children can be taught to love and value peace and that without taking from them their admiration for the heroes of the past.

"The Friendship of Nations" is a book lately published by Lucile Gulliver, who argues that rapid transportation and the newspapers are bringing the peoples of the world to understand each other.

In countries where immigrants of many nations come together it should, the author thinks, "be both easy and pleasant for the teacher to develop from his examples near at hand an understanding of justice and friendship among nations. Peace, as a subject, however, is related to more than moral and ethical training. It is concerned with history, civil government and physical, political and commercial geography.

"Arbitration may seem a heavy subject to teach to children. Yet they unconsciously learn its principles outside the school. What is a baseball game if not a miniature world, with nation playing with nation, an arbitration court in the person of the umpire, and excited countrymen looking on from the bleachers?

"If the children are taught to see that the people of all countries are more closely related now than ever before, and that the ideas of justice and mercy have been growing, however slowly, all through the centuries, the glamour of war will wane for them, and the arts of peace wax beautiful and vigorous. Then when these children are the men and women of tomorrow they will carry what they learned in school into the world of deeds, and topple the war idol from its throne."

There is no question that a great responsibility lies upon the teachers of Canada to promote feelings of kindness and goodwill between the classes and nationalities that meet together in our cities and country districts. May it not be that in this continent of North America, where families assemble from all nations, the deathblow will at last be given to those jealousies and hatreds between races that have caused most of the wars of the past?

It is for the teacher to spread abroad the wider charity, the greater sense of justice which will at last make impossible the strifes that divide the people of the same nation.

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Metal Work, Jewelry, Etc., Miss O. Meadows, Friday.

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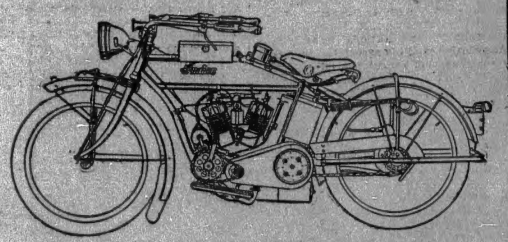

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OUIMET'S PROWESS NOT APPRECIATED

American Golf Champion Is Likely to Astonish Rivals in English Championships, Says Old Country Writer.

LONDON, April 18.—An English sporting writer who saw the golf tournament at Brookline, Mass., last September says that, while he realizes Francis Ouimet's strength, he does not believe England has generally appreciated the prowess of the young American player.

"The advent of Ouimet, of course, is regarded with exceptional interest," he said, "but British golfers generally do not realize how good the American open champion is, so little fear is entertained that the British championship will go out of the country.

"The Britishers who were at Brookline in September, however, are more apprehensive, because Sandwich, although considerably altered since Travis won there some years ago, is still more or less a one-shot course.

"Those at Brookline were greatly impressed with Ouimet's wonderful skill in placing the shots. The thing which, in their opinion, is most likely to militate against his success is the temptation to play too much serious golf before the big competition.

"Good judges who saw him in the American championships concluded that staying power is not one of his strong points."

After his arrival at Liverpool, Ouimet will play at the neighboring Hoyland course and gradually work his way to Sandwich, where, even if he is unable to make good in the championship, it is thought he should win the Royal St. George's Cup, one of the premier stroke competitions among amateurs. English golfers think he is at his best in playing for a low score.

English newspapers are devoting much space to Francis Ouimet, the American golfer, who already has won many friends by his unassuming manner, modesty and sportsmanship. Ouimet made his first appearance on an English golf course at Deal, and there was much speculation as to how he would shape up after his long rest from practice. That he needs very little practice to get into form was shown when he went around the course in 81 strokes, a remarkable performance in the face of a stiff wind.

AWARDING OF PLACES FOR DAVIS CUP GAMES

Likely That Challenge Round Will Be Played on Grass Court of West Side Lawn Tennis Club

NEW YORK, April 18.—Awarding of places for the preliminaries of the Davis Cup international lawn tennis matches will not be made for two weeks, although it is understood that the challenge round will be played on the grass courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Forest Hills.

Many details are yet to be considered in connection with the staging of the event, and President R. D. Wrenn, of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, and his associates on the international cup committee will not officially decide the matter until the condition of the turf and accommodation for the spectators are satisfactory.

President Wrenn is anxious to round out his term of office as the head of lawn tennis in the United States with glory. At the recent meeting of the National Association he stated, after his election, that it would be his last year as president. The present year promises to be the most important in the history of the game in this country, and President Wrenn will not take any steps that would in any way reflect on his executive ability.

The turf courts at the old West Side Club grounds are the ones used last Summer for the match between Australia and America. The turf was taken up last October and relaid at Forest Hills at a cost of $4,000 to the club.

Vice-President J. S. Myrick recently stated that the turf would be in perfect condition and equal to that used in the Davis Cup matches last year, and also that the club was prepared to provide every possible facility for the spectators. With these conditions prevailing at Forest Hills, it is expected that the investigations of the cup committee will prove satisfactory.

TWO VICTORIA BOYS ARE B. C. CHAMPIONS

Al Davies and Scotty McKay Win Championships at British Columbia Amateur Boxing Tournament.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 17.—Al Davies and Scotty McKay, of Victoria, won British Columbia titles in the championship tournament at the Vancouver A. C. yesterday. Davies won by default in the featherweight division after working his way through the semi-final, while McKay won by default in the middleweight class. He competed in the heavyweight division and was beaten in three rounds by Gus Athens, of Vancouver. The new champions follow:

Wrestling, 115 pounds—B. West, V. A. C.; 125 pounds, J. White, Olympic A. C.; 135 pounds, H. Hatch, V. A. C. 146 pounds, H. Hatch, V. A. C.; 158 pounds, Archie Lawrence, V. A. C.; heavy-weight, Dunc. Gillis, V. A. C. Boxing—108 pounds, C. Malacord, C.A.C. 115 pounds, A. Davies, Victoria; 125 pounds, Bud Soules, C. A. C.; 135 pounds, S. Clements, V. A. C.; 145 pounds, T. C. Morrison, V. A. C.; 158 pounds, A. McKay, Victoria; heavyweight, J. M. O'Brien, V. A. C.

BOWLERS TO ORGANIZE SPORTS BOOSTER CLUB

A booster club is being organized at the Arcade Bowling Alleys to promote lacrosse, football and baseball. The management will provide two alleys and one or two pocket billiard tables for the use of the club during the next two or three months. All those who wish to join are requested to see Manager Tom Fox at the alleys on Fort Street.

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

Senior Results

Sons of England, 2; James Bays, 1.

Victoria Wests, 1; Thistles, 0.

Final Standing

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wards	4	2	2	10
Sons of England	4	3	1	9
Wests	3	2	3	9
Thistles	2	4	2	6
James Bays	2	4	2	6

Intermediate Results

Navy, 3; Panderas, 3.

Empires defaulted to Wests.

STEWARDS CERTAIN TO TAKE AMERICAN ENTRIES

Henley Regatta Arouses Early Interest —Rules Governing Races Extremely Simple

LONDON, Eng., April 18.—Although Henley is still several months off, the question of entries for the regatta is already attracting attention.

The rules which govern the entries in the case of clubs situated either on the continent or in America are extremely simple, but, realizing the interest to rowing men abroad at the present time, The Monitor has obtained from one of the most famous English oarsmen, himself an old Cambridge blue, a brief statement of the tenor of these rules. A guarantee is demanded of the amateur status of every competitor and early entry if the individual or club which he represents is not affiliated to the Amateur Rowing Association.

The stewards are certain to accept any entry, providing they are assured of the amateur status of the competitors and that they have been members of the club on whose behalf their entry is tendered for at least two months previous to the regatta.

Sado on Tuesday

Taking out a big general cargo for the Orient the N. Y. K. steamer Sado Maru will clear Victoria on Tuesday for Yokohama and Hongkong.

TO ENTER DIAMOND SCULLS AT HENLEY

Winnipeg Rowing Club Will Have Sculler as Well as Eight-Oared Crew in Great English Regatta.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—The Winnipeg Rowing Club has decided to send an eight-oared crew to Henley, provided that the club's entry is accepted by the stewards of the famous English regatta, and with each day the enthusiasm of the members is increasing. When the scheme was first broached by Con Riley, it was thought that only four members of the famous eight would be able to make the trip, and, even as late as the annual meeting, it was thought that four seats in the boat would have to be filled with men who were not in the Canadian championship eight last year.

Since the annual meeting it has been ascertained that Frank Carruthers, bow end captain of last year's crew, and who was again elected captain at the annual meeting, will be able to cross the Atlantic with the other members of the crew. This is indeed welcome news to both club members and the sporting fraternity of the city, as Carruthers is acknowledged to be one of the best oars in Canada, and his presence in the front will help the Winnipeg eight a great deal in their quest of the highest rowing honors in the world. With the announcement that Captain Carruthers will accompany the crew on the trip, if one is made, the number of last year's champions in the boat will be five, namely, Con Riley, Marsh Baker, Jerry Aldous, Selby Henderson and Frank Carruthers. While it was announced that Dick Dennison, Ken Patton and E. B. Eadie would have to forego the trip, the followers of the crew have renewed their hopes that one or more of these men will be able to get away.

It is also stated that Snappy Culver will accompany the crew as spare man, but, as Culver is a sculler, it is thought in some circles that he may intend to enter the diamond sculls, which will be contested at the same time. Culver, although a trifle light, is one of the best scullers in America, as his showing at the various regattas indicates, and he was only defeated in the Canadian championships last year on account of the choppy water. With the announcement that both Culver and Carruthers are the best pair that have sat in a shell at any American regattas within the last three or four years, it is thought that they could easily duplicate their showing of 1912, when they won the doubles at the national regatta at Peoria.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM WILL BE REVELATION

NEW YORK, Monday, April 18.—"America will be surprised when she sees the next British polo team," says Capt. C. E. Preston, late of the Middlesex Infantry, who recently arrived in New York from England.

Captain Preston, who was aide de camp to General Mahon in India, has played polo with the officers who have been picked by Lord Ashby St. Legers, or rather Lord Wimborne, as he now is, to assemble in Madrid to prepare for the matches at Meadow Brook in June.

From what he heard just before he left London, Captain Preston is convinced that the style of polo that the invaders will display this year will be a revelation to those who think that, however skilful and scientific an English polo player may be, he is temperamentally incapable of playing the hustling American game.

"The eight men who are either in Madrid or are going there," said Captain Preston, "are all hard-riding and hard-hitting players. They know the hurrican tactics that they will be called upon to face over here, and are going to spend all their time perfecting themselves in the rushing, dashing, do-or-die style of play.

"I hear that already we have had some fast practice in Spain. King Alfonso is very keen about polo and is doing all he can to help our side.

"On their return to London from Spain in the Spring, the challengers will play with a powerful side that Mr. Buckmaster is organizing, and at these tests Lord Wimborne will finally decide upon our four best players.

Captain Preston corrects the impression that in the matter of ponies Lord Wimborne's team will not be so well mounted as was the Duke of Westminster's four last year.

TERRIFIC HITTING BY SPOKANE TEAM

Fitchner Batted Out of Box —Only Twenty-Nine Men Face Baker, of Indian Aggregation—Fans Nine.

League Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	4	1	.800
Spokane	4	1	.800
Vancouver	2	2	.400
Tacoma	2	2	.500
Victoria	1	4	.200
Portland	1	4	.200

SPOKANE, Wash., April 18.—Baker's pitching and Spokane's batting defeated Victoria here today 11 to 1. Baker fanned nine of the twenty-nine men that faced him, and all but one local player got from one to four hits at the expense of Fitchner and Chapman.

Score:

Victoria—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wilhoit, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Crum, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Scanlon, 2b.	3	1	1	1	7	0
Zimmerman, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Lynn, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0	0
Lamb, 3b.	3	0	2	1	2	0
Delmas, ss.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Brottem, c.	3	0	0	4	2	0
Fitchner, p.	2	0	1	0	1	1
Chapman, p.	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Nye	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	5	24	17	1

*Batted for Chapman in ninth.

Spokane—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Powell, lf.	5	2	2	0	1	0
Butler, ss.	5	2	2	2	3	0
Wagner, 2b.	3	2	1	0	2	0
Lewis, rf.	5	2	4	0	0	0
Lynch, cf.	5	2	2	0	0	0
Holke, 1b.	4	1	2	12	0	0
Wuffli, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4	0
Altman, c.	4	0	2	8	3	0
Baker, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	35	11	16	27	16	0

Score by innings—

Victoria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Spokane	3	0	0	1	2	0	5	1	x	—11

Summary—Two-base hits—Crum, Lewis, Lynch. Three-base hits—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Wagner (2). Double play—Delmas to Ryan to Lamb; Butler to Wagner to Holke. Stolen base—Lewis. Bases on balls—Off Chapman 1. Struck out—By Baker 9. Hits off Fitchner 12 and 6 runs in 6 innings. Charge defeat to Fitchner. Left on bases—Victoria, 1; Spokane 6. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Casey.

Seattle 2; Portland 0.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 18.—Seattle won again from Portland today making the series thus far four to one in favor of Seattle, Schneider, who won the opening game of the season here, shut out the visitors today.

Score:

Seattle—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Perrine, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Haymond, ss.	2	1	1	1	1	0
Killilay, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Swain, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Duddy, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	0
James, 1b.	3	1	1	11	1	0
Johnson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cadman, c.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Schneider, p.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Totals	28	2	4	27	6	1

Portland—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Whitt, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
McKune, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Netzel, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Melchoir, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Guignl, c.	4	0	0	14	0	0
Reams, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Coltrin, ss.	3	0	0	3	5	0
Coleman, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, o.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Battiste, p.	2	0	1	0	3	0
*Callahan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	5	24	15	1

*Batted for Battiste in ninth.

Score by innings—

Seattle	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	—2
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Summary—Sacrifice hits—Perrine, McKune, Stolen bases—Raymond, Killilay, James, Schneider. Struck out—By Schneider 5; by Battiste 3. Bases on balls—Off Battiste 2. Double plays—Killilay to Cadman. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Shuster.

Tacoma 8; Vancouver 4.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 18.—Tacoma came from behind in the ninth inning today when Hall weakened and poor fielding and five hits and an error gave the Tigers seven runs and the game by a score of 8 to 4. Up till this stage Hall had pitched winning ball, and the Beavers were touching Kraft for a hit or two almost every inning.

Vancouver—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wettell, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	0
Bennett, 2b.	5	0	1	4	2	0
McCarl, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1	0
Erlin, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Brinker, cf.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Holster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Scharnweber, ss.	3	0	0	1	4	0
Grindell, c.	3	0	2	7	2	0
Hall, p.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Shaw	0	0	0	0	0	0
**Cheek	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	4	9	27	13	1

*Ran for Scharnweber in the ninth.

**Batted for Clark in ninth.

Tacoma—	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Million, lf.	3	1	2	2	0	0
Tobe, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Abbott, cf.	4	1	1	1	1	0
McMullin, 2b.	4	1	1	2	3	0
Neighbors, rf.	4	1	0	0	0	0
West, 1b.	3	1	0	11	1	0
Bloomer, ss.	0	1	1	1	1	1
Harris, c.	4	1	0	7	2	0
Kraft, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Girot, p.	2	1	2	0	0	0
Girot, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	8	9	27	12	1

*Batted for Kraft in ninth.

Score by innings—

Vancouver	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	—8

Summary—Two-base hits—Million, Fries. Sacrifice hits—Bennett. Struck out—By Hall 12; by Kraft 5; by Clark 0; by Girot 0. Bases on balls—Off Hall 7; off Clark 2; off Kraft 8; off Girot 1. Pitchers' summary—Three runs and seven hits off Hall in 8 1-2 innings; eight hits off Kraft in eight innings. Credit victory to Girot; charge defeat to Hall. Hit by pitcher—Scharnweber by Kraft; West by Clark. Wild pitch—Clark. Hall. Passed ball—Harris. Double play—Hall to Bennett to McCarl. Left on Bases—Vancouver 16; Tacoma 11. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Frary.

ENGLISH POLO FOUR TO PLAY OLD CANTABS

NEW YORK, April 18.—The English players for the international polo matches against America to be held at Meadowbrook this spring, have been chosen, according to cable messages made public here. They are: No. 1, Captain H. Tomkinson; No. 2, Major F. W. Barrett; No. 3, Captain Vivian Lockett; back, Major C. Hunter. The substitutes will be Major Mathew-Lennow, Captain E. Palmer and Captain H. Ralston.

Captain Tomkinson played at No. 2 on the Quidnunce, which won the open championship of England, and the same position with the Fifteenth Hussars, who carried away the regimental cup last year in England.

Major Hunter played back on the Tigers, another of the prominent English quartettes.

The English team left Madrid on April 15 for England, where a series of twelve matches will be played with the Old Cantabs, made up of Capt. Haseltine, F. M. Freake, G. M. Buckmaster and A. L. Haigh. The players will probably remain two weeks in England before sailing for the United States.

The English ponies, thirty in number, will leave London on May 17 for America. The players will leave shortly afterward.

Notre Dame on Way

The French bark Notre Dame d'Arvor is now nine days out from Newcastle-on-Tyne for the North Pacific. She is bringing a miscellaneous cargo consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The big Frenchman is well known here, having formerly been engaged in the cement carrying trade between Europe and British Columbia.

CANADIAN FEATHERWEIGHT WILL BOX IN PARIS

MONTREAL, April 18.—Frankie Fleming, the featherweight champion of Canada, sails for Paris on May 5 to take part in several bouts that have been arranged for him there.

CANADIAN RUNNER TRAINS BY DANCING

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Athletic manager George V. Brown, of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon run, which will be held April 20, annually receives many queries as to the conditions athletes require to enter the race. The entry received recently from Mackin, of Noel, N. S., who is regarded as a Canadian distance runner of repute, is perhaps the most unique in view of the fact that this runner has trained for the twenty-five-mile grind by dancing.

Now the question is being asked by Marathon followers, can the Canadian waltz his way to the front of the procession of runners who are sure to toe the mark in Ashland, the starting point, next Monday.

Mackin, from all reports, has carefully studied the training problem used for distance runners in all sections of the world, but after careful consideration, he decided that dancing was the best possible means of rounding into condition for a grind of the type of the real run. The Canadian does not overlook road work, but he attends as many as four or five dances each week, not the kind that is all the rage in Boston and elsewhere, but just the plain, ordinary square and round dances.

Mackin writes that he expects to arrive here about the same time as Edward Fabre, of Montreal; Victor MacAuley, of Windsor, N. S., and Jimmy Duffy are expected. The fans are wondering what Mackin will do when he reaches "Beantown" and he finds that there will be no square or round dances as he describes for him to continue his training.

BASEBALL OPENING IN CITY TOMORROW

Arrangements Completed by the Booster Club—Sir Richard McBride Will Attend—Mayor Will Pitch First Ball.

All arrangements have been completed for the opening of the Northwestern League baseball season here tomorrow. If nothing goes awry—and there is little chance of a hitch occurring, so carefully have plans been laid—the celebration attendant upon the advent of the Summer pastime will be by far the greatest and most elaborately carried out in the history of the game in Victoria.

The Victoria and Tacoma teams will arrive on the scene by the Seattle boat. The parade, under the management of the Booster Club, will start from the City Hall at 1:30 o'clock, and all motor cars must be on hand before that time. From the City Hall the pageant will traverse the principal streets of the city and will reach the ball grounds at the Royal Athletic Park at 2:30. The game is billed to commence at 3 o'clock.

Many Motor Cars

It is expected that there will be a hundred or so motor cars in the parade, besides vehicles of other sorts, and two tally-ho's, one for each team. At the head will be the 5th Regiment Band and close behind, the players, officials of the rival clubs, the Booster Club's committee on arrangements and the guests of honor.

The badges issued by the Booster Club have been selling fast, and expectations are that the crowd in attendance will be nearly, if not quite, 5,000 (the desired number) if the weather is fine.

Sir Richard McBride, Premier of the Province, and party, will be spectators of the game, as also will Mr. Alex. Stewart, Mayor of the city. Sir Richard yesterday accepted the invitation issued by the Boosters, incorporating a wish for the success of baseball in his acceptance.

Mayor Will Pitch

The first ball will be pitched by Mayor Stewart and will be caught by Mr. Harry Willie, one of Victoria's most prominent baseball enthusiasts.

On the eve of so momentous an occasion in sporting circles, it is worthy of mention that this is the critical year for baseball in Victoria. The new owner, Mr. Russ Humber, stepped in just in time to prevent the loss of the franchise, and, having gone so far purely in a sporting spirit, he is determined to go the limit in an effort to place the game on a footing of permanence and make it a lasting, valuable asset to the city. If he does not succeed, then "the jig is up."

Is Working Hard

Mr. Humber is expending not a little money and devoting his time almost exclusively to affairs of the club, straightening out business details, providing for the comfort and convenience of patrons, and, with the assistance of Manager Delmas, strengthening the team wherever possible. That he has accomplished a lot cannot be doubted. While Victoria has so far been beaten four games out of five by Spokane, too much stress must not be laid on that as an indication of the class of the club. For one thing, the Indians are considered to be the greatest team gathered together in the Northwestern League for years; for another, they are playing on their home ground, a very appreciable advantage; and thirdly, the effect of the new local regime has hardly had time to tell.

Is Getting Men

Delmas is gradually getting the men he wants, and it is as certain as anything can be that he has, right now, a team of sound average Northwestern League strength.

The rearrangement of the bleachers, entrances and ticket offices at the ball ground, besides the addition of 1,000 more seats, will assuredly meet with the approval of patrons. The changes are all calculated to make for increased comfort, and the shifting of the bleacher stands will give the fans seated therein a much better view of the game.

It is not known who will pitch for Victoria tomorrow.

ICE HOCKEY VERSUS BASEBALL SALARIES

Statistician Proves Hockey Players Are Paid Better Than Stars in Baseball—Comparison Made.

Some of the statisticians are now delving into the records to prove that baseball players are the highest-paid athletes in the world. Tris Speaker's salary for this year is reported to be $18,000, and that is taken as the basis of comparison. One soccer scribe has stated that "players (soccer) in the old land are getting just as princely salaries as the baseball players."

There is no doubt that the dispatch quoted recently from London as to the average soccer salaries placed the sum rather low, but it is extremely doubtful if there is any soccer player in the old land who is drawing down $18,000 for a season's play.

But why go to the Old Country for a comparison? In the days when millionaire O'Brien was trying to get an all-star professional hockey team for Renfrew, Ont., he didn't stick at paying a few thousand dollars for a player.

On the team for the Creamery City in the first year of the N. H. A. were Frank Patrick, Lester Patrick, "Cyclone" Taylor and other high-priced men. It has been repeatedly declared, and never denied, that Taylor received $4,000 for the season, and both the Patricks something like $3,500 each.

Let us take the case of Taylor as an example. The N. H. A. schedule calls for an average of twenty games. At $4,000 for the season, that would be $200 a game. It takes just sixty minutes to play a hockey match, so Taylor received something like $3.33 for every minute he was in action in a game, assuming that he played every game, which was not the case.

Now for Speaker. Tris will get $18,000, and can be called upon to take part in 154 games. Take 150 games as the figure, for it will work out easier. On the basis of 150 games, Speaker's salary figures out at $120 a game. It takes an average of an hour and forty minutes to play a baseball game. On that basis he gets about $1.20 for every minute he plays. Consequently, Canadian professional hockey can still claim the honors for extravagance.

But it is extremely doubtful if there is a player in Canadian hockey now getting $4,000 for a season. Taylor is getting something like $2,000 from the Vancouver club for this season. That would average $100 a game, or still better than Speaker's average, as it figures out at $1.66 a minute. And the average salary in the Coast League this year was $50 a week, or $1,000 for the season. Even that figure works out pretty close to the record salary in baseball across the line.

WESTS PULL UP WITH SONS OF ENGLAND TEAM

Green-Shirts Finish Season With Defeat of Thistles—Empires Default to V. W. A. A. Seconds

The Victoria Wests pulled even with the Sons of England in the final standing of the senior Island League soccer teams yesterday by defeating the Thistles 1 to 0 at Beacon Hill. The game was a rugged one, but was brightened by some admirable work from intermediate players in the ranks of the winners. Gerard Bolton, who was playing at full-back with Bob White, showed up conspicuously. His safe clearing and his steadiness, in which quality he fell little short of the imperturbability of his veteran partner, were convincing evidence of his right to a regular position in senior company.

Neither team was at full strength. The Thistles had enlisted the services of several spares and the Wests used three or four second division men in addition to Bolton. The one goal was scored in the first half by Youson. Mr. Okewell refereed.

The Victoria West intermediate champions got an easy two points yesterday when the Empires defaulted to them. It seems unlikely that the remainder of the games in the second division will be played, as the championship has already been won, and it is said that the Empires plan to follow the example of the Wards and drop out.

AMATEUR BASEBALL CLUBS TO ORGANIZE

Meeting to Form City League Series Next Tuesday Night —Effort to Revive Game to Former Popularity.

Victoria's amateur baseball players will organize at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at the Y. M. C. A. It is planned to make an early start this season and, if possible, to have three series—senior, intermediate and junior—in full swing within a few weeks.

All amateur ball clubs in the city are requested to send representatives to the meeting, which will be held at the Y. M. C. A. starting at eight o'clock. Officers will be elected and other business of prime importance transacted.

In recent years amateur baseball has "gone into decline" but, according to a statement given out by the president, Mr. D. W. Spence, yesterday, a determined effort will be made to revive it and restore to it all its old-time popularity. To this end it is necessary that those interested get together immediately and work in unison.

At the present time there are at least four or five clubs of good strength desirous of arranging games, and it is thought that there will be plenty more in line for a league series if assurance of plenty of action is held out to them.

According to The Seattle P.-I., the Ashi baseball team, which is composed of Seattle Japanese, will come to Victoria today to play the local Nippons and High School. The Ashi team is one of the best Japanese ball teams on the Coast. It is composed of: Kondo, Tura, Marumo, pitchers; Aisawa, Iga, catchers; Osawa, first base; Fukuda, second base; Kobe, third base; Nakamura, shortstop; Ikeda, left field; Yasuda, centre field; Kochi, right field.

Federals Victorious

A ten-inning ball game took place yesterday afternoon at the North Ward Park between the Federals and the Western Empire team, the Federals winning in the tenth inning on a terrific drive by Saunders, which sent a runner in from third.

Balcom, on the mound for the Federals, pitched splendid ball his spitball working to great advantage. G. Ledingham, pitching for the losers, pitched excellent ball and was given good support.

This was the first game of a home and home series between these teams.

The next game will take place next Saturday afternoon at the North Ward Park.

Victoria West Meeting

A meeting of the Victoria West Athletic Association is called for Monday night to make final arrangements for

Why Wear Any Old Clothes?

Where do they get you and where do they land you? If you want to be really dressed up, you can no more pass our store than you can pass your best girl's house without stopping.

HOBBERLIN CLOTHES AND L SYSTEM CLOTHES

have a certain charm that every young fellow will like. In stitch and style, in fit and fabric they put the "P" in perfection. Why don't you see them, anyway? Do it. If you do not purchase, no harm will be done.

THE COMMONWEALTH

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"THE SPORTING GOODS CENTRE"

TENNIS AND CRICKET

Cricket Bats, made by Spalding, Gunn & Moore, Clapshaw Cleave.
Tennis Rackets, made by Doherty, Demon, Gold Medalists.
Tennis Balls, Slozenger's Tennis Balls, per dozen $4.50.

Drake Hardware Co., Limited

1418 Douglas Street — Phone 1646

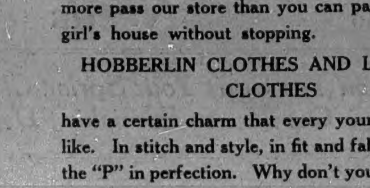
Sale of Lally's Lacrosse Sticks

Boys, don't fail to get a good Lacrosse before the sale ends. Just two days more.

Values up to $1.50 for, each 50c
Values up to $2.50 for, each $1.00

PEDEN BROS.

1321 Government Street — Phone 817



"Here comes an Indian—the machine that evolved motorcycle electricity!"

Of all departures made by the Indian for motorcycle development, its 1914 electrical equipment has received the readiest and most extensive recognition both in America and abroad.

Behind this success is a story of more than twelve months' engineering endeavor — research — deliberation — selection — test—and costly experimentation, before the Engineering Department stamped its final O.K. on every minute mechanism and made this announcement:

Indian Motocycle

for 1914 — all standard models equipped with electric head light, electric tail light, electric signal and two sets of high amperage storage batteries.

The Indian electric lighting system, especially, qualifies as the most advanced mod of illumination today for the motorcycle. It has been proven at all cardinal points:

—powerfulness —economy —convenience
—reliability —accident resistance —wear

Each battery is ample for 750 miles of night riding—cost of recharging is very small. The total electrical mechanism is protected against vibration and shock by the Cradle Spring Frame and Fork—devices which play a large part in motorcycle electricity as evolved by the Indian.

Write for the 1914 illustrated Catalog

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 26 Mercer St., Toronto

Main Office and Factory, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

CIVIC NOTICE

Public Half-Holiday

In view of the custom followed by other cities, and upon the request of the Victoria Baseball Booster Club, I hereby declare that the afternoon of Monday next, the 20th day of April instant, be observed as a public half-holiday throughout the city for the purpose of enabling the citizens to attend the opening of the baseball season in this city.

A. STEWART, Mayor.

...scuding basketball teams to ... on Wednesday night. A full ... members is requested.

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Gordons Limited

Superior Dressmaking

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Look to Your Curtain and Carpet Needs

When You Start Your Spring Cleaning Think of Our House-Furnishing Department

Reversible Smyrna Rugs, Each $3.50

Size 30x60 inches, Reversible Rugs, suitable for living rooms, halls, etc. Rich wood colorings and rich mixtures of red and green, finished with heavy wool fringe. Monday, each $3.50
Size 36x72 inches, same style $4.75

Cushion Squares—Special at 15c and 25c

Suitable for veranda, camp or boating. These make up nice, useful cushions at a small expense. A choice of rep, cretonne, chintz, tapestry, burlap, plain and printed. A splendid selection. Monday, special, each ..... 15c and 25c

Plain Scrim for Casement Curtains, Per Yard 25c

Heavy American Scrim, suitable for casement curtains, in a nice, even weave, free from dressing, in Arab, ecru, ivory and white, 40 inches wide. Price, per yard 25c
Casement Edgings, per Dozen 35c; Double Edge 75c—All Colors

Hemstitched Curtain Scrim, Per Yard 35c

Dainty hemstitched Scrim, suitable for curtain for bedrooms, living rooms, etc., in shades of ivory, ecru and Arab, 36 inches wide, with a 2-inch band on both sides, well hemstitched. Price, per yard 35c

Good Scotch Printed Linoleum, Per Square Yard 45c

We have a splendid selection of these high-grade Linoleums, and at this price you can choose styles suitable for hall, bath, kitchen or living rooms. Price, per square yard 45c

Heavy Scotch Linoleum, Per Square Yard 60c

Here is what we consider one of the best wearing printed Linoleums you can put on your floor; well seasoned and the best Scotch manufacture, block, floral, basket and tile patterns to choose from, in all shades. Price, per square yard 60c
36-inch Corridor Linoleum, per yard 50c
Bordered, printed Linoleum, suitable for hall or landing, 36 inches wide, in neat tile patterns. Price, per yard 50c

36-Inch Shadow Cretonnes, Per Yard 65c

A heavy, well-made cloth that you can use for curtains, box covers, valances, loose covers, etc., for bedrooms and living rooms. All the dainty and useful styles you could think of; full 36 inches wide. Price, per yard 65c

English Chintz and Cretonnes, Per Yard 29c

Plenty of useful styles are to be found here at this price, suitable for curtains, loose covers, valances and box coverings; on cream and hairline grounds, in all the popular wanted shades. Price, per yard 29c

"Cassena," the New Casement Cloth—31-Inch, Per Yard 25c; 50-Inch, Per Yard 40c

Our stock is now complete with all the new shades in this cloth, in both widths, and there are so many different uses you can make of them; all fast colors, in shades of saxe blue, cornflower, wedgwood, old rose, corn, salmon, tobacco, tan, white, cream, biscuit, champagne, lemon, myrtle, and moss green; 31 inches wide, per yard, 25c; 50 inches wide, per yard 40c

45-Inch Rich Cream Madras, 29c

For Monday's selling we have selected a good dozen styles in this useful Cream Scotch Madras Muslin. Some have plain edges, with neat lacy patterns, others have neat borders on both sides, with a scalloped edge on both sides. You can buy no more useful curtain for any of your rooms. These goods are simple to wash; they require no starch or stretching. All full 45 inches wide. Monday, per yard ... 29c

31-Inch English Art Sateen, Per Yard, 25c

You can select from a good dozen styles at this price; cream and colored grounds, suitable for curtains, spreads, valances, wardrobe curtains and comforter coverings; all dainty, neat patterns, 31 inches wide. Price, per yard 25c

Government of British Columbia Land Sale

There will be offered at public auction in the Cities of Vancouver, Victoria and Prince George, British Columbia, the Government holdings in the townsites of

Prince George
Fort George and
South Fort George
Comprising in All 2,350 Lots

Dates of Sales

May 19, 20, 21, Vancouver
May 26, 27, Victoria
June 9, 10, 11, Prince George

For full particulars, descriptive literature and maps apply

Selling Agents for Government of British Columbia

Armstrong & Ellis

804-5 Birks Building Vancouver, B. C.

ISLAND PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

Deputy Minister Gives Exhaustive Review of Conditions—Prospects Are Very Bright.

The Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. W. T. Scott, has forwarded the following report of the agricultural progress of Vancouver Island for inclusion in the annual report of the Victoria Board of Trade:

The past year has been, generally, one of favorable conditions as affecting agriculture. Crops have been uniformly good throughout the Province, and especially so on Vancouver Island. They have been saved in the majority of cases, in excellent condition, and the prices realized by farmers for nearly all products of the ranch have been, in the main, satisfactory.

Hay and grain crops gave an excellent yield on this Island. The quality was unusually high, owing to favorable weather at the time of harvesting.

It is very gratifying to have to report that a largely increased interest is evidenced by farmers in livestock. The keeping of livestock on a farm is the basis of all successful agriculture, and it is satisfactory to know that farmers are realizing this fact and keeping more stock on their places.

Dairying

Statistics for the past year show a slight decrease in dairying. This is largely owing to the fact of the acquisition of farming lands contiguous to our cities for subdivision and residential purposes, thus putting out of business many farms that used to supply our Cities of Victoria and Vancouver with dairy and other farm products. There has, however, been a considerable increase in dairying in the outlying districts, and it will only be a very short time before this loss is made up by districts further away from our centres of population.

The southeastern part of Vancouver Island is pre-eminently adapted for successful dairying, and there is no doubt but that there will be a very large increase in this most profitable, if rightly conducted, phase of farming in the near future.

Hog raising goes hand in hand with dairying, and this line of the industry is making great progress on the Island.

Many farmers on Vancouver Island keep a small flock of sheep on their places, but there is room for a large development. The profits to be realized from sheep are probably greater in proportion to the amount of capital invested than any other line of the livestock industry.

Egg-Laying Contest

The results of the egg-laying contest conducted during the past year by the Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Association's grounds have been most gratifying, and some records have been made. A great forward movement has taken place in poultry raising in the neighborhood of Shawnigan, Cobble Hill, Duncan, Alberni, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Parksville, Qualicum, Comox and other districts. The following is a summary of results of the egg-laying contest:

Duration of contest, 10 months.
Number of pens, 40.
Number of birds, 240.
Total number of eggs laid, 34,977.
Total value of eggs laid, $1,020.17.
Total cost of feeding, $376.94.27.
Profit over cost of feeding, $643.22.
Average market price of eggs per dozen, 35c.
Average number of eggs laid per pen, 874.4.
Average number of eggs laid per bird, 145.7.
Average cost of food per bird, $1.57.
Profit over cost of food per pen, $16.08.
Profit over cost of food per bird, $2.68.
Eggs laid by winning pen, Class 1, 1,132.
Average per bird, winning pen, 188.6.
Eggs laid by winning pen, Class 2, 1,078.
Average per bird, winning pen, 179.8.

Bovine Tuberculosis

Most excellent results have been secured on Vancouver Island towards the suppression of bovine tuberculosis. Every dairy cow on Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands has been tested by the veterinary officials of the department, and all reactors to the test have been destroyed. When this work was taken in hand five years ago, the percentage of reactors on Vancouver Island amounted to 15 per cent. The result of last year's test plainly shows the possibility of totally eliminating this fatal disease in this Province. There were no reactors found on the Gulf Islands, and the percentage on Vancouver Island amounted to less than 2 per cent.

British Columbia has set an example to the rest of the world in its energetic fight against this insidious disease, which takes such toll of human life, and other countries are now following in our footsteps.

Mixed Farming

The advantages of Vancouver Island as a suitable country for mixed farming cannot be too strongly impressed on the general public. We have on our Island the four essentials to success, viz., soil, transportation, climate and markets.

Our soils are fertile and produce very heavily, and a wide variety of crops. Transportation, with the railway development now in course of progress on the Island, will soon be all that can be desired, and many new districts will be opened up and made available for settlement, and settlers will then be in a position to get their product to market easily and without delay.

Statistics

The following comparative statement gives a clear idea of the substantial increase in home production during the past four years for the entire Province:

Agricultural Production, 1910 to 1913

	1910.	1911.	1912	1913.
Livestock	2,571,865	3,648,513	4,486,645	6,717,640
Dairy Produce	3,645,405	4,280,462	3,018,000	2,593,404
Meats	675,471	743,017	495,795	1,083,572
Fruits and Vegetables	1,929,110	5,084,241	2,871,806	3,813,601
Eggs and Honey	159,447	209,285	1,315,774	1,765,408
Miscellaneous — Grains, Hops, Nursery Stock, Etc.	5,007,692	7,596,411	10,371,548	8,000,704
Totals	14,988,990	21,641,928	22,559,568	23,974,329

The information collected last year was by means of properly qualified men who conducted a series of house to house visits, obtaining the information direct from the farmers. It is only by this means that thoroughly reliable statistics can be collected. It is impossible to get the farmer to supply the required information by means of correspondence.

Poultry Raising

Poultry raising is increasing by leaps and bounds, especially on Vancouver Island. There are many people engaged in this profitable phase of farming, and making very good returns. The southern part of Vancouver Island undoubtedly is destined to become the Petaluma of British Columbia. There are very few countries in the world, and certainly none in our Dominion of Canada, which offer such good prospects for successful poultry raising as Vancouver Island.

Publicity Work

Vancouver Island, together with other districts of the Province, has received much valuable publicity by means of our exhibitions in the Northwest Provinces, Eastern Canada, United States and Great Britain.

Exhibits were made at eight centres in Canada, showing timber, fisheries, minerals, fruit and other products of the farm. Vancouver Island supplied a considerable proportion of these exhibits, which attracted universal attention and admiration wherever shown.

Exhibition and publicity work was again taken up in Great Britain, and exhibits were made at twelve different centres throughout the United Kingdom. The Royal Horticultural Society's gold medal was again awarded to the Province of British Columbia, this making the eighth time this coveted honor has been won. Gold medals were won at each point where exhibits were made, a success which eclipses all our former triumphs.

The services of a competent operator were secured by the Provincial Government from the Kineto Company, in order to take moving pictures of our different industries, views of our cities, scenic views of the Province, etc.

Mr. H. A. C. Sintzenich, the operator sent out, spent the Spring and Summer taking these pictures, and a very complete and fine collection has been secured by the Government for advertising and publicity work.

Owing to the activities of the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. on Vancouver Island, whereby new districts are being rendered available for settlement, many settlers have taken up lands in these localities. There has been a very marked growth in most of the agricultural districts of Vancouver Island, especially Alberni, Parksville, Qualicum and Comox.

Many settlers have also gone into districts on the West Coast of Vancouver Island and to the northern part of the Island. Land clearing is proceeding apace, as is plainly evidenced by the largely increased sale of Institute stumping powder. It has been said that agriculture is retrogressing in this Province. Statements such as this are made by people who are not familiar with conditions as they exist.

It is true that there has been a backward movement in agriculture in districts close to our cities, caused by the rapid growth of our cities and a consequent subdivision of lands, that were a few years ago devoted to farming, for residential purposes. In the outlying districts, however, the increase in settlement more than compensates for this, and, now that there is a cessation to the real estate speculation in evidence a few years ago, we may expect that people will turn their attention to the land and that farming will be taken up more in earnest.

Altogether, I consider that prospects are bright, from an agricultural viewpoint, for the Province at large and Vancouver Island in particular. Our Island is becoming known the world over as a desirable country in which to live, and we may confidently expect a large influx of settlers, many of whom will engage in farming operations, and of others who have acquired a competency in other countries which are not so favorably situated as regards climatic conditions, and who wish to settle in a country where life is pleasant and everything conducive to success.

MALASPINA RETURNING

Fishery Cruiser Not Expected to Reach Esquimalt Before Wednesday Next

The Dominion fishery cruiser Malaspina, Captain Newcombe, is not expected to reach Esquimalt until Wednesday, according to word received at the naval yard last night. The Malaspina is on her way South to Victoria for minor repairs following a long cruise off the Coast in the fishery protection service. She recently captured the American fishing vessel Prince Olaf off the North Coast of Vancouver Island, and after taking her prize to Prince Rupert, steamed South to Esquimalt.

The sister ship Galliano, Captain Pope, is under orders to put to sea on Tuesday on her initial voyage in the Canadian fishery service.

TO EXTEND PIERS FOR BIG CUNARDER

The Cunarder Aquitania is nearly ready for service. She will leave Clydebank on May 10 to run her trials. Her departure from Liverpool for New York has been fixed for May 30, and it is said that most of the best cabins have already been booked.

Great preparations are now being made at New York for the reception of the leviathan. It has been found necessary to extend Pier 34 in the Chelsea Docks, on the North River, to allow of the safe docking of the Aquitania.

Prince Rupert Due

Southbound from Prince Rupert, via Vancouver, the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince Rupert, Captain Mackenzie, will reach port this morning on her way to Seattle. She will leave again on Monday at 10 a. m., for Prince Rupert.

Hoerde, in Orient

The German steamship Hoerde, of the Hamburg-American Line, which is following the Sudmark to this port, is now loading in the Orient for this Coast.

Great CRUISE of 1915

By large Cruising Steamship "CLEVELAND"

From San Francisco, Feb. 22, 1915

Visiting famous cities and countries on a palatial steamship which serves as your hotel. Every luxury and comfort assured.

135 days—$900 and up

Including Shore Trips and all necessary expenses.

Also Cruises to the West Indies, Panama Canal, and Mediterranean trips.

Send for booklet, stating cruise

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

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Harvey & Palmer, North Pacific General Agents, 411-414 White Building. Phones: Elliott 1376 and 3629, Seattle, Wash.
And all local R. R. and S. S. Agents.

For San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and All California Points.

Steamer Umatilla leaves Victoria Wednesday, 6 a. m.
Steamer Governor or President leaves Seattle Thursdays, 11 p. m.

For Southeastern Alaska, SS. Spokane or City of Seattle lvs. Seattle 9 p.m. Apr. 15, 24, 29.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Low rates, including berth and meals; excellent service.

For full particulars, rates, folders, etc., call or address
E. P. Ritbet & Co., General Agents, 1111 Wharf St. C. A. Solly, Pass. Agent, 1008 Government St.
Rights reserved to change schedules.

W. R. Grace & Co.

North and South Pacific Steamers

Between British Columbia and Panama, Peru and Chile

MONTHLY SERVICE
from
SALINA CRUZ
to
VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

For cargo ex-Europe on through bills of lading in connection with
TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

Due to Arrive British Columbia
SS. Cuzco ..... About April 27
SS. St. Hugo ..... About May 25

For rates and other information apply to
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO., Vancouver and Victoria, or to
W. R. GRACE & CO., San Francisco, California

DISTRICT MOTOR BUS CO.

New Schedule Starting Sunday, April 19

All Previous Schedules Cancelled

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Fares Single	Fares Return
Victoria, Campbell Bldg. (lv.)	7:30	11:00	3:30	11:00		
Four Mile Hotel	7:50	11:20	3:50	11:20	.25	.35
Parson's Bridge Hotel	7:55	11:25	3:55	11:25	.40	.60
Colwood Hotel	8:00	11:30	4:00	11:30	.50	.75
Albert Head Road	8:10	11:40	4:10	11:40	.60	.90
Quarry Road	8:15				.65	1.00
Luxton P. O.	8:20	11:45	4:15	11:45	.65	1.00
Happy Valley P. O.	8:30	11:55	4:25	12:00	.75	1.25
Metchosin (Hardie's Store)	8:40	12:05	4:40	12:10	1.00	1.50

Saturday Only / Not on Sunday

N. B.—7:30 stage from Victoria daily, except Sundays.
11:00 p. m. Saturdays only. A charge of 25 cents extra will be made for this stage.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Metchosin (Hardie's Store)	9:00	12:30	5:00	6:00
Albert Head, Quarries Road			5:15	
Happy Valley P. O.	9:10	12:40		6:10
Luxton P. O.	9:25	12:55		6:25
Albert Head Road	9:35	1:05	5:35	6:35
Colwood Hotel	9:45	1:15	5:45	6:45
Parson's Bridge Hotel	9:50	1:20	5:50	6:50
Four Mile Hotel	10:00	1:30	6:00	7:00
Victoria, Campbell Bldg.	10:20	1:50	6:20	7:20

Sundays Only

N. B.—5 p. m. bus from Metchosin daily, except Sundays.
6 p. m. bus from Metchosin Sundays only.
Children under 12 half price.

PARCEL RATES

Minimum Rate, 25c

Parcels weighing 5 lbs. and not exceeding 25 lbs., 30c
Parcels weighing 25 lbs. and not exceeding 50 lbs., 40c
Parcels weighing 50 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 50c

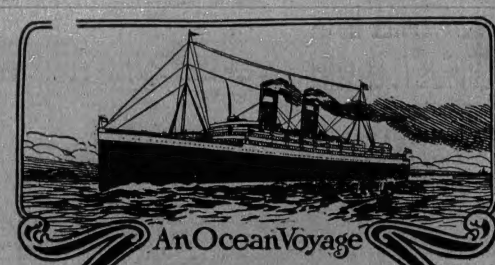
Qualicum Inn

Vancouver Island

Rates $3.00 Per Day (American Plan). Apply for Particulars

The Merchants Trust & Trading Co., Ltd.
407 Belmont Building - - Victoria, B. C.

Book to McBride Junction. Trains Monday, Tuesday and Friday, and take motor to Qualicum Beach.



An Ocean Voyage

IN point of size, furnishings and luxurious comfort, the "blue ribbon" of the Canadian Atlantic service must be awarded to the

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Standard Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars. Through Tickets. Choice of Routes.

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Agents for

Harrison Direct Line

SS. "CANDIDATE"

Antwerp ..... April 29
London ..... May 2
Glasgow ..... May 9
Liverpool ..... May 16

SS. "CROWN OF ARRAGON

Antwerp ..... May 27
London ..... May 30
Glasgow ..... June 10
Liverpool ..... June 6

St. Hildas School for Girls

Lampson Street Esquimalt, B. C.

References to the Lord Bishop of Columbia, the Very Rev. the Dean, Etc.

Residential and Day School reopens for

Summer term Monday, April 20.

Principal Mrs. E. Frampton.

Head Mistress Miss Helen Paul

Vacancies for two or three boarders

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Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription known as othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove them in a few days.

Simply get an ounce of othine—double strength—from any druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR

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DALGONAR ON BEAM ENDS FOR FOUR DAYS

Thrilling Story of Pacific Disaster Told by Chief Officer Mull at Recent Board of Trade Investigation.

An exciting and thrilling story of the terrible experiences of the survivors of the British ship Dalgonar, after she had been thrown on her beam ends in the Southern Pacific Ocean, when bound from Callao for Taltal last Fall, was told by Chief Officer W. H. Mull at the recent Board of Trade investigation at Liverpool.

It transpires that the Dalgonar was on her beam ends for four days, with her crew clinging to various parts of the vessel, frantically searching the horizon for a passing sail, before the French ship Loire hove in sight. The Dalgonar was in or near latitude 31.46 S. and longitude 85.27 W when her ballast shifted.

Chief Officer Mull testified that an east by southeast gale was blowing with hurricane force, and if the ballast had remained secure the Dalgonar would have outrode the gale. The ballast did not shift until the vessel was thrown on her beam ends by the pressure of the wind.

Cargo Went Bodily

Then the toms fell out of place and the cargo went over bodily. Chief Officer Mull stated that he had carried shingle ballast before, and he knew it was a nasty kind to carry. If ever he went to Callao and took in ballast he would insist upon taking three sets of shifting boards fore and aft. He had never used bins before in his life. It was the master's idea, because he thought it made the ship more buoyant. The squall struck the ship early in the afternoon, and it was at that time that the ballast shifted in both hatches, which threw the vessel over on her beam ends. The mischief was all done in this squall, and they thought they would save the ship with wearing her round.

'Tween Decks Saved Them

If it had not been for the 'tween decks, not one of the crew would have been saved.

Mull further stated that after the second squall he came on deck, and Captain Isbester, who was on the bridge, said: "Wear ship and try to put her round on the other tack."

All hands were on deck, and they squared the main and crossjack yards, when she paid off two points and got right into the trough of the sea. The master asked him to go forward and get the sheets hauled to windward, and, as he ran forward, another squall struck the ship. While they were carrying out the master's orders, a terrific sea came along, and the vessel took a fearful lurch and she went over almost to a perpendicular position.

Lifeboats Were Smashed

The master then gave orders to cut away the port lifeboat. Six or seven men jumped into it, but before she got clear the davit came down on the boat and broke it in two. A second lifeboat was lowered, but it also capsized and was smashed against the side of the vessel. They had five boats altogether, including two lifeboats. They all had lifebelts on after they had cut the masts away.

The two available places in which they lived when the vessel was on her beam ends were the charthouse and the saloon. They got through the companion to the storeroom and secured some biscuits and water. On the second day they went forward and lowered a man down to the water pumps to see if the pump would draw. They found the starboard tank in position and managed to get water. They made up their minds to abandon the vessel when they cut the masts away. When the Loire came in sight some of the men wanted to jump overboard and swim to her. The men of the Dalgonar were treated splendidly by the crew of the French ship. When Mull reached the deck of the Loire he said to the master: "Bravo, old man; you have done very well," and the master replied: "I would have stood by you for thirty days, because I meant to rescue you."

Cedric Has Big List

The White Star liner Cedric, from Liverpool and Queenstown April 10, has arrived at New York with 75 first class, 305 second class, and 624 third class passengers.

Maquinna Returns

The C.P.R. steamer Princess Maquinna will return to port this morning from the West Coast.

COLONIST SHIPPING GUIDE

Ocean Steamships

To Arrive

Radnorshire, from London ..... April 27
Empress of India, from Orient ..... April 23
Yokohama Maru, from Orient ..... April 23
Architect, from Liverpool ..... April 23
Sudmark, from Hamburg ..... April 24
Niagara, from Australia ..... April 28
Empress of Asia, from Orient ..... May 3
Awa Maru, from Orient ..... May 7
Antiochus, from Liverpool ..... May 9
Den of Ruthven, from London ..... May 10
Montcastle, from Orient ..... May 13
Heredale, from Hamburg ..... May 17
Shidzuoka Maru, from Orient ..... May 20
St. Huzo, from West Coast ..... May 20
Empress of Japan, from Orient ..... May 21
Benedictine, from Liverpool ..... May 26
Miramra, from Australia ..... May 28
Empress of Russia, from Orient ..... May 30
Tamba Maru, from Orient ..... June 3
Salon, from Liverpool ..... June 6
San Francisco, from New York ..... June 12
Casmaronshire, from London ..... June 15
Aki Maru, from Orient ..... June 17

In Port

H.M.C.S. Rainbow ..... Esquimalt
C.S. Restorer ..... Esquimalt

To Sail

Sado Maru, for Orient ..... April 21
Cyclops, for Orient ..... May 13
Seattle Maru, for Orient ..... April 28
Sado Maru, for Sound ..... April 30
Cyclops, for Sound ..... April 11
Empress of India, for Orient ..... April 30
Yokohama Maru, for Orient ..... May 5
Niagara, for Australia ..... May 7
Cyclops, for Liverpool ..... May 13
Awa aMru, for Orient ..... May 19

Sailed

Talthybius, for Orient ..... March 18
Miramra, for Australia ..... March 18
Empress of Asia, for Orient ..... March 20
Tamba Maru, for Orient ..... March 24
Tacoma Maru, for Orient ..... March 31
Tamana Maru, for Sound ..... March 31
Empress of Japan, for Orient ..... April 2
Aki Maru, for Orient ..... April 7
Tamana Maru, for Orient ..... April 14
Seattle Maru, for Sound ..... April 17
Cyclops, for Vancouver ..... April 17

Sailing Vessels Coming On

County of Linlithgow, from ..... Valparaiso
Curzon, from ..... Valparaiso
Alliance, Peruvian bark, from ..... Iquique

Sailing Vessel in Port

Schiffbek, from ..... Santa Rosalia
Helford, from ..... Salaverry

Coastwise Sailings

TO VANCOUVER.—Princess Adelaide, 10:30 a.m.; Princess Charlotte daily, 2:30 p.m.; Princess Alice, daily, 11:45 p.m.; Prince Rupert, 10 a.m., Mondays.

TO SEATTLE.—Princess Charlotte, daily, 4:30 p.m.; Prince Rupert, 10 a.m., Sundays; Sol Duc, 11 a.m. daily, except Sundays.

TO PRINCE RUPERT.—Prince Rupert, Mondays, 10 a. m.; Prince George, Thursdays, 10 a. m.; Prince John, Prince Albert, alternate Fridays, 10 a. m.

TO CLAYOQUOT.—Princess Maquinna.

TO HESQUIAHT.—Princess Maquinna.

TO COMOX.—Charmer.

Leaving Clyde to Undergo Trials

ALLAN LINER CALGARIAN

The results obtained on the recent speed trials of the new Allan liner Calgarian reflect the highest credit upon the builders—the Fairfield Ship building & Engineering Company, of Govan. To test the engines, seven double runs were made on the Skelmorlie measured mile, when, starting with a speed of 11 knots, the machinery was gradually let out until the speed reached 21¼ knots, which is over 2 knots in excess of that which will be called for in regular service. The mean speed of the last double run was stated to be 20.634 knots. The maneuvring trials were equally successful, a complete circle to starboard being accomplished in 4 min. 3 sec., and one to port in 3 min. 45 secs. The above picture shows the cruiser stern of the liner to advantage.

PLAN CHANGES IN NIPPON SCHEDULES

Call at Shanghai Cancelled to Allow Three Japanese Ships to Undergo Special Survey at Hongkong.

It is announced by the agents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line that, owing to special survey of the transpacific steamships Awa Maru, Aki Maru and Sado Maru at Hongkong, the schedules of these vessels will be slightly amended. The call at Shanghai is to be eliminated by the Sado Maru on her 42nd westward voyage, and also by the Aki Maru on her 35th eastward trip.

The steamship Awa Maru, on her 36th westward voyage, leaving Victoria May 19, arriving at Yokohama June 4, will be altered to leave Yokohama June 6, arrive Kobe June 7, leave Kobe June 9, arrive Moji June 10, leave Moji same day, arrive Shanghai June 12, leave Shanghai June 13, arriving at Hongkong on June 16.

Returning on her 37th eastward voyage, she will leave Hongkong on July 2, calling at Keelung July 4, eliminating the call at Shanghai, arriving at Moji July 7, and sailing from that port as per original schedule.

The liner Aki Maru, on her 34th westward voyage, leaving Victoria on June 20, arriving at Yokohama July 16, will leave Yokohama July 18, arrive Kobe July 19, leave July 21, arrive Moji July 22, leave July 22, arrive Shanghai July 24, leave July 25, arriving at Hongkong July 28.

On her 35th eastward voyage the Aki Maru is scheduled to leave Hongkong August 13, calling at Keelung August 15, eliminating the call at Shanghai, arrive Moji August 18, and leave on her regular schedule.

The steamship Sado Maru, on her 42nd westward voyage, leaving Victoria July 14, arriving Yokohama July 30, will leave Yokohama August 1, arrive Kobe August 2, leave August 4, arrive Moji August 5, the call at Shanghai to be cancelled, arriving at Hongkong on August 10.

On her 43rd return trip from the Orient the Sado Maru will leave Hongkong as originally scheduled.

HAS VALUABLE CARGO

Inbound Nippon Liner Yokohama Maru Has Rich Shipment of Silk Aboard

The Japanese steamship Yokohama Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet, is now nine days steaming from Yokohama for Victoria.

She carries a rich cargo, the principal shipment being raw silk and silk goods valued at $969,800.

Of the vessel's cargo, 293 tons are for discharge at Victoria, and approximately 4,000 tons for Puget Sound ports. The Yokohama Maru is due to take up her berth at the Outer Docks on April 22.

The steamship Sado Maru, of the same fleet, is scheduled to sail from Victoria for the Far East on Tuesday.

Victoria Hauled Out

While on the Yarrows ways at Esquimalt, the fast gulf-ferry Princess Victoria will have a new propeller fitted and her tail shaft overhauled. Her hull and upper-works will receive a new coat of paint before she re-enters the service.

TIDES AT VICTORIA

April, 1914

The times at which the tides rise and fall at Victoria and their height are as follows:

Date.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
	H.M.	Ft.	H.M.	Ft.	H.M.	Ft.	H.M.	Ft.
1	3:36	5.4	12:23	2.2				
2	3:51	5.6	1:16	2.1				
3	4:32	5.6	1:52	2.1				
4	5:27	5.5	2:09	2.1				
5	6:39	7.9	7:05	2.2				
6	7:29	7.4	5:23	2.4	8:48	7.8	7:58	2.5
7	1:15	7.1	6:29	5.0	11:34	7.2	8:45	3.9
8	1:19	7.8	7:30	4.9	12:59	7.2	10:20	3.4
9	1:34	7.6	8:07	5.0	14:12	7.2	10:56	4.1
10	1:54	8.0	8:52	5.6	15:24	7.2	12:50	5.0
11	2:19	8.1	9:36	1.0	16:39	7.1	21:25	5.3
12	2:44	8.0	10:32	1.0	18:14	7.1	22:04	5.5
13	3:08	8.7	11:13	0.6	20:48	7.3	22:36	7.2
14	3:26	8.7	13:06	0.6				
15	3:37	8.8	13:03	0.8				
16	3:58	8.3	14:01	1.3				
17	0:42	8.1					17:59	1.8
18	1:00	8.0					18:56	2.4
19	1:23	7.8	8:18	6.2	9:16	6.2	16:51	2.1
20	1:25	7.6	8:06	5.7	11:05	6.3	17:43	3.8
21	1:00	7.4	8:03	5.0	12:39	6.1	18:30	4.4
22	0:46	7.4	8:12	4.3	14:01	6.2	19:11	4.9
23	1:00	7.5	8:26	3.6	15:14	6.4	19:46	5.4
24	1:20	7.1	8:51	2.9	16:18	6.8	20:16	5.9
25	1:39	7.0	9:16	2.3	17:18	6.7	20:39	6.4
26	1:48	8.0	9:54	1.9				
27	1:48	8.2	10:33	1.6				
28	1:51	8.1	11:11	1.4				
29	2:04	8.5	11:57	1.1				
30	2:31	8.2	12:45	1.1				

The time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water. Where blanks occur in the tables, the tide rises or falls continuously during two successive tidal periods without turning.

Esquimalt.—To find the depth of water on the sill of the drydock at any tide, add 19 feet to the height of high water as above given.

Women Voters

So much has been said of the Chicago women voters that it is interesting to learn the result of the late civic elections in that city. We have known for some time that no woman alderman was returned, but it was natural to blame the men for that. It is interesting to learn from such a warm advocate as The Christian Science Monitor that this defeat, and that of the causes women advocated were partly due to the indifference of women voters themselves. This is how the editor puts the matter:

"Frankly, the women of Chicago have not strengthened the equal suffrage cause. Opportunity was afforded 217,458 of them on Tuesday of casting their votes; less than 160,000 availed themselves of the privilege. Figures may be offered to show that the women were only a little less neglectful than the men of their civic duty, the latter casting but 388,937 votes out of a registered possibility of 455,439, but this will not excuse the former. Women in Chicago and in other cities of the United States have sought and are seeking the franchise largely because men have been derelict to their civic obligations; it will be impossible for any thoughtful person to see how the situation is going to be improved if, when granted the right of citizenship, so large a percentage of the women remain away from the polls.

"As a matter of fact, the non-voting women of Chicago constitute a much larger percentage than this, for many thousands eligible to the franchise refrained from registering. It was confidently expected that at least 200,000 of the 217,458 who had qualified would cast their ballots. If they had done so they would have left a lasting impression upon the male voters, as well as upon the politicians and political organizations. Whether they might have carried through their own candidates in Tuesday's contest or not, this impression of their earnestness and strength would have given them a fixed and an important place in civic affairs. As matters stand, "the women's vote" as a factor in municipal politics, unless it shall assert itself more pronouncedly hereafter, may become negligible. Whatever the cause of this wholesale abstention of voting upon the part of Chicago women, it manifestly must be uncovered and removed if the entire equal suffrage movement is not to suffer impairment from its moral influence.

COMING EVENTS

Council of Women—The regular meeting of the Local Council of Women will be held on Monday at the Y. W. C. A. Rest Room on Douglas Street, at 2:30 p.m.

W. C. T. U. Convention—A meeting of all the branches of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Thursday, April 21, at the Y. W. C. A., to discuss and arrange for the convention to be held here in June.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society.—The usual monthly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in the King's Daughter's Rest Room, Courtney Street, on Monday, April 20th, at 2.30 p. m.

Navy League Chapter—The annual meeting of the Provincial Chapter will be held on Monday morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock in the Alexandra Ball Room, and the regent and officers of the Navy League Chapter would like all the members of that chapter to attend.

Sooke Poultry Association—A meeting will be held at Sooke in the school house, under the auspices of the Sooke Poultry Association, next Wednesday evening, the 22nd inst., at 8 p.m., when W. H. Hayward, Esq., M.P.P., will address the meeting on "Co-operation."

Victoria Poultry Association—Mr. J. R. Terry, chief poultry instructor of the Department of Agriculture, will deliver an address on Tuesday evening next to the members of the Victoria Poultry Association on "Incubation and Brooding." The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock in the Conservative Association rooms on Government street.

Band of Hope Concert—On next Monday night a concert is to be given in the Christ Church Cathedral schoolroom, the object of which is to assist in the formation of a Band of Hope for the city. The Archdeacon of Columbia will take the chair and will be supported by the leading clergy and laity of the city. An excellent programme be given by Mr. H. Petch, Mr. S. R. Baker, Mr. Meeham, Mrs. R. S. Bonnet, Mr. P. R. Pomfret, and Dr. W. E. Home. Addresses will be delivered by Colonel Eardley Wilmot, the Rev. T. C. des Barnes and recitations will be given by Colonel Hobday and Dr. Tidy.

Order of Eagles—A function of considerable importance to the Fraternal Order of Eagles will take place at Connaught Hall on Wednesday night next, the 22nd inst., when members of the local aerie, assisted by visiting Eagles, will celebrate the "burning of a mortgage" to mark the final payment which places them in possession of an indefeasible title to a property consisting of 90 feet frontage adjoining the Hudson's Bay Co.'s site on Fisgard Street. The ceremony will be followed by a dance, with the Heaton-Bantly Orchestra in attendance. Admission will be by invitation only.

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New Millinery

On the Mezzanine Floor

Women who appreciate the distinctive touch in Millinery are especially invited to view our present displays. Here we offer you styles that are not only authentic, but are different to the ordinary and highly exclusive. You should see this Millinery offering before you decide to make selection. You will find a style that will meet with your approval.

See Our Special Showing of Trimmed Hats at $10.00

Flannelette Sheets

Are Specially Priced

Attention is directed to this sale for tomorrow, which will be held in our basement showrooms. The lines offered are of excellent quality flannelette in white with colored borders, and come in a heavy weight and liberal sizes. Note the reductions:

Size 10-4. Usual $1.50 value, for $1.25 a pair
Size 11-4. Usual $1.75 value, for $1.45 a pair
Size 12-4. Usual $2.00 value, for $1.65 a pair

White Cotton Sheets in size 2 by 2½ yards, come ready for service. Extra value at $1.15.

Merode Hosiery

This is the one make of underwear in which you can secure good quality and perfect fit. The makers have studied these two points, and have produced garments that clearly show much thought on these lines. If you want real underwear comfort this Spring, we would recommend you to try Merode make—

Lisle Separate Garments at, per garment, 75¢ and $1.00.
Lisle Suits at $1.50 and $2.00.
Silk and wool garments in light or medium weights, $1.50 and $1.75.
Silk and Wool Union Suits at $3.00 and $3.50.

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SS. CAMOSUN, sailing from Victoria every Wednesday at 11 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Bolntula, Sququash, Ilardy Bay, Ghushartie Bay, Rivers Inlet and Bella Coola.

SS. VENTURE, sailing from Vancouver every Tuesday at 11 p.m., calling at Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Nanuu, Bella Bella, Hartley Bay, Lows Inlet, Skeena River, Prince Rupert and Naas River.

SS. CHELOHSIN, sailing from Vancouver every Friday at 11 p.m., calling at Powell River, Campbell River, Quathiaski Cove, Alert Bay, Bella Bella, China Hat, Swanson Bay, Butedale, Claxton, Prince Rupert and Granby Bay.

For rates, etc., apply to

JOHN BARNSLEY, Agent.
Phone 1925. 1003 Government Street.

B. C. Coast Service

For Vancouver—Leave Victoria at 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., 11:45 p. m. daily.

For Seattle—Leave Victoria at 4:30 p. m. daily.

From Nanaimo to Vancouver, 8:15 a. m. daily, returning leaves Vancouver 3 p. m.

For Union Bay, Comox—Leaves Victoria midnight Mondays and 1 p. m. from Nanaimo, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For Campbell River, Alert Bay—Prince Rupert leaves Vancouver 11 p. m. every Wednesday night.

For West Coast—Princess Maquinna leaves on short trips on April 18 and 29, and on long trips, April 21 and May 5 and 19.

For Alert Bay, Prince Rupert, Juneau and Skagway, leaves Victoria at 11 p. m., April 17 and 27.

L. D. Chetham, City Pass. Agent.
C.P.R. Offices, 1102 Government Street Phone 174

ALLAN LINE

SAILINGS

Liverpool Service

From Halifax	From St. John
Tunisian ..... April 11	Victorian ..... April 15
*Alsatian ..... April 25	Virginian ..... April 29

Glasgow Service

From Portland	From Boston
Scandinavian .April 14	
From Montreal	Hesperian ..... April 21
Corsican ..... May 2	Pretorian ..... April 29

London-Havre Service From St. John

Corinthian ..... April 16 — Pomeranian .. April 23

*Largest and finest steamer in the Canadian trade. 18,000 tons.

For rates, sailing dates and descriptive literature, apply to any Railway or Steamship Agent, or The Allan Line Steamship Co. Limited, 330 Homer St., Vancouver.

RIBBON AWARDS IN SPRING DOG SHOW

Completed Results of Victoria's First Five-Point Exhibition of High-Bred Canines Given in Detail.

The following are the remainder of the Dog Show results, some of which were given in Tuesday's paper.

English Setters.

Puppy Dogs—1st, Spot, K. S. Gennason, city; 2nd, Mutt, E. A. Hurst, city. Novice dogs—1st, Victoria Prince, L. Osler, city; 2nd, Arbutus Duke, C. A. Goodwin, city; 3rd, Spot. Limit dogs—1st, Victoria Prince; 2nd, Peter, D. Campbell, city; 3rd, Arbutus Jack, George Smith, city. Open dogs—1st, Arbutus Spot, Hickford & Wither, Thoburn; 2nd, Golden Rule, Golden Rule Kennels, Edmonton; 3rd, Victoria Prince L. Osler, city. Puppy bitches—1st, Arbutus Belle, G. Smith, city; 2nd, Warden Diana, W. Miller Higgs, city. Novice bitches—1st, Handsome Belle IV., J. A. Robb, Esquimalt; 2nd, Arbutus Viola, G. Smith; 3rd, Lady, Rob Hurst, city. Limit bitches—1st, Handsome Belle IV.; 2nd, Arbutus Viola; 3rd, Jesmond Venus, Miss Gladys Creighton, city. Open bitches—1st, Handsome Belle IV.; 2nd, Jesmond Venus; 3rd, Victoria. Golden Rule Kennels, Edmonton.

Irish Water Spaniels.

Limit dogs—1st, Dull, Capt. Steele, city. Open dogs—1st, Ballyrudler Mike, Harry Nash, Edmonton; 2nd, Paddy, James Richmond, Peden Bros., city.

Field Spaniels.

Novice dogs—1st, Brown, S. J. Ross, city; 2nd, Prince, W. Munsie, Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co. Limit dogs—1st, King, H. A. Hincks, Langford; 2nd, Brown; 3rd, Malsh, A. M. Clearihue, city. Open dogs—1st, King; 2nd, Brown; 3rd Malsh. Puppy bitches—1st, Vera, Dr. A. Primrose Wills, city. Limit bitches—1st, Flash, Dr. A. Primrose Wills. Open bitches—1st, Queen, W. R. Smith, Maywood.

Cocker Spaniels, Black.

Puppy bitches—1st, Jesmond Willow, J. W. Creighton, city. Open bitches—1st, Jesmond Gloria, J. W. Creighton, city.

Cocker Spaniels, Parti-Colored.

Limit dogs—1st, Kulshan Niban, R. G. Gamwell, Bellingham. Open dogs—1st, Kulshan Niban.

Cocker Spaniels, Other Than Black.

Open Dogs—1st, Kulshan Yoban, J. W. Creighton, city. Puppy bitches—1st, Tillicum Tryout, H. Priest, Merritt. Novice bitches—1st, Queenie, R. G. Rowland, city; 2nd, Lady Mollie, Ralph Berrill, city. Limit bitches—1st, Bessie, Dr. L. G. Milne, city; 2nd, Queenie. Open bitches—1st, Jesmond Macushla, J. W. Creighton, city. Winners—Jesmond Macushla; reserve, Bessie. Best Cocker—Kulshan Yoban; best bitch, Jesmond Gloria.

Collies Sable and White.

Puppy dogs—1st, Dick, W. Heaton, Saanichton. Novice dogs—1st, Clip, Mr. Evans, city; 2nd, Prince, W. Heaton; 3rd, Dick. Limit dogs—1st, Prince; 2nd, Squire of Langford; 3rd, Dick. Puppy bitches—1st, Lady Lousie, J. J. Jackson, Edmonds. Limit bitches—1st, Southport Success, Mrs. Florence Brydon. Open bitches—1st, Southport Success. Winners—Lady Lousie.

Collies, Other Than Sable and White.

Puppy dogs—1st, Lark, William Heaton, Saanichton. Novice dogs—1st, Lark. Limit dogs—1st, Lark; 2nd, Northport Blackstone, Mrs. Florence Brydon. Open dogs—1st, Lark; 2nd, Northport Blackstone. Novice bitches—2nd, Flossie, George Hills, city.

Bulldogs.

Novice dogs—1st, Ashgill Prince, R. W. Watson, Nanaimo. Limit dogs—1st, Trafford Billy, Lile Mahon, Edmonton; 2nd, Scotstone Billy Buttons; 3rd, Roary, Mrs. H. Baynes. Open dogs—1st, Trafford Billy; 2nd, Scotstone Billy Buttons; 3rd, Mersey Silver Sheckel, Bert Pratchell, Maywood. Puppy bitches—1st, Ashgill Princess, R. W. Watson, Nanaimo. Novice bitches—1st, Biddy, W. G. McIvor; 2nd, Ashgill Princess; 3rd, Blister, H. S. Winsby, city. Limit bitches—1st, Scotstone Baroness, Scotstone Kennels, Seattle; 2nd, Biddy; 3rd, Melba Boulard, B. McHale, city. Open bitches—1st, Trafford Bullocity, Lile Mahon, Edmonton; 2nd, Scotstone Baroness; 3rd, Melba Boulard.

French Bulldogs.

Puppy dogs—1st, Gabys Cupid, Mrs. L. H. Meadows, Clear Lake Washington. Novice dogs—1st, Vendome Montagnard, L. L. Harris, Wildwest Kennels, Olympia, Wash. Limit dogs—1st, Vendome Montagnard; 2nd, Master Reco, Jackson Bros., Edmonton. Open dogs—1st, Master Reco. Winners—Vendome Montagnard; reserve, Master Reco. Puppy bitches—1st, High Ball, J. E. Metcault, Edmonton; 2nd, Pretty Polly, Mrs. C. Meadows. Light bitches—1st, High Ball; 2nd, Josephine, Jackson Bros., Edmonton. Open bitches—1st, Madamoiselle Powie, John Lewis, Seattle; 2nd, High Ball. Winners—Madamoiselle Powie; reserve, High Ball.

Bull Terriers, White.

Puppy dogs—1st, White Coat Rex, Harry Cornell, Edmonton. Novice dogs—1st, White Coat Rex; 2nd, Pat, Mrs. W. P. James; 3rd, Devon, Ernest J. Down. Limit dogs—1st, White Coat Rex; 2nd, Pat; 3rd, Jim, T. Armstrong, city. Open dogs—1st, White Coat Rex; 2nd, Ch. Edgecote Colin, R. G. Wagner, Vancouver; 3rd, Jack, J. H. Esperson, Mr. Beales, San Francisco. Winners—White Coat Rex; reserve, Ch. Edgecote Colin. Open bitches—1st and winners, Etonian Bess, Mrs. G. E. Hallidax, Vancouver.

Bull Terriers, Other Than White.

Limit dogs—1st, Garneau Muggs, P. O. E. Clute, Edmonton; 2nd, Garneau Jeff; 3rd, Ponto, Mrs. Pearce, city. Open dogs—1st, Garneau Muggs; 2nd, Garneau Jeff; 3rd, Ponto.

Boston Terriers.

Puppy dogs—1st, Tillikum I., Mrs. E. G. Maynard, city; 2nd, General Bobs, Mrs. F. C. Graham, city. Novice dogs—1st, Wildwest Sensation, S. L. Harris, Olympia; 2nd, Tillikum I.; 3rd, General Bobs. Limit dogs—1st, Wildwest Anatole, S. L. Harris; 2nd, Rockcliffe Adjuster, E. G. Clute, city; 3rd, General Bobs. Open dogs—1st, Ch. Wampagne Delight, Mrs. T. Glendon Moody, Vancouver; 2nd, Gaudette's Little Boy, A. M. Roberts, city; 3rd, Glenwood Rival, Dr. T. Glendon Moody, Vancouver. Winners—Champion Wampagne Delight; reserve, Gaudette's Little Boy. Puppy bitches—1st, Roxanna III., Mrs. M. N. Clute, city; 2nd, Delco, E. G. Clute, city. Novice bitches—1st, Roxanna III., 2nd, Delco; 3rd, Peggy, Miss Bowles, city. Limit bitches—1st, Wildwest Mist, S. L. Harris, Olympia; 2nd, Roxanna III.; 3rd, Taffy, E. G. Clute. Open bitches—1st, Grandmaster's Doll, Dr. Moody, Vancouver; 2nd, Wildwest Lady (formerly Mobley's Lady), S. L. Harris, Wildwest Kennels; 3rd, Glenwood Charming, Dr. T. Glendon Moody, Vancouver. Winners—Grandmaster's Doll; reserve, Wildwest Lady.

Fox Terriers, Smooth.

Puppy dogs—1st, Madrona Handicap, Mrs. A. H. McConnell, city; 2nd, Rougham Chub, William Heaton, Saanichton. Novice dogs—1st, Madrona Handicap; 2nd, Rougham Chub. Limit dogs—1st, Whinstone Fox, J. H. Fox, Edmonton; 2nd, Madrona Handicap; 3rd, Rougham Chub. Open dogs—1st, Whinstone Fox; 2nd, Madrona Handicap; 3rd, Rougham Chub. Winners—Whinstone Fox; reserve, Madrona Handicap. Novice bitches—1st, Queen, Mrs. H. A. Hincks, Langford. Limit bitches—1st, Filey Flittergirl, W. Heaton, Saanichton. Open bitches—1st, Filey Flittergirl.

Fox Terriers, Wire.

Puppy dogs—1st, Gadstone Pioneer, R. C. Andros, city; 2nd, Oaks Abdulla, Dr. W. H. B. Medd, city; 3rd, Rougham Cobnut, Mrs. H. L. Cocksedge, Whonnock, B. C. Novice dogs—1st, Gadstone Pioneer; 2nd, Oaks Abdulla; 3rd, Roughham Cobnut. Limit dogs—1st, Gadstone Pioneer; 2nd, Oaks Abdulla; 3rd, Oaks Craven, C. H. Thompson, city. Open dogs—1st, Gadstone Pioneer; 2nd, Oaks Abdulla; 3rd, Strangeways Puck, Miss Winsloe, city. Winners—Gadstone Pioneer; reserve, Oaks Abdulla. Puppy bitches—1st, Madrona Match, Mrs. A. A. McConnell, city; 2nd, Strangeways Squib, Miss Winsloe; 3rd, Oaks Lucana, Dr. W. H. B. Medd. Novice bitches—1st, Madrona Match; 2nd, Strangeways Squib; 3rd, Oaks Lucana. Limit bitches—1st, Madrona Match; 2nd, Wetaskiwin, W. Heaton, Saanichton; 3rd, Strangeways Squib. Open bitches—1st, Madrona Match; 2nd, Wetaskiwin; 3rd, Strangeways Squib. Winners—Madrona Match.

Scotch Terriers.

Novice dogs—1st, Dunhu, R. Waddell, Milne's Landing; 2nd, Rascal, Mrs. K. J. Bradley Dyne, Duncan. Limit dogs—1st, Dunhu. Open dogs—1st, Dunhu; 2nd, Lindsay Daverock, Mrs. Kathrine J. Bradley Dyne, Duncan. Novice bitches—1st, Jessie, Miss Ethel M. McLaren, Oak Bay; 2nd, Myrtle, R. Waddell; 3rd, Heather Belle, Mr. Siderfin, city. Limit bitches—1st, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. T. Twitters, city; 2nd, Myrtle; 3rd, Jemina, Alice K. Pye, Oak Bay. Open bitches—1st, Ch. Patsy, R. Waddell; 2nd, Mrs. Russell; 3rd, Myrtle.

Irish Terriers.

Puppy dogs—1st, Harwood Finnegan, Dr. T. R. R. Hoggan, Vancouver. Novice dogs—1st, Harwood Finnegan; 2nd, Mick, R. Finnegan, Beaumont. Limit bitches—1st, Suffragette, H. E. Wallis, city. Open bitches—1st, Ch. Nets, Dr. T. R. R. Hoggan; 2nd, Sufragette.

Airedale Terriers.

Puppy dogs—1st, Catskill Rector, Miss D. M. Jefferd, Vancouver. Novice dogs—1st, Captain Kettle, A. E. Harris, Vancouver; 2nd, Bachelor's Masterpiece, N. McConnell, North Vancouver; 3rd, Capliano Chinook, Mrs. A. L. Brownlie, Oak Bay. Limit dogs—1st, Captain Kettle; 2nd, Bachelor's Masterpiece; 3rd, Royal, Mrs. A. L. Brownlie, Oak Bay. Open dogs—1st, Captain Kettle; 2nd, Bachelor's Boy, Thurston & McConnell, North Vancouver; 3rd, Capliano Chinook. Winners—Capt. Kettle; reserve, Bachelor's Boy. Puppy bitches—1st—Killarney Marion, A. E. Guant, Vancouver; 2nd, Killarney Imperious, N. McConnell, North Vancouver; 3rd, Gipsy Queen, C. L. Griffin, city. Novice bitches—1st, Killarney Marion; 2nd, Killarney Imperious; 3rd, Catskill Random, Miss D. M. Jefferd, Vancouver. Limit bitches—1st, Midland Peggy, Miss U. Johnson, Vancouver; 2nd, Ellwyn Lady, H. V. Shaw, Edmonton; 3rd, Elwell Psyche, Miss M. E. Young, city. Open bitches—1st, Midland Peggy; 2nd, Ellwyn Lady.

Daschunds

Puppy dogs—1st, Schubart II., Herr Richard Schiller, city. Novice dogs—Schubart II. Limit dogs—1st, Teckell III., Mrs. R. Archant, city. Open dogs—1st, Teckell III.

Old English Sheep Dogs

Novice dogs—1st, Sir Nigel, H. J. Davis, city; 2nd, Westholme Tyce, R. E. MacBean, Crofton. Limit dogs—1st, Elder Squire, C. Sungston, North Vancouver; 2nd, Sir Nigel; 3rd, Westholme Tyce. Open dogs—1st, General Wainwright, R. Waddell, Milne's Landing; 2nd, Sir Alex. E. E. Langford, Vancouver; 3rd, Sir Nigel. Winners, General Wainwright.

Retrievers

Puppy dogs—1st, Rover, E. L. Clay, city. Novice dogs—1st, Royal, D. F. Foxwell, Royal Oak. Limit dogs—1st, Mallard, W. C. Bradburn, Edmonton; 2nd, Royal. Open dogs—1st, Mallard; 2nd, Friar Tuck, J. S. Hickford, Esquimalt; 3rd, Royal. Winners, Mallard. Novice bitches—1st, Jess, F. C. Cook, city. Open bitches—1st, Kite, Miss A. Pooley, Esquimalt. Winners, Kite.

Springer Spaniels

Novice dogs—1st, Teal, C. E. Thomas, city; 2nd, Rag. Open dogs—1st, Teal. Winers, Teal; reserve, Rag; Best in show, Teal. Novice bitches—1st, Nell, J. McKitrick, Maywood. Limit bitches—1st, Nell. Open bitches—Nell. Winners, Nell.

Miscellaneous, No Weight

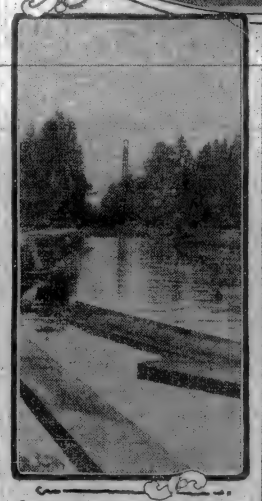
1st, Boxer, Seelyham Terrier, Miss A. Pooley, Esquimalt.

Views Taken on C. N. P. R. Patricia Bay Line

Characteristic view of the Canadian Northern Pacific grade in Saanich

Rock cut at Station 590

One-half mile south of Cordova Bay Road, looking north



Construction work at Lost Lake

C. N. P. R. GRADE IS NEARLY COMPLETED

Continued from Page 2.

Bridging

Patricia Bay branch, 85 per cent completed, date of completion August 1, 1914. Victoria to Mile 50, 97 per cent completed, date of completion August 1, 1914. Mile 60 to 100, 60 per cent completed, date of completion July 15, 1914. Mile 100 to 142, nothing done; date of completion January 31, 1915.

There are several steel structures which cannot be erected until the track reaches the bridge site, one of which, the crossing of the Koksilah River, will be 60 feet long and 140 feet high.

Tracklaying will not start until the completion of the grading and the bridging on the Patricia Bay branch on August 1. All the track and telegraph material is being assembled at the material yard, near Patricia Bay.

It will be noted that the grading is so far advanced on all sections, except that at the extreme north of the line, that it may almost be considered disposed of. For instance in Saanich, despite the handicaps which have been encountered because of the necessity of resorting to arbitration to secure possession of right-of-way, eleven miles are finished. There are only a little over four miles yet to be done before that part of the line is in shape for track-laying. While there is no official information on the point, it is believed that the steel will be available at an early date and that a gang will be put on that phase of construction within a month.

Are Using Timber

Timber trestles, it is explained, are being installed wherever the height of the ravine is not too great. In places where the declivity is of a moderate height, the timber is considered the best as well as the most economical for a new railway. It is pronounced by competent engineers, after years of practical testing, to be quite as safe as steel for a certain period. Another point in its favor is that the material used always is available, so that there is no necessity for delay in the track-laying in order to cross small streams, creeks or breaks in the right-of-way. The timber span is erected and is ready by the time the tracklaying gang arrives. Thus there is no loss of time, the roadbed is in no way affected, and the management may replace the temporary structures with others of a permanent character as it becomes necessary. At such points as Koksilah River, it is stated, the conditions render it more economical to instal the steel viaduct at the outset. This has been found at two or three points on Vancouver Island, but in all other instances the policy outlined, which is that adopted in the building of all America's modern railroads, is being followed.

Choice Corner

Corner of Vancouver and Park Road, close to Beacon Hill Park. Price, on good terms, only **$4,500**

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited

Representatives of the PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., of London, England, for the South end of Vancouver Island.

922 Government St. Phone 125

Cheap Saanich Acreage

2 Acres, meadow land, 10 miles from city and within half mile of Interurban Railway Station **$1,050**

8 Acres, half meadow, half pasture, 10 miles from city and within half mile of Interurban Railway Station. . . **$3,500**

2 Blocks of 1¾ Acres Each, with foreshore rights; all cleared, good soil, close to school, store and Interurban Railway. Each **$1,450**

2 Lots with waterfrontage of 50 feet, at Deep Cove, for **$900**

If you are looking for outside property, we have listings ranging from $12.50 per acre up, within 15 miles of the city.

H. D. Miller & Co., Ltd.

Successors to Grant & Lineham

1603 Douglas Street Phone 664

Rents Collected—Returns Made Promptly

Sole Agents for The Canadian Fire Insurance Company, of Winnipeg

Prospect Lake

Splendid building site of four acres, all in young orchard and small fruits and flowers; adjoining Saanich main line; good well; near country store and school.

Price $4,200

ARTHUR COLES

RENTS COLLECTED, ESTATES MANAGED, MORTGAGES AND LOANS ARRANGED

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent—Life and Accident Insurance

1205 Broad Street Phone 65

Shawnigan District

32½ acres on the Island Highway, only a short distance from Cobble Hill Station; 18 acres cleared and eight acres under cultivation; 4-roomed dwelling, five chicken houses and runs, several small fruit trees, also stock of four cows, four pigs and 400 chickens.

Price $7,500, on terms.

R. S. Day & B. Boggs

Phone 30 620 Fort Street Established 1890

Cheap Acreage

Money to Loan

METCHOSIN

Thirty acres splendid land, about 25 acres ploughed, with frontage on two roads, close to sea, post office and site of proposed C. N. R. station. **$10,800**

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

Winch Building 640 Fort St.

Below Value

A very attractive new 8-room House on a lot 50x162, covered with pretty oak trees. The house has all the latest conveniences, including furnace and polished floors. This good house can be bought on exceptionally easy terms. Price. . . **$6,500**

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

ST. ALICE HOTEL

Harrison Hot Springs, B.C.

Under New Management

AMERICAN PLAN

$3 Per Day $17.50 Per Week

Ideal Week-End Rest Resort

For Health and Recuperation

Separate Bath Departments for Men and Women, which have been newly renovated and in charge of first-class Masseur and Masseuse. Healthgiving water from famous medicinal hot springs.

70 Miles From Vancouver on C. P. R.

Automobiles meet all trains at Agassiz from Vancouver except the 8 p. m. train during the Winter.

At the Club--
At the Cafe--
At the Bar--
Ask for
Cascade Beer
You can get it at any of these places if you but ask for it.
See that you get it fresh off the ice —it's best served that way.
A dozen quarts cost you $2—a dozen pints $1—at any liquor store.
MADE IN B.C.
LET BRITISH COLUMBIA FLOURISH BY B.C. INDUSTRIES
Cascade Beer
BREWED AND BOTTLED IN VANCOUVER BY VANCOUVER BREWERIES LIMITED

See W. T. Williams

for

Waterfront Lots

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$1,200 each; 10 per cent cash, balance easy.

214 Pemberton Building Phone 2271

SAVING MADE EASY

"Save the Pennies and the Dollars Save Themselves"

A comparison of our prices with those of others will soon convince you of the truth of the above axiom. We buy for cash. We sell for cash. This enables us to offer you groceries at a FAIR PRICE. For example:

Empress Flour, 24-lb. sack **85c**; 49-lb. sack, **$1.70.** One tin Egg-O Baking Powder given with each sack. Quantity guaranteed or money refunded. Any other brand of flour, 49-lb. sack, **$1.75.**

Ramsey's or Popham's Sodas 25c
Christie's Sodas 30c
Okanagan Peaches 12c
Okanagan Plums 12c
Old Dutch Cleanser 8c
Beatsal Cleanser 5c
New Zealand Butter 33c
Swift's Ham 23c
Swift's Bacon 25c
Tetley's Tea 25c
Noel's Jams and Jellies 20c
10-lb. sack Pastry Flour (any brand) ... 35c
Quaker Oats, per pkg. 8c
7-lb. Bulk Rolled Oats (fresh) 25c
Rolled Wheat (same quantity as Canadian or Carnation) 25c
Wheat Granules, Wheatlets or Wheat Hearts, 6 lbs. for 25c
Rice, Tapioca, Sago, Split Peas, per lb. ... 6c
Dry Green Peas 5c
Smith's Catsup 17c
Red Seal Catsup 10c
Holbrook's Worcester Sauce 17c
Golden Egg brand Macaroni, Vermicelli, Etc. 10c
Ginger Snaps 9c
Corn Flakes 8c
Figs 6c
Herring in Tomato Sauce fresh or kippered; Mackerel in Tomato Sauce 8c
Corned Beef 23c
Holbrook's Custard Powder, in ½-lb. tin . 10c
Corn Starch 8c
Laundry Starch 8c
Cowan's Cocoa 23c
Extracts, per bottle, 8c to 60c
Lowney's 5c Candy 3c
Peas, Corn, Beans and Tomatoes 10c
Colonist Tomatoes, 3's 13c
Country Gentleman Corn 13c
H. P., A1 and Punch Sauce 20c
Cove Oysters 10c
Creole Oysters 15c
Sockeye Salmon, 1's, **15c**; ½'s 7c
Heinz Pork and Beans, plain, with tomato sauce, or baked red kidney beans, per dozen $1.20

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EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF YEAR'S PROGRESS

Annual Report of Board of Trade Recites Many Developments of Victoria and British Columbia in 1913.

The annual report of the Victoria Board of Trade, comprising a review of the year's progress, was introduced at the annual meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. It was as follows:

Gentlemen,—It is only fitting that in this report some reference should be made to the fact that last February the Victoria Board of Trade completed its fiftieth year. Originally established, in 1863, as the Chamber of Commerce, it became the British Columbia Board of Trade in the year 1878, and in 1901 the name was changed to the Victoria, British Columbia, Board of Trade, as many other associations of a similar character had been established in neighboring cities.

It is interesting to recall that in its early days the board was keenly interested in the rivalry between Victoria and the Mainland Capital, New Westminster, and in the difficulties arising from the existence of different Governments and hostile customs tariffs on the Mainland and on Vancouver Island. Later on the question of Confederation was warmly debated, and among other demands the Board made a strong appeal for Victoria being maintained as a free port and as an alternative there were many advocates for annexation to the United States. It is difficult for us to fully realise how great is the change in our commercial problems which has followed from political and industrial developments which have taken place since this Board of Trade held its first sitting; the surrender of its territorial rights by the Hudson Bay Company; the consolidation of British Columbia and Vancouver Island under one Government; the inclusion of the Province of British Columbia in the Confederation of Canada; the opening of the Suez Canal; the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the amazing development of the prairies of the Northwest. During the next few years we shall have to deal with the new problems which will be created by the construction of two additional railways from East to West of Canada and the opening of the Panama Canal.

In preparation for the impetus which the Panama Canal will give to trade between this coast and all countries bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, your council and your committees have been unremitting in urging that the accommodation for shipping should be increased, and it is gratifying to be able to report that both the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government have been ready to second these efforts.

The Provincial Government is proceeding with its plans for the construction of railway terminals on the Songhee Reserve to connect with the railways now under construction on the Island by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Company. It is hoped that during the coming year rapid progress will be made in completing both the railways and the terminals.

Attention has been directed to the question of developing the industries now existing in Victoria and its vicinity, and of establishing new enterprises.

This Board initiated last year an exhibit of home industries, at the Fall Fair, the extent and quality of which caused general surprise. Since that time the British Cement Company has opened its works on Tod Inlet and the B. C. Marine Railway has been acquired by Yarrows Limited, both events of industrial importance.

The growth of the shipping and shipbuilding trades of the port will do much to promote subsidiary industries and the increased settlement of the Island will be a potent factor in the same direction, especially, if concurrently, we get a larger proportion of our agricultural supplies from the surrounding districts.

Ogden Point Breakwater

Work on the Ogden Point breakwater is progressing and the contractors, Sir John Jackson (Canada) Limited, anticipate that it will be completed by the end of December, 1915, as arranged with the Government of Canada. It will extend into the sea 2,530 feet, the maximum depth of water being 75 feet. The dumping of rip-rap, which forms the bed of the breakwater to within 20 feet of the surface, is sufficiently advanced over a length of 1400 feet, commencing from the shore end, to require preparation by divers for laying large granite blocks, from six to eighteen tons in weight, to resist wave action. Very soon there will be visible evidence of what is contemplated.

There is a good showing of work done on shore, where solid rock is being graded down to correspond with the proposed pier levels. This area will be required for railway trackage.

Ocean Docks

The Government of Canada have awarded to Messrs Grant, Smith & Co., and McDonnell, Limited, a contract for the construction of two piers, part of those proposed in the plan for the development of Victoria's ocean harbor, to cost about $2,250,000. One side of the pier nearest the breakwater will be 1,000 feet in length. The other side and the sides of the adjoining pier will be 800 feet each. The width of the piers will be 250 feet in each case, separated 300 feet by water with a minimum depth of thirty-five feet at low tide. The piers will be of solid construction, concrete cribbing filled in with rubble. The limit of the contract is March 1916.

With the aforementioned works under construction, the time has now arrived for providing rail connection between the ocean docks and railway terminals. This board favors a bridge between Songhee Point and Laurel Point, and has received the support of Mr. Louis Coste, the Dominion Government engineer, who was requested to investigate this feature of the development of the port. The Board, however, is prepared to consider any other all-rail connection, if submitted. Some data has been obtained in respect to approaches at each end of the proposed bridge, but in consequence of the desirability of first disposing of other works, including the Johnson Street bridge, it was judged best to concentrate efforts accordingly.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway

A large amount of money was expended by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company during the year 1913 in betterments, viz., extensions of sidings, replacing of wooden bridges by steel and concrete structures, renewal of rails, and ballasting of the line, together with development of the large roundhouse, machine and car shops and stores in Victoria with a view to establishing an up-to-date terminal at that point.

The Cowichan Lake branch was completed and operated for freight and passenger business during 1913, and the timber is beginning to be moved from Cowichan Lake to the seaboard by Osborne Bay.

Grading and bridging between Parksville and Courtenay is practically completed, track laying and ballasting is finished to Trable River, a point within fifteen miles of Courtenay and it is promised by the management that this line will be opened to Courtenay, the centre of the famous Comox district, before the end of July, thus giving rail connection to the most flourishing portion of Vancouver Island with Victoria, which is the natural commercial centre.

Surveying parties have been running preliminary and location lines beyond Courtenay to the end of the Island, but no definite announcement has been made regarding active construction in that district.

Canadian Northern Railway

The work of construction between Parson's Bridge and Koksilah River, mileage 5 to 52.5, is completed and ready for track laying.

Between mileage 52.5 and 58.5 construction work will occupy about two months to complete.

Between mileage 58.5 and 88, all is ready for track laying with the exception of steel structures at Koksilah River and three crossings of the Cowichan River, which cannot be completed until steel is brought to the sites of erection by rail.

Between mileage 88 and 100 all construction work will be completed within three months.

Between mileage 100 and 140 will not be ready for track laying until January 1915.

The work on the Patricia Bay branch and from Victoria to Parson's Bridge has been unfortunately greatly delayed owing to the number of arbitrations in connection with the acquiring of right of way, but completion should be arrived at by August 1, 1914, when tracklaying will commence from Patricia Bay and rails should be laid to Cowichan Lake by the end of the year.

Location surveys have been completed as far as Duncan Bay and Nootka Sound, although a revision of portions of the line will be necessary before actual construction operations may be started.

The Victoria and Sidney Railway furnishes an important connection between this city and Sidney, the freight cars of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways entering Victoria by this route. A thrice daily passenger service and a daily freight service is now maintained.

Fisheries Development

1913 was the year of the big Sockeye run on the Fraser River and a record pack of salmon was secured in British Columbia, amounting to 1,353,901 cases, of which 972,178 cases were Sockeyes. The total pack on Puget Sound was 2,583,463 cases, including 1,673,099 cases of Sockeyes; and for the entire Pacific coast 8,068,447 cases, of which 4,643,425 cases were Sockeyes and Red Alaskas.

The above figures all make new records.

The Fraser River run was exceptionally good, but in Northern British Columbia the conditions were generally very unfavorable and at some points worse than ever previously experienced.

At Skeena River the pack of Sockeyes amounted to only 52,927 cases, and at River's Inlet 61,745 cases, which results were unremunerative and in the case of the Skeena River entailed heavy losses to the canners.

As usual the larger proportion of the Sockeyes on their way to the Fraser River were caught in Puget Sound waters and packed in American canneries. Their larger packs and the much lower prices paid for fish than on this side enable these American canneries to pack much more cheaply than is possible on the Fraser River.

Two canneries were operated here and in Esquimalt by local firms in connection with salmon traps in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and with satisfactory results. The large Red Spring Salmon caught in the same way were mild-cured here by two firms for the German market.

It is feared that the prospects of a heavy run in 1917 have been seriously endangered by the heavy falls of rock into the Fraser River near Hell's Gate, which occurred in connection with the grading of the road bed for the Canadian Northern Railway. Very large numbers of salmon were unable to ascend the river beyond that point owing to the increased current, with the result that the upper reaches of the Fraser River are much more sparsely seeded with spawn than in ordinary big years. This will most probably decrease the "big run" year in 1917. Further very heavy falls of rock have taken place this Spring, so that the perpetuation of the present year's run is also endangered, but steps are being taken to remove the debris, so as to allow a passage for the fish, an appropriation towards this work having been made by the Dominion Government. The total cost will be very large as the work is reported to be exceedingly heavy, and it will require to be actively pushed forward if it is to be completed in time.

The Herring season is reported to have been a fair one, also good results secured from Cod fishing. The Halibut catch was not quite so good as usual, and the same is reported of the Whale fisheries, except at Sechart.

Two fine large cruisers have now been added to the Dominion Fisheries' Protection Service on the West Coast, but it is feared that these have arrived too late to save our Halibut banks, most of which have already been depleted by American poachers.

Experimental Farm

The experimental farm recently established at Sidney will be of great service to Vancouver Island. An appropriation has been passed by the Dominion Government for buildings, etc., and the installation of live stock and poultry. Experiments are already under way with different kinds of grain, but the greatest development so far has been in horticulture, which is to be a prominent part of the work of the station. Owing to the mild climate of Vancouver Island, the possibilities are very great and it is expected that many kinds of fruits, nuts and other economic plants will succeed here which do not do well where severe frosts are experienced in winter. About thirty acres are being devoted to the above work. Plantations are being established this spring of apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, apricots, nec-

Continued on Page 14, Col. 1

Were You Intending to Avail Yourself of the Facilities We Offer, and Get One of Our Special Order Suits for the Festivities on May 24?

You will certainly be well advised to come and see us about it at once. The fine range of patterns you have to select from is unusually large and the one you select will be reserved to you exclusively if you wish.

Just as well to remember, however, that the 24th May is getting very near and we know you wouldn't like to risk the chance of a disappointment. Takes about three weeks to get your Suit delivered here.

Better come and see us tomorrow and select your pattern and style. Any price you wish from

$25 to $40

Special Order Shirts, Made From Patterns You Select and Tailored to Your Figure

Give you the same sense of wearing something individually your own that you get with the Special Order Suit. You should ask us to show you the new Spring patterns that Tolton's have prepared for your selection. We are their exclusive agents here. Prices range up to **$10.00** from **$2.50.**

Our Toronto Store Opened April 3

This is a reproduction in miniature of our opening advertisement in The Toronto Star of that date. We appreciate the many good wishes we have received for our success in the extension of our business.

An Opening Event of Vital Interest to You

254 Yonge Street

To-morrow, Saturday, is a day of great importance to every man in this city who realizes the value of correct clothing, and who is not willing to pay unlimited sums for the purpose of being correctly dressed. This event is the opening of our Cambridge Clothes Store at 254 Yonge Street.

Styles Ultra-Correct

Cambridge Clothes are not extreme. On the other hand they do not lack individuality, and in these days of clothes domination it is essential that the man who would succeed should be dressed in a way that inspires confidence in those with whom he comes in contact. For such a purpose, "freakish" clothes are as useless as "spiritless" clothes, and the happy medium has been discovered in the designing of

Cambridge Clothes

$15 $20 $25 $30

When you look over these Cambridge Suits and Stylish Spring Overcoats, including some clever balmacaans, displayed at our opening, we're proud to have you ask us, "What cloth is that?" Every fabric we offer is selected for its working qualities, for its ability to hold its shape; that means, the garments you select within the next few days for your Easter parade of 1915. Those lies the difference between Cambridge Clothes, which are best priced, and the ordinary "ready-made," which are "cheap" and cannot help disguise the fact.

AT YOUR PRICES

The man who sets $15 as his price limit for the suit he wishes to choose will meet in this store the man who considers $25 or $30 about the right price to pay, and both receive perfect satisfaction.

You need to be no judge of cloth, style, fully equipped and fitted throughout in Circassian Walnut, is considered the finest store in Canada, devoted EXCLUSIVELY to Men's Clothing.

Everything has been prepared for a sumptuous opening Saturday and during Easter week. We anticipate entertaining YOU and all other Toronto men interested in correct clothing at modest prices.

Come in on SATURDAY, whether you desire to purchase, or not. You will be interested to know "Cambridge Clothes," Styles, and Prices.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL LIMITED
254 YONGE STREET
Two Doors North of Sellers-Gough Fur Company

Toronto Ont. 254 Yonge Street

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Victoria B. C. 645-7 Yates St.

"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES."—Rgd.

WANTED

Carrier to deliver The Daily Colonist in Mount Tolmie district. One with a horse preferred. Chance for an industrious boy to pay his way through school by doing a little work in the early morning. Apply Circulation Department, Daily Colonist.

SOL DUC
MAGICAL WATERS
FROM THE HEART OF THE OLYMPICS!!

Now on Sale in Victoria and Vancouver Island

Sol Duc Still Water (medicinal), marvelous in its effect in cases of diabetes, rheumatism, Bright's disease, blood, skin, stomach and bladder disorders.

Sol Duc Sparkling Water, the ideal table drink, a delightful blend with all pleasure beverages.

At Your Grocer, Drug Store, Club or Cafe

Bottled only at Sol Duc Hot Springs, Washington. Write for Mineral Water analysis and hotel literature to the Sol Duc Mineral Water Co., Seattle, U.S.A.

Gisbert N. Witt & Co., Ltd.
Distributors for Vancouver Island
B. C. Permanent Loan Building.
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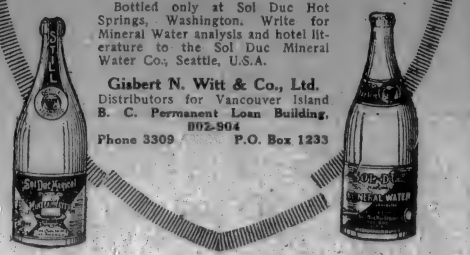


Sol Duc Hotel Now Open

With many added amusement features and conveniences, the $600,000 Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort and Sanitarium is now open. Rates $2.50 and up (American plan). Daily boat service to Fort Angeles, connecting with through auto service to Sol Duc Hot Springs.

FOR SALE

Five-eighths of an acre, ideal spot for an apartment house. Well wooded lot and large house, eight rooms, stands well up. Two full-sized lots, close to Lieut.-Governor's official residence.

Fine grassy lots, good deep soil, $475.

Apply Room 9, 604 Yates Street

7,000,000 Acres C. P. R. Land

For sale on 20-year payment plan. $2,000 loaned for farm development. Ready-made farms in all prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Particulars, literature, etc., furnished on application to C.P.R. Official Land Selling Agents:

D. E. BROWN, HOPE & MACAULAY, LIMITED
Financial, Insurance and Real Estate Rentals and Collections
General Railway and Steamship Agents
585-7-9 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

ISLAND HOMES BY WOOD AND WATER

On Hornby Island (steamer communication with Union Bay, Victoria and Vancouver), one hour from Union Bay. 154 acres (125 tillable, balance is best grazing); ¾ mile sea frontage, 5 acres fenced field, 10 acres slashed, some light brush, considerable cider bottoff. Creek, never dry, runs through estate. First-class sandy loam, excellent general farming proposition. Good markets for stock and produce. School. Price $35 per acre. One-third cash, balance good terms.

On Denman Island (frequent steamer connection with Union Bay, Victoria and Vancouver), ½ hour from Union Bay. 140 and 154½ acres rich sandy loam. Close to church, school and social hall. $30 and $40 per acre respectively. The 140 acres has no improvements; the 154½ acres has 30 acres cleared, few fruit trees, house and barn.

IDEAL SPOTS FOR FARMS AND INDUSTRIES

Comox, Nelson and Newcastle Districts of Vancouver Island. The growing farming and industrial centre of Vancouver Island. The best lands for mixed farming, dairying and fruit in large and small blocks. Prices from $100 an acre up. Good terms. Excellent markets at high prices for all produce.

Also, capital industrial and manufacturing sites beside rail and deep water near Union Bay at rock-bottom prices. Fuel cheap, as is centre of coal mining and logging districts, and cheap electric power and light.

UNION BAY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
UNION BAY VANCOUVER ISLAND BRITISH COLUMBIA

Royal Standard Parker House Rolls

N. 5—Cut out and paste in your recipe book.

Dissolve one tablespoon butter in pint hot milk. When lukewarm stir in one quart Royal Standard one beaten egg, one tea cup yeast; work into dough till smooth; let stand overnight; work softly and roll out half-inch and cut into rolls, and set to rise for 30 minutes; then bake.

—BETTY BROWN.

ROYAL Standard lifts any recipe out of the commonplace.

Its chief appeal to the housewife is its uniform excellence. It performs in precisely the same way 365 bake days in the year.

Here's your "memory word" for "flour"—ROYAL STANDARD!

Thousands of cooks have remembered and used ROYAL STANDARD since the day it was first put on the market. Why not you?

Use ROYAL STANDARD and memories of that "spoiled batch" will vanish.

Why not 'phone your grocer now for a sack lest you forget?

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR
Absolutely Uniform — Laboratory Tested

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

1157 Rockland Avenue Victoria, B.C.

PRINCIPAL: A. D. MUSKETT, Esq.

New wings will be ready for occupation for Summer term Commences Tuesday, April 21st. For prospectus, apply:
The Principal.

To submit to a headache is to waste energy, time and comfort. To stop it at once simply take

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers

Your Druggist will confirm our statement that they do not contain anything that can harm heart or nervous system. 25c. a box.
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED. 124

JAMES BAYS HELP WARDS TO HONORS

Sons of England Defeated in Struggle for Island League Championship Against Sam Lorimer's Aggregation.

Defeating the Sons of England 4 to 2 yesterday at Oak Bay, the James Bays helped the North Wards to their second championship of the year. The match signalled the close of the senior Island League series and practically wound up the 1913-'14 football season, of which the outstanding feature was the notable triumph achieved by the Wards in winning both City and Island titles.

The James Bay-Sons of England contest started poorly, but developed some good football in the second half. The Sons were beaten in the first half, when they gave the most miserable display ever charged to their discredit. Their defence was lamentably weak and the Bays were able to bore in for a number of good shots at goal. Besides, their forwards did not make use of the many opportunities provided by the half-backs, who were, alone of the three divisions, playing up to form.

Adams a Star

At no time was the shooting of the Sons good. They missed several good chances by feeble and inaccurate kicking although, as has been said, they showed marked improvement in the final session. Altogether, the Bays played more consistent, dependable football, combining a forceful attack with a strong, hard-working defence. Captain Sam Lorimer, himself, performed splendidly as also Gregg, his fellow-fullback. The pick of the team were Hine, Adams and Shires. Shires played a tricky, exceedingly useful game on the wing and Adams was a veritable tower of strength. The latter was all over the field, but never out of his position. The half-backs, and Blendell in particular, were the best of the Sons of England array.

Art Petch started the run which gave the Bays their first goal. Adams shot and Hughes, taking the rebound from Thoburn, lodged the leather in the net. A pretty centre from Joe Shires gave Hine his kick for the second count and the same little fellow again assisted in the spectacular rush which carried Hine through to the third.

The game was a "benefit" for Mossley, who is laid up with an injury sustained some weeks back. There was a fair crowd in attendance. Mr. H. A. Goward refereed. The teams: Sons of England—Goal, Thoburn; backs, Hymers and Wyllie; half-backs, Martin, Blendell and Beach; forwards, Kerley, Anyon, Hill, Wells and Douglas. James Bays—Goal, Lomas; backs, Lorimer and Gregg; half-backs, Breadner, Adams and Pilkington; forwards, Shires, Hughes, Hine, Petch and Attwell.

Police Billiard Tournament

The final game in the police billiard handicap tournament was played last night between Constable Rogers, scratch, and Constable Jones, who had a handicap of 15. The game resulted in a win by the former by a score of 150 to 112. After the game, Inspector Walker presented Constable Rogers with the prize—a fine cue. Another tournament will shortly be commenced.

"CHICK" EVANS DECIDES TO PLAY IN ENGLAND

CHICAGO, April 18.—Charles Evans, Jr., former Western champion, will sail April 28, to participate in the British amateur championship play at Sandwich, May 18-21. Fraser Hale, another Chicagoan, formerly Western interscholastic champion, is now on his way to England to play at Sandwich.

STANFORD MAN BEATS RECORD IN HALF MILE

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., April 18.—At the track meet today between the Universities of California and Stanford, the half-mile race was won by Bennett, of Stanford, whose time was 1:54 3-5, breaking the Coast record of, 1:56 2-5, held by Edmundson, of Seattle.

Steamer Edith Libeled

BELLINGHAM, April 18.—The tramp steamer Edith, Captain Swift, is held here on libel papers served by Deputy United States Marshal Frank, of Seattle, in the sum of $2,200, with the Heffornan Drydock Company, of Seattle, as complainant. She will be held at this port pending bond. The hearing is set for May 7 at Seattle, the home port of the vessel.

Work on Britannic

Rapid progress is now being made in fitting out the White Star liner Britannic at the Belfast yards of Messrs. Harland & Wolff. All the main engines are expected to be in by the end of the month.

Sailer Forty-Six Days Out

The Chilean ship County of Linlithgow is now forty-six days out from Valparaiso for the Royal Roads for orders.

Royal Oak Conservatives—The Conservative Association of West Saanich will hold a smoker at the Royal Oak hall on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sir Richard McBride and Hon. Dr. H. E. Young will speak. All Conservatives are invited to be present.

Twenty-one specially built cars, drawn by eight traction engines, are used in France to move a portable theatre, with scenery, seats and players, about the country.

The United States sold to other countries about 2,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum last year.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

ST. ANDREWS, FIFE.

St. Katharines School, St. Andrews, Scotland—Boarding school for girls from six to fourteen. Climate sunny and bracing. School and Boarding Houses close to the sea. Special cars given to delicate children. Thorough education on modern lines, all usual subjects, and Needlework, Carpentry, Bookbinding; plenty of outdoor life, large playgrounds and workshops. Head Mistress can arrange for holidays. No extras. Inclusive fees, 100 guineas a year. Apply Miss Preston (late Scholar Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford). St. Katherines Lodge, St. Andrews.

EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF YEAR'S PROGRESS

Continued From Page 13

tarines, quinces, persimmons, hardy oranges, figs, filberts, walnuts, and chestnuts. As holly, when in bearing, is a profitable plant, a plantation of this has been established, consisting of grafted and seedling specimens. This has been done with a view to discovering how long it takes these specimens to come into bearing, and to find the cost of a crop. The bark cascara, a native shrub or small tree, is sold at good prices. A plantation of this is being established, also to learn cost of production. A small area is being devoted to English lavender which succeeds well on this Island.

Other economic plants already being tried are: cotton, tea plant, paper mulberry, camphor tree, wax or tallow tree, lacquer tree, and others grown in Japan for special purposes. Bulb culture will be given special attention and the success of home-grown and imported bulbs will be compared.

A portion of the farm will be devoted to fodder crops, including alfalfa, corn and other feeds. On the ground between the railways and the beach are the plots of autumn sown cereals already coming up. The whole area has now been thoroughly drained and ready for disc and harrow.

This Board is indebted to Mr. Wm. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for a comprehensive report on agricultural conditions in 1913. This report will be found in another column of this issue.

The past twelve months in Victoria has been a season of retrenchment and liquidation generally. Such conditions cannot fail to bring about disappointment in some cases, but on the whole the feeling is that the effect has been salutary. That few appear to have suffered unduly is an indication of the commercial soundness which prevails, and optimism is everywhere found when discussing possibilities of the near future. Bonded warehouse, in common with out-of-bond, stocks have been reduced and with the return of normal activities in outlying territories, the resumption of civic works on a large scale and the commencement of important new works arranged for by the Government of Canada in developing the port, the large expenditures due directly and indirectly to the Provincial Government, expansion of business in all lines is inevitable. The increases of thirteen per cent in school attendances, ten per cent in water services and twenty-two per cent in electric lighting services show that the population of Victoria was substantially augmented.

Trade Outlook

Following are the principal trade returns for the twelve months ending March 31, 1914, compared with the two preceeding similar periods:

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Imports	$8,820,017.00	$11,393,504.00	$7,857,081.00
Exports	1,572,001.00	1,377,971.00	2,009,762.00
Customs Collections	2,016,683.47	2,813,036.13	1,984,893.63
Inland Revenue	240,836.84	269,512.19	257,305.59
Post Office Receipts	193,533.00	163,114.00	135,285.96
Building Permits	3,296,882.00	6,830,650.00	6,264,700.00
Bank Clearings	164,172,710.00	191,057,616.00	145,283,722.00
Tramway passengers carried. No.	12,152,542.	11,646,139.	9,008,598.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have maintained their excellent steamer services between Victoria and all coast ports, including a thrice daily service with the mainland. Nowhere in the world can passengers travel by water with greater comfort and security, while in punctuality of arrivals and departures little better can be desired. Further improvements may be expected before the end of the year, for two new turbine vessels are being built, 395 feet in length, with a service speed of twenty-one knots. The last spike has been driven in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company's system between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast, and a tri-weekly steamer service has been inaugurated between this city and the terminus at Prince Rupert. Mention must also be made of the Union Steamship Company's vessels which are engaged in the coasting trade direct from Victoria.

Rail-freights are delivered at Victoria by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies without breaking bulk, the cars being brought to the Island on barges. The freight rates are the same as those charged for deliveries at the Mainland terminal. The cars of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will enter Victoria as soon as the connections are made.

These services, excellent as they are, will not meet the requirements of Vancouver Island, and the time appears to be now ripe to give greater attention to all-rail connection via Seymour Narrows. This was the original route planned for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its feasibility has never been questioned. The Dominion Government has promised to make a further examination of the route, and it is to be hoped that this work will not be delayed in order that all the facts may be known to the Department and to the public. The carrying out of this project is submitted as one upon which this Board of Trade can usefully concentrate their next great efforts.

The thanks of the Board are due to the various committees which have devoted much time and labor to the consideration of the many questions referred to them. During the past year these committees have submitted about forty reports, many of them dealing with subjects which required lengthy discussions before a final decision was reached. The services rendered by the members of the committees deserve general recognition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. SHALLCROSS, President;
E. G. PRIOR, Vice-President;
F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., April 16, 1914.

Rainier Beer on draught at the Dominion Hotel Buffet.

LADIES

A shipment of garments that were delayed in transit, and to make them move quickly we have marked them at special prices that will tempt the most careful buyer.

Without exception, we are giving the ladies of Victoria the most exclusive styles that high-priced designers can create, the materials the best that buyers can procure, and our prices on these garments are, without doubt, the most reasonable in the city. All garments are samples, we buy them reasonably and you reap the benefit. There are no two alike, and as our store expenses are low (being upstairs), we are in a position at all times to save you money.

Among the new arrivals are silk and wool novelty suits, dresses in chiffon taffetas, silk poplins, silks, satins and soft wool. A very nice assortment of nobby coats cut in the Balmacaan and the Ripple Coat, very new.

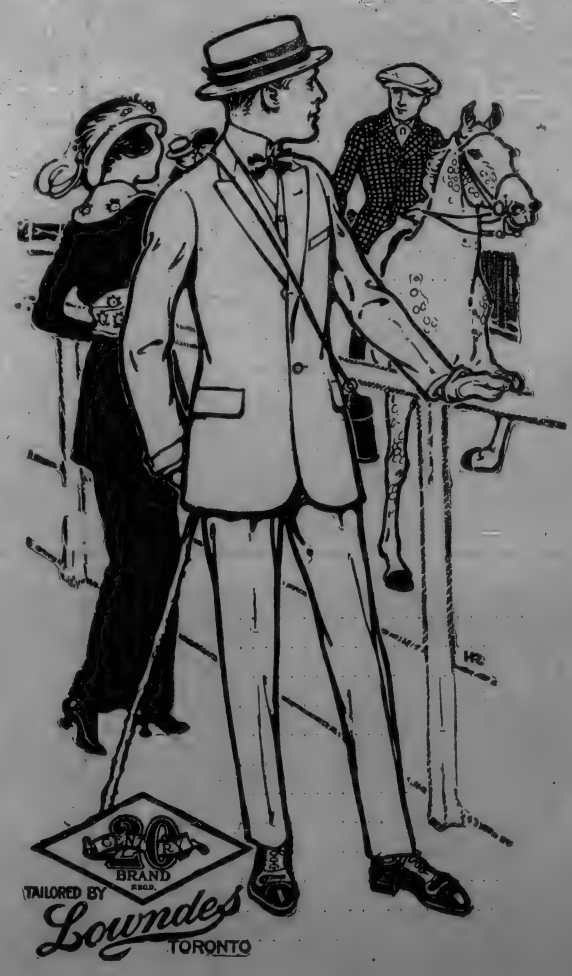
Your Inspection Invited

All garments cheerfully shown, you won't be urged to buy.

All Alterations Free

COME UPSTAIRS AND SAVE MONEY
The Ladies' Sample Suit House
1208 Government Street
UPSTAIRS.
OPPOSITE UNION BANK - TELEPHONE 1901

Open Saturday Until 10 p. m.



WE feature 20th Century Brand Garments because they dominate and predominate in style refinement. Let us show you the new Spring Models.

W. & J. WILSON, Sole Agents
1217-1219-1221 Government Street and Trounce Avenue

TELLS OF SCOTT'S HEROIC STRUGGLE

Commander Evans, Second-in-Command of Antarctic Expedition, to Lecture at Royal Victoria on April 29.

"I always think that the lesson of the South Pole and the example set by Captain Scott's message to the public, when you remember the conditions under which that message was written, will stand for ever as the finest piece of instruction in altruism and real grit that can ever be read to the school boy of the British Empire."

This was one of the phrases uttered by Commander Evans, R. N., the unassuming young British naval officer who yesterday delighted hundreds in Montreal by his tale of the deeds of the British Antarctic expedition commanded by the late Captain Scott.

Whether speaking to 700 members of the Canadian Club at a special luncheon at midday, or addressing a thousand in Windsor Hall in the evening, and showing them some of the most wonderful pictures of the Antartic that have ever been seen, Commander Evans held his audience spellbound, as he told of the trials of the journey from the time the Terra Nova left New Zealand until the return of the expedition, minus Captain Scott and the brave men who died with him when within eleven miles of food and shelter.

At the luncheon Commander Evans gave many amusing anecdotes of the voyage. The manner in which he described the personnel of the expedition, how great scientists were rated as midshipmen, how all hands worked aloft and on deck just as did the sailors, and how they labored continuously for two days pumping out the ship during a gale, left the audience with a keen appreciation of the good humor that prevailed.

All One Family.

"We were the greatest example of the Imperialistic spirit that ever obtained," he declared. "We may have had different methods of doing things, and different ways of expressing ourselves, in different figures of speech, but we were all as one family, and Captain Scott had the most extreme tact."

Commander Evans described Captain Oates, who "walked out to his death in frozen blood," in the vain hope that without him the other members of the party would be able to save themselves, as "the greatest hero that ever lived," and he was warm in his praise of Charles Seymour Wright, of Toronto, the scientist, who as an amateur navigator, led a party back 600 miles and made observations of incalculable value.

Commander Evans will deliver a lecture, illustrated with the famous lantern slides of the expedition, in the Royal Victoria Theatre on April 29.

"A FOOL THERE WAS" AT THE PRINCESS

Commencing Monday, April 20, the Williams Players will present a dramatization of Kipling's poem, "The Vampire," better known perhaps as "A Fool There Was." The story is an intensely dramatic one and offers to every member of the company splendid acting possibilities. Little Violetta, who has made such a great success the last few weeks, in song numbers, is cast for the child's part, which is very important. Judging from rehearsals, she will be charming in it. Mr. Mitchell will play Tom Blake, a frank, manly character, who, when trouble comes, proves a friend in need. Mr. Belasco has in Jack Schuyler one of the finest acting parts that he has yet been cast for. Miss Page in the true, devoted wife, who never ceases in the struggle to reclaim her husband from the Vampire's influence, has a splendid part. For The Woman, Miss Graham has an ideal personality, as the part is always pictured. In order to give more quickly the true atmosphere of the piece, Miss Faucett, whose ability is well known, will, at the rise of the curtain, recite Kipling's poem. Next week patrons arriving late will not be seated until after the recitation.

"A fool there was, and he made his prayer, even as you and I,
To a rag, and a bone, and a hank of hair.
We called her the woman who did not care,
But the fool, he called her his lady fair, even as you and I."

THE ORCHARD PLAYERS

In a scene from "David Garrick," at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21. On Tuesday "The Truth" will be presented

MISS LOUISE MERRILL

Who Will Give a Concert at the Alexandra Club on April 22.

AMATEURS WILL SHORTLY GIVE "TOM JONES"

It has been asserted, and with some degree of force, that the libretto which Messrs. A. M. Thompson and Robert Courtneidge have founded on the famous novel by Henry Fielding reflects but faintly the spirit of that masterpiece of fiction and that their plot would have passed muster by any other name. Granting that such is the case, there is another factor to be considered, the English public has a great fondness for the familiar, and, although not 5 per cent will have read the novel, the name, at all events, has an intimate sound and makes a direct appeal to the imagination. Therefore, the title is a valuable asset, and, as the librettists have not been too free in their treatment of the original, no harm is done to the memory of Fielding or the fame of his classic contribution to the romantic literature of the nation.

The two most notable departures that have been made from the book are the toning down of the coarser features of the age and the alteration to suit the character of Benjamin Partridge, which does not exactly realize for us Fielding's description: "Faithful, shrewd and child-like simplicity. He is half barber and half schoolmaster." Until the public is imbued with a more genuine taste for light opera, we must have the "comic man" at all costs, even as we had him in "Dorothy," a work with which "Tom Jones" has more a little in common. It is to be hoped that the public will accord the efforts of the Victoria Amateur Operatic Society the support they richly deserve in giving them the chance of seeing a production of such intrinsic worth. "Tom Jones" will be produced at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2, with a matinee on Saturday.

OKANAGAN COMPANY TO PLAY NEXT WEEK

The company of popular players known as the "Orchard Players" of British Columbia, was formed in Kelowna, in the sunny Okanagan, with the object of raising the standard of the drama in the West, and of presenting plays that will call forth the finest results from dramatic art.

Many of the company own orchards in the Okanagan, and are combining their summer work for the producing and marketing of the best the soil can grow with spring and winter efforts to give to the people of the West, on both sides of the line, dramas and comedies of the highest excellence.

The company has many well-known names in its cast, and is fortunate in having for its leading lady such an able actress as Miss Dora Rignold, who will be remembered by theatregoers for her splendid work during her engagement with Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre in London in "Pinkie and the Fairies," and as "Juliet," both in Australia and London. She was also prominent in the support of Sir John Hare, Sir George Alexander, and H. B. Irving.

William Sauter, who originated the company, is perhaps best remembered as "Danby" in "The Dawn of a To-morrow," which he played with Eleanor Robson; as "Clive Newcombe" in "Colonel Newcombe," played with E. S. Willard; as "Trevor Lerode" in Sutro's "John Glade's Honor," played with J. K. Hackett; or in the many roles which he played with Forbes Robertson. He was the head of the "English Players," probably the best stock company that ever appeared in Toronto, being made up exclusively of noted English and American actors.

The remainder of the company, nearly all of whom can claim experience equally as notable, is comprised of Mrs. Arthur Elwyn, Miss Mary Dykes, Messrs. A. L. Soames, L. Race Dunrobin, Arthur Elwyn and Tennyson Collins, some of whom can claim professional associations with Sir Henry Irving, Sir Charles Wyndham, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, Fred Terry, W. S. Penley, and a host of other leaders of the stage.

The scenery is from the hands of a London scenic artist, and everything that can aid success has been included in their arrangements.

The Orchard Players will appear at the Royal Victoria Theatre Monday and Tuesday, April 20 and 21, on Monday playing "David Garrick," and Tuesday "The Truth."

Strawberry Vale Concert—There will be a concert followed by a dance at Strawberry Vale in the hall opposite the postoffice, on Tuesday April 21st, commencing at 8 p.m. sharp. Refreshments provided.

Royal Oak Concert—On Thursday evening, April 23rd, another of the well-known concerts will be given in Royal Oak Hall, commencing at 8 p.m. sharp, to be followed by a dance and refreshments.

MUSIC AND DANCING

Very Attractive Programme in the Royal Victoria Theatre on Thursday

An entertainment, which bids fair to be exceptionally attractive, has been planned for Thursday evening next at the Royal Victoria Theatre. The arrangements are in the hands of Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, who has prepared a programme that will be full of go from start to finish and popular in every item. The purpose of the entertainment is to provide funds for the Children's Aid Society and for the benefit of a number of Scottish children who have recently arrived in Vancouver Island. The programme is varied, but none of the items will take much time, and the action will be quick throughout, the whole performance being arranged with the idea of presenting a bright and not too long evening's entertainment.

To emphasize the fact that Scottish lassies are to participate in the proceeds, the Scottish features of the entertainment will be very prominent. A full pipe band of twelve, with big drum and side drums, will escort the lassies to the stage and play Scottish music for Scottish dancers. In this respect it is probable the entertainment will outrank anything ever presented on a Victoria stage.

The beautiful musical and dancing sketch, "A Gypsy's Dream," in which more than fifty ladies and gentlemen, in brilliant costumes, take part, will have a place in the programme, and the weird "Bogey Dance" will be given. The opening part of the programme will consist of a short song recital by Mrs. Fahey and Mr. Harry Davis, who will be heard in solos and in a duet.

The concluding feature will be a Grand Imperial Tableau, in which Britannia will be represented, surrounded by her Imperial children. To add to the effectiveness of the tableau, a contingent of bluejackets, one from the 5th Regiment, one from the Fusiliers, one from the Cadets and one from the Boy Scouts, will muster on the stage. The music accompanying the tableau will be "O Canada!" and the "National Anthem."

The entertainment will be bright, attractive, and in some respects quite novel. The objects for which it is given are very worthy ones, and liberal public patronage is confidently expected.

Fifth Regiment Parade—On Wednesday night next there will be a regimental parade of the Fifth, and back pay will be distributed among the men of the regiment who served with the civil aid force in the coal area. Presentations will also take place of long-service medals to Q.M. Sergeant R. O. Clarke and Company Sergeant R. M. Lorimer.

Royal Victoria Theatre
Monday and Tuesday
April 20 and 21.
The
Orchard Players
of
British Columbia
Present
Monday - "David Garrick"
Tuesday - - "The Truth"
The most significant attempt to establish a British Columbia drama.
Prices: 8 rows at 50c; 15 rows at 75c; 18 rows at $1.00; 15 rows at $1.50. Seats on sale Friday, April 17. Curtain 8:15.

Photos
Art Portraiture, Enlargements, Etc.
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"Modern Ireland"
Rev. E. Daley, LL.D., B.A.
Late of Ireland, will lecture in
The Metropolitan Church Schoolroom
On 21st, at 8 o'clock p.m.
Subject:
"MODERN IRELAND"
Admission 25¢
Chairman: Sir Richard McBride

PRINCESS
Week Commencing Monday, April 20, Kipling's
"A Fool There Was"
Fine Production
Prices—10c, 20c, and 30c. Curtain 8:15 evenings. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:45 p.m.
Reserved seats on sale at Dean & Hiscocks.

Grand Charity Entertainment
Royal Victoria Theatre
Thursday, April 23, 1914
In Aid of Children's Aid Society and Scottish Immigrant Children
SONGS—DANCES—SOLDIERS—SAILORS—IMPERIAL TABLEAU—PIPERS' BAND

RICHARD WAGNER CONCERT
Tuesday, April 21, 1914, at 8:30 p.m.
At
ALEXANDRA CLUB HALL
Under the Auspices of Victoria Ladies' Musical Club
Soloist and Conductor, OSCAR GOLDSCHMIDT
(Late Conductor Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany)
Assisted by Mrs. Macdonald Fahey, Miss N. Luney, and a chorus of women's voices.
Tickets 50¢ and $1.00, at all music dealers.

Royal Victoria Theatre
MONDAY
AND
TUESDAY
APRIL 20 and 21
THE
Orchard Players
OF
British Columbia
PRESENT
Monday - "David Garrick"
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The most significant attempt to establish a British Columbia Drama
Prices: 8 rows at 50c, 15 rows at 75c, 18 rows at $1.00, 15 rows at $1.50. Curtain 8:15.

Commander Evans, C.B., R.N.
The Story of the Scott Expedition
At the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29
Illustrated by moving pictures taken from the original photos of Professor Ponting, F. R. G. S. and Dr. Wilson
SIR RICHARD McBRIDE, K. C. M. G., will preside
Patronage: Colonel Roy, D. O. C.; Captain Hose, R. C. N.; Major Winsby and officers, 5th Regiment; Colonel Hall and officers, 88th (Fusiliers) Regiment; Colonel Currie and officers, 55th (Highlanders) Regiment; the B. C. Federated Navy League, the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteers and the Overseas Club.
Tickets: $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 50c, now on sale by mail order only until the 27th inst. Orders will be filled strictly as received. Free list entirely suspended. To avoid disappointment, application should be made at once, as it has been found impossible elsewhere to accommodate the crowds which desired to hear Commander Evans.

GRAND OPENING
EMPRESS
THEATRE
MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 20
4 Acts Up-to-Date Vaudeville 4
First Run Motion Pictures
Amateur Night Wednesday
Continuous Performance
Pictures 1-3 and 4-7. Vaudeville 3-4 and 7-11. Complete Change of Programme Mondays and Thursdays
Any Seat 10c
25c——BOX SEATS——25c
First Performance Monday Evening 7 p.m. Doors Open 6 p.m.
Any Seat 10c

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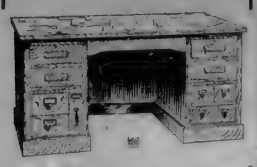

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owe their singular effectiveness in curing Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica to their power of stimulating and strengthening the kidneys. They enable these organs to thoroughly filter from the blood the uric acid (the product of waste matter) which gets into the joints and muscles and causes these painful diseases. Over half a century of constant use has proved conclusively that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills strengthen weak kidneys and

Cure Rheumatism

Two of the Best Farms on Vancouver Island

POULTRY FARM

Near Duncan, consisting of 20 acres good land about half cleared, balance pasture land partially cleared and all fenced. Never-failing well of water which is pumped by gasoline engine and laid to house and outbuildings. Eight-roomed house and bathroom, hot and cold water, etc. Also other buildings, consisting of barn with stabling for 12 head of stock, hen house, capacity 500 hens; workshop and blacksmith shop, incubator house and 18 brooder houses, and tank house. Stock consisting of 1 team general purpose horses, 6 head of cattle, 450 very fine Brown Leghorn hens. Implements and tools: 3 incubators, 1 separator, in good order; 13 Cyphers hovers, mowing machine, disc harrow, tooth harrow, horse rake, 2 plows, 2 cultivators, heavy wagon, democrat rubber tired top buggy, 1 sulky, 1 set heavy harness, 1 set double light harness for drivers, 2 sets single harness. Fifty bearing fruit trees and quantity of small fruits. To be sold as a going concern. Terms arranged.

$10,500

SPLENDID FARM AT COURTENAY

Consisting of 20 acres, 15 acres cleared and cultivated; 10-room house, fully furnished with good solid oak furniture, linen, etc., new 5508 piano. Stock consisting of good team of horses, young and sound, 1 driving mare, 3 good milking cows, pigs and chickens. Implements and tools, consisting of buggy, wagon and harness; Melotte Separator and all farm tools which are on the place. Good water supply piped into house. Terms are ⅓ cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years.

$11,500

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COLONIZATION OF INTERIOR LANDS

Unique Proposal for the Encouragement of Settlement in Western Canada—Provincial Notes.

An interesting colonization scheme is reported to have been organized by Messrs. Ilal Carlton and Albion Hunt, of London, England. Interior papers report that they intend to colonize a tract of land of about 14,000 acres lying near Kinsella on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, about 75 miles east of Edmonton.

The novelty of the plan lies in the fact that the promoters will endeavor to attract in particular the man who has not had any previous experience in farming. They will have a model three hundred and twenty acre farm in the centre of the tract. This model farm will be run on a strictly business basis while at the same time it will be of educational value.

It will show the new settler how to erect the best and cheapest kind of houses and other buildings and the best manner of raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain, fodder, crops on a commercial paying basis. The model farm will also teach how to best handle the land itself from the initial breaking to the harvesting of the crops.

Arrangements will be made for the marketing of all kinds of produce, and advice will be given as to the necessary equipment of the farm, including both live stock and machinery. If the newcomer does not wish to buy equipment for use the first year, but is desirous of confining his operations to fencing, building and general initial development work, then the model farm will break his land and put in his crop at moderate prices.

It has been arranged to house temporarily at Kinsella any settler while he is putting up a house and if those who are bachelors desire they may board at a low rate at the model farm.

The project is co-operative in character, as everything will be bought in large quantities thereby reducing prices. Marketing will also be done on a co-operative basis to a great extent.

Jubilee at Cowichan

Cowichan, B.C., will this year celebrate the golden jubilee of the coming of St. Ann nuns, according to a correspondent at that centre. Paganism then prevailed, and the Indians of Cowichan were fierce and daring, and a terror to all other island tribes. They numbered fully 4,000. Christianity was first brought to them by the old Oblate pioneers, Fathers Lemprirt, Pandosy and Chirouse, Sr. To the late Father Rondealt fell the work of organizing the Cowichan Indian Mission, the first in the Diocese, and to assist him application was made to the Victoria house of the St. Ann nuns. The first church was called the "Butter Church," because the father, who was also a skilled agriculturist, paid for the building by the sale of his butter.

It was in 1864 that Sister Mary Conception, who is still alive, and Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart left Victoria in a canoe for Cowichan. Land was purchased at one dollar an acre, and in October 1864, the Sisters took possession of the little convent built for them by Father Rondeault, which measured 50 feet by 30, its crevices being filled up by the two Sisters with moss and rags. To this primitive little structure about fifty Indian girls came to be taught. They came with their bed mats on their backs and slept on the floor of the schoolroom at night; but after about seven years of great difficulties the work had to be given up.

Naas Fishing

"The Naas is having the greatest run of oolachan in the history of the river," according to a statement made by Mr. H. S. Irwin, the Provincial District Forester, in an interview given to The Daily News, of Prince Rupert.

Mr. Irwin left four weeks ago with a party to do some cruising in the Naas Valley. They went over the divide from the Skeena Valley on the snow. The first two weeks the going was slushy, but for the past two weeks there has been good frosty weather and bright days.

The ice in the Naas broke up very early this year and Mr. Irwin was able to get a boat down from Ayanish to Mill Bay, where he was met by his own craft, the Leila R.

"At Fishery Bay," said Mr. Irwin, "there were over 400 Indians camped, all fishing oolachans. It is not often they are able to fish from boats, as the river is usually frozen over in oolachan time. This year the river is clear of ice and there are lots of fish. The fish bins are lined along the river for a mile and the fish are four feet deep in them. There must be 2,000 tons of fish already caught. Indians from all the villages on the Naas and from many of the other coast settlements are there. It is a great sight."

Mr. Irwin's cruisers will not be out for four weeks yet.

Mr. Irwin finds that a number of settlers went into the Naas Valley last year and expects 100 or more to go in this year. There is some splendid land there and the talk of the railway has stanted everybody looking towards the Naas.

P. Burns & Co. are reported by the Nanaimo papers to be planning alteration to their shop on Commercial Street, and while the said alterations are being made the firm will occupy temporary quarters in the old Britannia Hotel block.

Mr. A. R. Trowsse, the newly appointed foreman on the road work to be carried out during the coming Summer in the North Saanich District, has arrived at Sidney and, in company with Superintendent Campbell, has gone over the work mapped out for the ensuing few months.

Mr. Trowsse has had many years experience in building roads in this Province, and the other Provinces as well, and comes to his new undertaking with a store of knowledge in the handling of roads and men.

For the convenience of handling the work in Saanich an office has been opened on Beacon Avenue, Sidney.

Mr. J. R. Forde, Federal Public Works Engineer, whose headquarters recently were ordered changed from Revelstoke to Nelson, has arrived at the latter city, according to The News. Mr. Ford explains that the move has been made for the reason that Nelson is believed to be a more central point from which to handle the Department's business in the Kootenay District.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Living on Climate

Sir,—Your very interesting discussion on "Wild Cat Schemes," of late, may do good, but I fear our human nature, and the general gambling spirit, is a very disturbing factor to any successful result. It has, however, succeeded in opening our eyes to facts, thus deserving great credit, and may its reward be great. However, I am not going to write any additional remarks on that point, but rather on your previous subject of industrial possibilities, especially for the small holder of land.

I was tempted to this city nearly two years back by the glorious accounts of its climate, which I have since been able to personally verify in comparison with New Zealand, Australia and Guernsey, Channel Islands. Since my arrival I have heard it repeatedly said that one cannot live on a climate. Why not? The climate has, in most cases, drawn the Anglo-Saxon to all the different parts of the globe and its peculiarities and advantages put into harness elsewhere. Why not here? I was one in the first rush of growers under hothouse conditions, in 1895, to Guernsey, Channel Islands, England, where, in a very short time, I saw about 1,000 others (inexperienced) rushing to the same industry, each taking up from one to ten acres, all under greenhouses (heated and cold). From two boats a day, both ways, the increase rose to six daily one way, in nine years, with the necessity of returning the following day with required empties; and from a few packages to our almost daily Summer shipments of 25,000 during the early Spring to Autumn months. This naturally encouraged very many others, on the mainland as also on the island, besides tourists and residents. We can do everything here that brought such great results over there.

Some may argue that the markets here would soon be glutted. I don't think so, as after the first year or so the effect on goods from the South should be the same as that supplied by outside growers from the Canary Islands. They undoubtedly held the market until Guernsey commenced to send, when they saw it was wiser to stop shipping, as outside grown goods can never compete in quality with the hothouse produce; and, as we packed in cross-handle baskets, our goods always sold as local grown in all United Kingdom markets for top prices. At present, local commission agents' charges, etc., are high; they would naturally be lowered by quantity, quality and competition. We in this fair city (and its many miles of grand country around) should certainly be competing for the title of the "Garden of Canada" and its grand future as soon as the subject is thoroughly understood. The Oriental's entry into competition in greenhouses could be controlled by building permits being scrutinized, etc.

Our markets could extend to any distance within five days' journey, or even a week. Of our productive areas, as at present, the great and profitable part of the industry is untouched, viz., very early and very late supplies. It is easily seen that the first into the market is the one who can hold it, if the goods are right, and the market will be sure to turn to quality, with regularity. We, with our great asset of a real temperate climate, can get an early crop and keep on as late as we wish, as, according to the last two years' experience here, growing is possible twelve months in the year, under glass (heated). I am not alluding to flowers and plants, as that industry has been long established locally, as is proved by the additions lately of glass structures to our two largest horticulturists' properties within two miles of the City Hall, but rather to early and late vegetables, fruits, etc., at present in its very infancy, and of which we are so short in supply at those times, viz., the Winter months. I could give you facts, within twelve miles of the city, of one man, not only paying for his glass the first year, but having a profit besides; and he was new to the business. Another, under superior management last season, not only cleared off all the previous three years' deficiencies, but ended at Christmas with a profit; and that was not by any means doing its best. You would be surprised at the impetus it would give to the coal and fuel, glass, wire, lumber, hardware, pots, manures, and many other possible local products, eventually helping to pull the commercial slump of our present surroundings out of its depths by bringing much cash and employment locally. If a real climate can draw residents and tourists, surely it can also produce agriculturists and hothouse products, especially as present prices of land, though high, are no bar to profits in hothouse products, as is proved by the fact that in Guernsey land was almost unprocurable for less than $2,500 per acre, and prices obtainable at present locally are much higher for even outside grown goods than were obtainable in that great island of only thirteen miles long by about 5 miles wide for hothouse products. Still, good profits were the rule there, in all cases where strict attention was given to, and interest taken in, the business.

My only apology for thus writing you on this subject, with such length, is contained in the fact that I am anxious to see this city wake up to its real and best interests in a progressive manner; not dependent on booms, etc.

This subject is too deep and too complicated to be thoroughly explained in all its details by an ordinary pen picture. Facts alone can convince.

E. B. SHAKESPEAR.

April 14, 1914.

Crossing of Selkirk Water

Sir,—It seems hardly possible that the Board of Trade is so credulous as your article in yesterday's issue would indicate.

It is a matter of every day practice with railroad bridge contractors to drop 60 to 100-ft. plate girders into place with an erecting car.

The swing or left span could, and more than likely would, be built, or at least floated out into position on pontoons and dropped to its seat with the falling tide. This could also be done with any span if erector is not handy.

There is absolutely no need for a single pile to be driven, aside from such as may be necessary in connection with building of abutments and piers. If the people of Victoria are well advised, they will insist on a steel through-girder bridge with swing or lift span. The company is too wise to waste money on pile driving for false work. Nor should a long approach embankment into these waters be permitted. It would seem even preferable for the city to bear part of the difference between cost of embankment and bridge.

Last Autumn I saw a very efficient erector at work placing steel girders on the C. N. R. bridge just above Ashcroft.

C. H. ELLACOTT, C. E.

INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Superintendents of Four Western Provinces to Meet in Calgary to Discuss Plans for Uniformity

REGINA, April 18.—An important conference of superintendents of insurance of the four Western Provinces will probably be held in Calgary on May 12. Insurance affairs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will be discussed, in the hope that uniformity in insurance law and in regard to the requirements of the various insurance departments may be finally attained.

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Do we ask you to support Victoria industry, but for TWO REAL REASONS. By keeping Victoria men busy you are best serving yourself and your city. The Interior Finish, Windows, Doors, and, indeed, every item of our huge stock is honestly made of carefully picked Lumber and our PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

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Don't These Figures Tell Which Tire?

Note How Men Have Flocked to Goodyears Since Odometers Came In

In the United States—before the vogue of odometers—our sales for the fiscal year—1908—were

$2,189,749.49

And that was our ninth year of tire building.

In 1913—when nearly all cars came equipped with odometers—our fiscal year-sales were

$32,998,827.25

Yet those multiplied sales—nearly 16 times larger—fail to tell the whole story. For No-Rim-Cut tire prices in the last year dropped immensely.

These figures are more startling still:

In our last fiscal year we sold eleven times as many automobile tires as in the fiscal year of 1909.

And this year's sales are exceeding last year's by 35 per cent.

Mileage Did It All

That's the simple result of mileage tests on hundreds of thousands of cars. Of tests applied to three million Goodyear tires.

Some other tires, in those years, dropped tremendously in sales. And the reason for all these ups and downs lies in odometer figures.

In Canada

Here, in Canada, the same astounding increase is shown. Here, at our Bowmanville factory, are employed the same methods, equipment and experience of our American plant. Here are made the tires that have won the dominion for Goodyears.

GOODYEAR TORONTO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

And size for size, Goodyear Anti-Skid tires cost you *less* than others.

So that in these Canada-made Goodyears you get utmost tire mileage, safety, utility and simplicity for the least money.

See them. Test them. Learn why the legion of Canadian motorists has come to them. Goodyear dealers are wherever you go.

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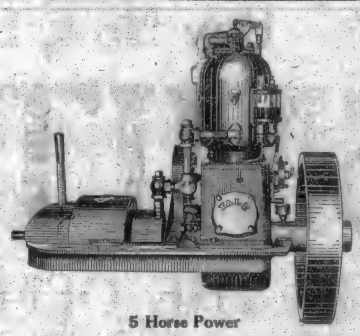

5 Horse Power

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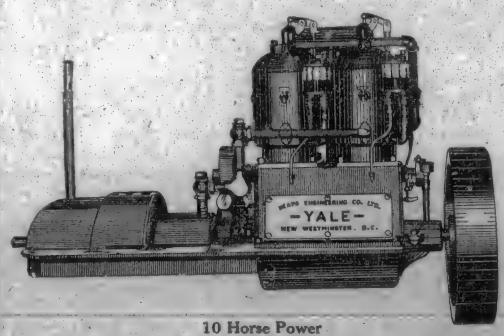

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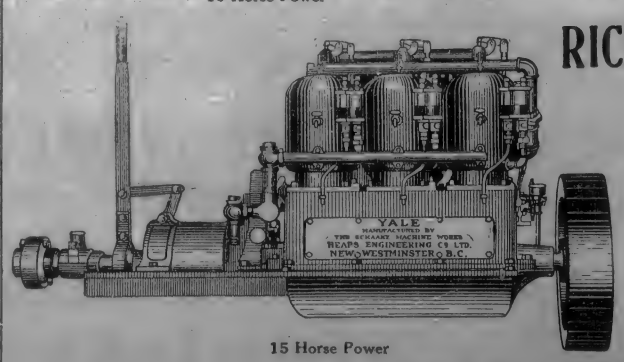
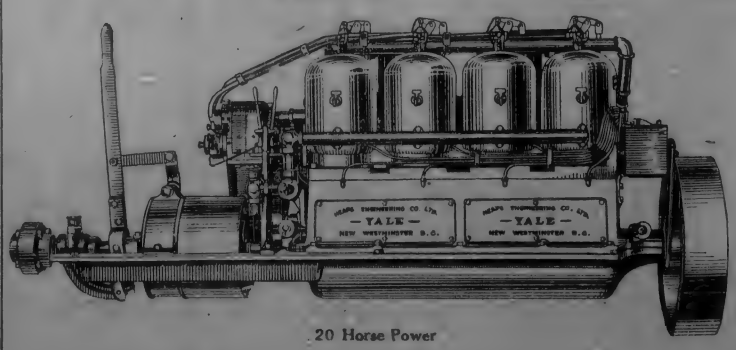


15 Horse Power



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Cure Rheumatism

Two of the Best Farms on Vancouver Island

POULTRY FARM

Near Duncan, consisting of 20 acres good land about half cleared, balance pasture land partially cleared and all fenced. Never-failing well of water which is pumped by gasoline engine and laid to house and outbuildings. Eight-roomed house and bathroom, hot and cold water, etc. Also other buildings, consisting of barn with stabling for 12 head of stock, hen house, capacity 500 hens; workshop and blacksmith shop, incubator house and 18 brooder houses, and tank house. Stock consisting of 1 team general purpose horses, 6 head of cattle, 450 very fine Brown Leghorn hens. Implements and tools: 2 incubators, 1 separator, in good order; 15 Cyphers hovers, mowing machine, disc harrow, tooth harrow, horse rake, 2 plows, 2 cultivators, heavy wagon, democrat rubber tired top buggy, 1 sulky, 1 set heavy harness, 1 set double light harness for drivers, 2 sets single harness. Fifty bearing fruit trees and quantity of small fruits. To be sold as a going concern. Terms arranged.

$10,500

SPLENDID FARM AT COURTENAY

Consisting of 26 acres, 15 acres cleared and cultivated; 10-room house, fully furnished with good solid oak furniture, linen, etc., new $500 piano. Stock consisting of good team of horses, young and sound, 1 driving mare, 2 good milking cows, pigs and chickens. Implements and tools, consisting of buggy, wagon and harness; Melotte Separator and all farm tools which are on the place. Good water supply piped into house. Terms are ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 2 years.

$11,500

We have photos of this property we shall be pleased to show you.

The City Brokerage
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
1319 Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.
Phone 815
Homes Our Specialty

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Broughton Street

The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.
Phone 552

COLONIZATION OF INTERIOR LANDS

Unique Proposal for the Encouragement of Settlement in Western Canada—Provincial Notes.

An interesting colonization scheme is reported to have been organized by Messrs. Hal Carlton and Albion Hunt, of London, England. Interior papers report that they intend to colonize a tract of land of about 14,000 acres lying near Kinsella on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, about 75 miles east of Edmonton.

The novelty of the plan lies in the fact that the promoters will endeavor to attract in particular the man who has not had any previous experience in farming. They will have a model three hundred and twenty acre farm in the centre of the tract. This model farm will be run on a strictly business basis while at the same time it will be of educational value.

It will show the new settler how to erect the best and cheapest kind of houses and other buildings and the best manner of raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, grain, fodder, crops on a commercial paying basis. The model farm will also teach how to best handle the land itself from the initial breaking to the harvesting of the crops.

Arrangements will be made for the marketing of all kinds of produce, and advice will be given as to the necessary equipment of the farm, including both live stock and machinery. If the newcomer does not wish to buy equipment for use the first year, but is desirous of confining his operations to fencing, building and general initial development work, then the model farm will break his land and put in his crop at moderate prices.

It has been arranged to house temporarily at Kinsella any settler while he is putting up a house and if those who are bachelors desire they may board at a low rate at the model farm.

The project is co-operative in character, as everything will be bought in large quantities thereby reducing prices. Marketing will also be done on a co-operative basis to a great extent.

Jubilee at Cowichan

Cowichan, B.C., will this year celebrate the golden jubilee of the coming of St. Ann nuns, according to a correspondent at that centre. Paganism then prevailed, and the Indians of Cowichan were fierce and daring, and a terror to all other island tribes. They numbered fully 4,000. Christianity was first brought to them by the old Oblate pioneers, Fathers Lempfrit, Pandosy and Chirouse, Sr. To the late Father Rondeault fell the work of organizing the Cowichan Indian Mission, the first in the Diocese, and to assist him application was made to the Victoria house of the St. Ann nuns. The first church was called the "Butter Church," because the father, who was also a skilled agriculturist, paid for the building by the sale of his butter.

It was in 1864 that Sister Mary Conception, who is still alive, and Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart left Victoria in a canoe for Cowichan. Land was purchased at one dollar an acre, and in October 1864, the Sisters took possession of the little convent built for them by Father Rondeault, which measured 50 feet by 30, its crevices being filled up by the two Sisters with moss and rags. To this primitive little structure about fifty Indian girls came to be taught. They came with their bed mats on their backs and slept on the floor of the schoolroom at night; but after about seven years of great difficulties the work had to be given up.

Naas Fishing

"The Naas is having the greatest run of oolachan in the history of the river," according to a statement made by Mr. H. S. Irwin, the Provincial District Forester, in an interview given to The Daily News, of Prince Rupert.

Mr. Irwin left four weeks ago with a party to do some cruising in the Naas Valley. They went over the divide from the Skeena Valley on the snow. The first two weeks the going was slushy, but for the past two weeks there has been good frosty weather and bright days.

The ice in the Naas broke up very early this year and Mr. Irwin was able to get a boat down from Ayanish to Mill Bay, where he was met by his own craft, the Lella R.

"At Fishery Bay," said Mr. Irwin, "there were over 400 Indians camped, all fishing oolachans. It is not often they are able to fish from boats, as the river is usually frozen over in oolachan time. This year the river is clear of ice and there are lots of fish. The fish bins are lined along the river for a mile and the fish are four feet deep in them. There must be 2,000 tons of fish already caught. Indians from all the villages on the Naas and from many of the other coast settlements are there. It is a great sight."

Mr. Irwin's cruisers will not be out for four weeks yet.

Mr. Irwin finds that a number of settlers went into the Naas Valley last year and expects 100 or more to go in this year. There is some splendid land there and the talk of the railway has stanted everybody looking towards the Naas.

P. Burns & Co. are reported by the Nanaimo papers to be planning alteration to their shop on Commercial Street, and while the said alterations are being made the firm will occupy temporary quarters in the old Britannia Hotel block.

Mr. A. R. Trowsse, the newly appointed foreman on the road work to be carried out during the coming Summer in the North Saanich District, has arrived at Sidney and, in company with Superintendent Campbell, has gone over the work mapped out for the ensuing few months.

Mr. Trowsse has had many years experience in building roads in this Province, and the other Provinces as well, and comes to his new undertaking with a store of knowledge in the handling of roads and men.

For the convenience of handling the work in Saanich an office has been opened on Beacon Avenue, Sidney.

Mr. J. R. Forde, Federal Public Works Engineer, whose headquarters recently were ordered changed from Revelstoke to Nelson, has arrived at the latter city, according to The News. Mr. Ford explains that the move has been made for the reason that Nelson is believed to be a more central point from which to handle the Department's business in the Kootenay District.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Living on Climate

Sir,—Your very interesting discussion on "Wild Cat Schemes," of late, may do good but I fear our human nature, and the general gambling spirit, is a very disturbing factor to any successful result. It has, however, succeeded in opening our eyes to facts, thus deserving great credit, and may its reward be great. However, I am not going to write any additional remarks on that point, but rather on your previous subject of industrial possibilities, especially for the small holder of land.

I was tempted to this city nearly two years back by the glorious accounts of its climate, which I have since been able to personally verify in comparison with New Zealand, Australia and Guernsey, Channel Islands. Since my arrival I have heard it repeatedly said that one cannot live on a climate. Why not? The climate has, in most cases, drawn the Anglo-Saxon to all the different parts of the globe and its peculiarities and advantages put into harness elsewhere. Why not here? I was one in the first rush of growers under hothouse conditions, in 1895, to Guernsey, Channel Islands, England, where, in a very short time, I saw about 1,000 others (inexperienced) rushing to the same industry, each taking up from one to ten acres, all under greenhouses (heated and cold). From two boats a day, both ways, the increase rose to six daily one way, in nine years, with the necessity of returning the following day with required empties; and from a few packages to our almost daily Summer shipments of 36,000 during the early Spring to Autumn months. This naturally encouraged very many others, on the mainland as also on the island, besides tourists and residents. We can do everything here that brought such great results over there.

Some may argue that the markets here would soon be glutted. I don't think so, as after the first year or so the effect on goods from the South should be the same as that supplied by outside growers from the Canary Islands. They undoubtedly hold the market until Guernsey commenced to send, when they saw it was wiser to stop shipping, as outside grown goods can never compete in quality with the hothouse produce; and, as we packed in cross-handle baskets, our goods always sold as local grown in all United Kingdom markets for top prices. At present, local commission agents' charges, etc., are high; they would naturally be lowered by quantity, quality and competition. We in this fair city (and its many miles of grand country around) should certainly be competing for the title of the "Garden of Canada" and its grand future as soon as the subject is thoroughly understood. The Oriental's entry into competition in greenhouses could be controlled by building permits being scrutinized, etc.

Our markets could extend to any distance within five days' journey, or even a week. Of our productive areas, as at present, the great and profitable part of the industry is untouched, viz., very early and very late supplies. It is easily seen that the first into the market is the one who can hold it, if the goods are right, and the market will be sure to turn to quality, with regularity. We, with our great asset of a real temperate climate, can get an early crop and keep on as late as we wish, as, according to the last two years' experience here, growing is possible twelve months in the year, under glass (heated). I am not alluding to flowers and plants, as that industry has been long established locally, as is proved by the additions lately of glass structures to our two largest horticulturists' properties within two miles of the City Hall, but rather to early and late vegetables, fruits, etc., at present in its very infancy, and of which we are so short in supply at those times, viz., the Winter months. I could give you facts, within twelve miles of the city, of one man, not only paying for his glass the first year, but having a profit besides; and he was new to the business. Another, under superior management last season, not only cleared off all the previous three years' deficiencies, but ended at Christmas with a profit; and that was not by any means doing its best. You would be surprised at the impetus it would give to the coal and fuel, glass, wire, lumber, hardware, pots, manures, and many other possible local products, eventually helping to pull the commercial slump of our present surroundings out of its depths by bringing much cash and employment locally. If a real climate can draw residents and tourists, surely it can also produce agriculturists and hothouse products, especially as present prices of land, though high, are no bar to profits in hothouse products, as is proved by the fact that in Guernsey land was almost unprocurable for less than $2,500 per acre, and prices obtainable at present locally are much higher for even outside grown goods than were obtainable in that great island of only thirteen miles long by about 5 miles wide for hothouse products. Still, good profits were the rule there, in all cases where strict attention was given to, and interest taken in, the business.

My only apology for thus writing you on this subject, with such length, is contained in the fact that I am anxious to see this city wake up to its real and best interests in a progressive manner; not dependent on booms, etc.

This subject is too deep and too complicated to be thoroughly explained in all its details by an ordinary pen picture. Facts alone can convince.

E. B. SHAKESPEAR.

April 14, 1914.

Crossing of Selkirk Water

Sir,—It seems hardly possible that the Board of Trade is so credulous as your article in yesterday's issue would indicate.

It is a matter of every day practice with railroad bridge contractors to drop 60 to 100-ft. plate girders into place with an erecting car.

The swing or left span could, and more than likely would, be built, or at least floated out into position on pontoons and dropped to its seat with the falling tide. This could also be done with any span if erector is not handy.

There is absolutely no need for a single pile to be driven, aside from such as may be necessary in connection with building of abutments and piers. If the people of Victoria are well advised, they will insist on a steel through-girder bridge with swing or lift span. The company is too wise to waste money on pile driving for false work. Nor should a long approach embankment into those waters be permitted. It would seem even preferable for the city to bear part of the difference between cost of embankment and bridge.

Last Autumn I saw a very efficient erector at work placing steel girders on the C. N. R. bridge just above Ashcroft.

C. H. ELLACOTT, C. E.

INSURANCE CONFERENCE

Superintendents of Four Western Provinces to Meet in Calgary to Discuss Plans for Uniformity

REGINA, April 18.—An important conference of superintendents of insurance of the four Western Provinces will probably be held in Calgary on May 13. Insurance affairs in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia will be discussed, in the hope that uniformity in insurance law and in regard to the requirements of the various insurance departments may be finally attained.

NOT FROM SENTIMENT

Do we ask you to support Victoria industry, but for TWO REAL REASONS. By keeping Victoria men busy you are best serving yourself and your city. The Interior Finish, Windows, Doors, and, indeed, every item of our huge stock is honestly made of carefully picked Lumber and our PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

Moore & Whittington
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.
FACTORY—BRIDGE & HILLSIDE PHONE 2697 SHOWROOMS—2802 PLEASANT ST.

Prevention Better Than Cure
NEOMAH

Do not wait till you are thoroughly sunburned and those freckles are firmly established, but use Neomah **now,** use it **regularly,** and keep the enemy at bay. Only **50c.**

at Hall's
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
708 YATES ST.
Phone 201

Don't These Figures Tell Which Tire?

Note How Men Have Flocked to Goodyears Since Odometers Came In

In the United States—before the vogue of odometers—our sales for the fiscal year—1908—were

$2,189,749.49

And that was our ninth year of tire building.

In 1913—when nearly all cars came equipped with odometers—our fiscal year sales were

$32,998,827.25

Yet those multiplied sales—nearly 16 times larger—fail to tell the whole story. For No-Rim-Cut tire prices in the last year dropped immensely.

These figures are more startling still:

In our last fiscal year we sold eleven times as many automobile tires as in the fiscal year of 1909.

And this year's sales are exceeding last year's by 35 per cent.

Mileage Did It All

That's the simple result of mileage tests on hundreds of thousands of cars. Of tests applied to three million Goodyear tires.

Some other tires, in those years, dropped tremendously in sales. And the reason for all these ups and downs lies in odometer figures.

In Canada

Here, in Canada, the same astounding increase is shown. Here, at our Bowmanville factory, are employed the same methods, equipment and experience of our American plant. Here are made the tires that have won the dominion for Goodyears.

GOODYEAR TORONTO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

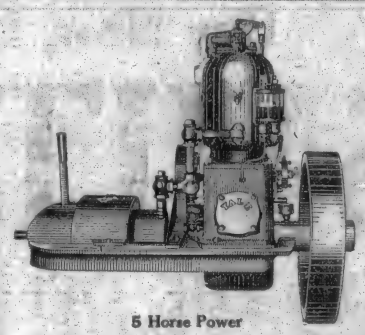
And size for size, Goodyear Anti-Skid tires cost you *less* than others.

So that in these Canada-made Goodyears you get utmost tire mileage, safety, utility and simplicity for the least money.

See them. Test them. Learn why the legion of Canadian motorists has come to them. Goodyear dealers are wherever you go.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office, TORONTO Factory, BOWMANVILLE
Victoria Branch: 751 FORT STREET

[30]



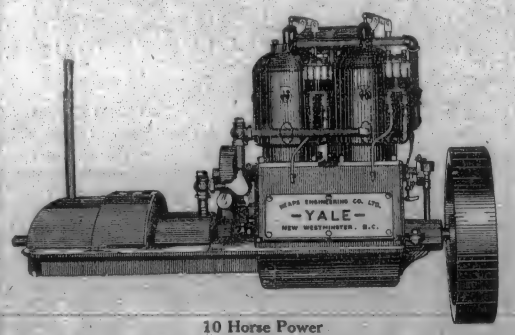
5 Horse Power

"YALE"
GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE MARINE ENGINES

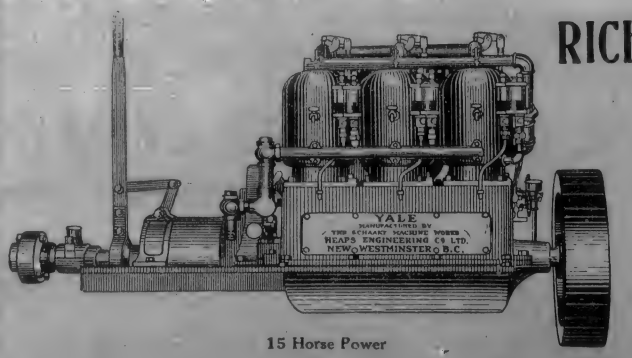
Have a Reputation Second to None

The Engines Illustrated Are Models of

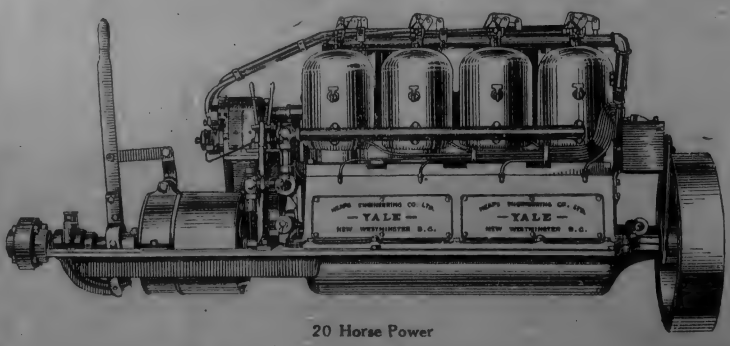
PERFECTION DURABILITY AND ECONOMY



10 Horse Power



15 Horse Power



20 Horse Power

Call and See
RICHARDS & MACKIE
OUR AGENTS
Point Ellice Boathouse

We Also Make
HEAVY DUTY SLOW SPEED
YALE ENGINES
From 20 h.p. to 150 h.p.

HEAPS ENGINEERING CO., Ltd.
SCHAAKE MACHINE WORKS
New Westminster, B.C.

ENGLISH OARSMEN TO PLAY IMPORTANT PART

Brothers Nichols, Old Country Rowing Experts, Expected to Do Much for Sport in the United States.

NEW YORK, April 17.—While some waterwise critics may not like the idea of an Englishman teaching Americans the art and science of rowing, the brothers Nickalls have a staunch friend in no less an authority than Fred R. Fortmeyer, the moving spirit of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

"These two old Oxford 'blues' are great coaches," said Mr. Fortmeyer, "and will play an important part in the boom in rowing from coast to coast that we are now on the eve of seeing.

"Tremendous interest is being shown in rowing this spring. From St. Louis, Grand Rapids and other points West we in New York have received an extraordinarily large number of requests for professional coaches. This shows plenty of money in their coffers, and that the oarsmen are determined to have the best there is in the way of instruction.

"We should consider ourselves very fortunate in having these brothers Nickalls over here at such a time, and I look to their work of uplifting rowing having a lasting effect.

Nickalls Good Coach

"Vivian Nickalls, of the University of Pennsylvania, is a wonderfully good coach. He demonstrated his worth while with the Detroit Boat Club. While retaining many of the best features of the English school, he has adapted his stroke to American needs.

"Vivian Nickalls also seems to be possessed of the valuable gift of being able to stir up enthusiasm. At the present time he has more men out than he can handle, and his invitation to informal races with the boat clubs of the Schuylkill has stirred up interest in rowing to a high degree all along the waterfront at Philadelphia.

"As to Guy Nickalls, it is a bit too early yet to size up the Yale coach, but from what I hear the mistake is not going to be made this year of trying to make the American college boy swallow the English stroke, boat, oars and rowlocks."

Mr. Fortmeyer added that, judging from the number of inquiries that had been received from the West, this year's national regatta, which will be held at Philadelphia Aug. 7 and 8, will be the biggest and most successful ever arranged. Mr. Fortmeyer pointed out that the sectional shells, which have become so popular, were proving a great boon to oarsmen. Many clubs in the West and Middle West have in the past found it next to impossible to go very far from home to regattas owing to the difficulty and expense of transporting 64-foot shells. These sectional boats, which are made in three parts, can be put in a box and carried in an ordinary box car.

Boston to Send Team.

So far Mr. Fortmeyer has not heard of any other club but the Union of Boston intending to send an eight to Henley. However, the association had received an invitation to hold its regatta at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco next year, and the invitation would be given every serious consideration.

The question of sending one or more crews to the Olympic games in Berlin in 1916 will be taken up at the next meeting of the association in Philadelphia, Aug. 7, when Mr. Fortmeyer has no doubt that something serious will be "started going."

Another man who is carefully watching the work of Guy Nickalls at Yale is Julian B. Curtiss. Mr. Curtiss has no first-hand information, but says that he understands that Yale men in New York are satisfied with the way things are going.

"If Mr. Nickalls turns out a winning crew this year, or even an eight that is appreciably better than any that has been seen in recent seasons, his policy will be voted a success.

"Results are the only things that count in rowing. Conch Courtney of Cornell has been turning out some wonderful crews for years, but even his name will be 'mud' the first time he seriously falls down."

REVIEW OF TRADE

NEW YORK, April 17.—Dispatches to Dun's Review from branch offices in the leading trade centres of Canada, report that the weather is a restricting influence in some sections, but that in others favorable progress is being made.

At Montreal there has been little expansion in general trade, the weather militating against a normal demand for seasonable merchandise. Spring sorting business in drygoods has been slow and clothing is quiet. Groceries are moving with some freedom, but trade in leather is dull. Some inquiry in iron is reported. The export trade in lumber is light and the demand from jobbers is not better than average.

Quebec reports city trade rather quiet, both in wholesale and retail lines, but improvement is looked for with more favorable climatic conditions.

Some expansion in the movement of seasonable merchandise is reported at Toronto, but more settled weather is expected to stimulate the demand for drygoods, clothing and footwear. A fair Easter trade was transacted in these lines, and sorting-up orders were fairly satisfactory. A greater volume of business is noted in groceries and provisions, and some improvement has appeared in the demand for leather.

The weather at Hamilton has been favorable for starting building operations, and with increased employment of labor, retail trade is more active.

Reports from the Far West and Northwest indicate that conditions have improved and that the outlook is bright.

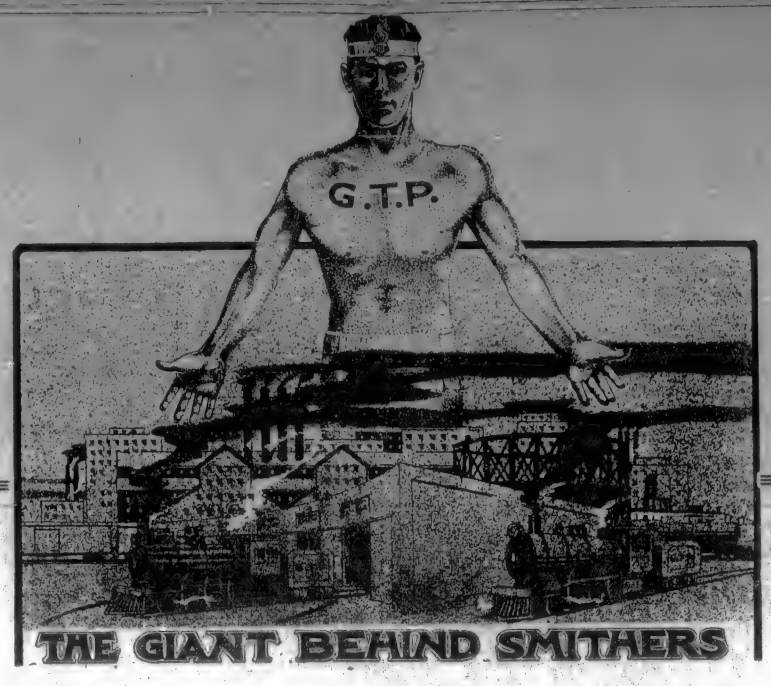
At Winnipeg the demand for many kinds of staple merchandise is being stimulated by the influx of new settlers.

A better demand is noted at Calgary for clothing and drygoods and the trading in other lines is steadily improving.

Business is becoming active at Regina, the movement of groceries, provisions and other staples showing a good increase over a few weeks ago.

Business in almost all departments at Saskatoon is in fair volume, and general prospects are considered excellent.

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada this week number thirty against fifty-five last week and twenty-seven the same week last year.



THE GIANT WAKES

At Sandhill, Manitoba, August 28, 1905, the first sod on the transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was turned.

At a point one mile and a half east of Nechaco River Crossing, British Columbia, shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon of April 7, 1914, the final rails were laid on the same line.

Between those two dates—so easy to set down on paper—lies a page of Canadian history. With the laying of those completing rails in the presence of a few officials and some of the builders, in the heart of the Great Interior of British Columbia, a new era in the development of Canada began. At 1:15 p.m. on April 9, the first train from Winnipeg direct over G.T.P. steel arrived in Prince Rupert, the great Pacific terminus of the newest North American transcontinental railway.

Mere words cannot picture the significance of these events, plain and simple in themselves, yet fraught with the utmost import in the development and progress of this Province.

The great celebration signalizing the completion of the new transcontinental line will be held in August next, when Chairman Smithers, IN WHOSE HONOR THE CHIEF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT DIVISION POINT BETWEEN PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCE RUPERT WAS NAMED, will drive the golden spike.

Think what the completion of this road will mean to the thriving new cities along its line. SMITHERS WILL BENEFIT DIRECT AND AT ONCE. NEWCOMERS WILL SWARM INTO SMITHERS THIS SUMMER. WHY DON'T YOU INVEST A FEW DOLLARS NOW IN A LOT OR TWO IN THE OFFICIAL TOWNSITE AND BENEFIT BY SMITHERS' GROWTH?

Buy Now, Before Too Late

SMITHERS

IN THE OFFICIAL TOWNSITE

SMITHERS is not a possibility. It is an actuality. It exists. It is growing every day. Money is being made there right now by those who interpreted the future. Smithers has more than 150 permanent buildings and others are being erected as fast as contractors can handle them. These are not the shacks of the ordinary frontier town; they are handsome, modern buildings. The main hotel cost $30,000. Other buildings include banks, a theatre, a school, three churches, two newspapers, a municipal lighting system (electric), telephone exchange, etc. Smithers has graded streets and sidewalks. Practically every line of business, every profession, is represented. YET SMITHERS HAS JUST BEGUN. IT WILL GROW EVEN FASTER FROM NOW ON!

SMITHERS is the chief divisional point—passenger and freight—between Prince George and Prince Rupert on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is only eight months old, yet it has a population of upwards of 1,000, with all the facilities of a modern city. It has been, and is still, The Fastest Growing Town in Canada.

See What a Few Dollars Down Will Do Now

Anyone on Reasonable Salary or Wage Can Handle a Lot or Two Easily. Don't Let This Chance Slip. You Won't Have Many More Like It. Act Soon if You Want a Lot!

For the time being we will sell lots in the Official Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite at SMITHERS on terms of One-Fifth Cash; Balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 Months, at 6 per cent interest.

Those Who Act at Once Can Secure Excellent Lots at Prices That Will Ensure Quick Profits.

Note This—$25 Paid Down Holds You a Well-Located $125 Lot.
$40 Paid Down Now Holds a $200 Lot Only Two Blocks From City Hall Square.

Think for a moment! Smithers' future is absolutely assured. Smithers will be an important interior centre, a division point, a pay-roll town, a jobbing and general distributing centre. Inside lots will be valuable. Prices will go up with leaps and bounds now that the G.T.P. is completed. If you act NOW you can buy lots

2 Blocks From City Hall Square for $200 Each
3 Blocks From City Hall Square for $175 Each
4 Blocks From City Hall Square for $125 Each

Don't delay a day—Just cut out the attached coupon, fill in your name and address—Paste it on a post card or put it in an envelope and mail it to us today—Full information will reach you by return post—Then pick your lot or lots at once and make a first payment—Delay may prove fatal to your chance of securing lots at present prices!

SMITHERS has grown so fast that real estate values have remained exceptionally reasonable. SMITHERS OFFERS A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE MAN OR WOMAN WITH SMALL SUMS TO INVEST. It is the best real estate investment available today, for either large or small sums, because it promises quick action and the prices are comparatively low.

SMITHERS is the one place to buy. Buy NOW and buy in the OFFICIAL GRAND TRUNK TOWNSITE, the townsite laid out and owned by the railroad company that created SMITHERS and will keep it on the map.

MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY

Aldous and Murray Ltd.
305 Jones Building,
Victoria, B. C.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, without cost or obligation, full details, map, price list, etc., of Smithers, the Fastest Growing Town in Canada.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
..... 1-2

Aldous and Murray Limited

Exclusive Agents for Official Townsite Lots

305 Jones Building, Victoria, B. C. **Telephone 4624**

Outdoors or in—this is the paint that gives satisfaction

Stands the test of Canada's trying weather as no other paint you have ever used. For barns and other buildings, for your implements and wagons, and for your home, both outside and in there is a Ramsay finish that is the best of its kind. To the man who does his own painting the convenience and economy of Ramsay's Paint is self evident.
The man who hires painters to do his work for him will do well to specify Ramsay's paints—they wear so well and protect wood and metal so thoroughly from deterioration. The local Ramsay dealer will give you splendid service and suggestions. Or write direct to the factory. (7)

A. RAMSAY & SON CO. (Established 1842) MONTREAL, Que.

DO you ever ask yourself *why* there are so many sauces offered under the name of "Worcestershire"?

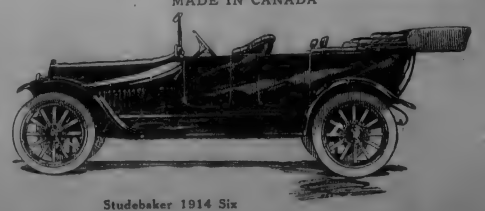
Because of the hope that the sauce will be mistaken for the original Lea & Perrins' every detail of label and bottle being imitated as closely as the law permits.

Don't call for "the Worcestershire," say distinctly "LEA & PERRINS"—and look for this signature on label and wrapper.

The white writing on the Red Label:
Lea & Perrins
Indicates the Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

J. M. Douglas & Company, Montreal, Canadian Agents. 11

MADE IN CANADA



Studebaker 1914 Six

Studebaker Six—Timkin bearings, full floating rear axle, Wagner electric lighting and starting systems, fully equipped. Victoria **$2,150**

Studebaker Four—Same equipment. Victoria, ... **$1,500**

See us for specifications and demonstration. It will pay you to see the Studebaker 1914 models before buying.

Cars stored, per month **$5.00**

Gasoline, per gallon, cash ..... **35¢**

MOORE & PAULINE

742 Pembroke St. (Just Above Douglas) **Phone 2527**

Monday, We Place on Special Sale 100 Costumes at $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00

THIS season more than ever we are demonstrating the Big Buying Powers of Our Three Stores. Having representatives in all the chief buying centres enables us to secure many attractive offerings for our customers. This Sale of Suits is one of the best so far this season. The values are extraordinary at the prices quoted and enable women with limited incomes to secure a very smart Spring Suit at an inexpensive price.

These Suits are in the new kimono style, with draped skirts, also in the more tailored styles. Practically all colors are included and there are all sizes.

Those who have yet their Spring Costume to buy and do not wish to go to price extremes, will be well advised in taking advantage of this special opportunity on Monday.

Mantle Dept.—First Floor

A Beautiful Range of New Silk Sweater Sets to Sell Monday, Special, at $7.50

THE lowest price we've ever been able to sell such beautiful Silk Sweater Sets for, and there will be a big demand for them. Each Set comprises coat shape Sweater, with V-neck and two side pockets; Cap and Scarf to match. Colors, emerald, saxe, purple, grey, cerise, black and navy.

—First Floor

Beautiful Silk and Crepe Waists

IN an entirely new range of choice shades and dainty styles. Such lovely Waists cannot fail to please the most particular dresser. We invite you to inspect them in the department, for they are styles that can only be appreciated by seeing. We quote a few details:

Messaline Silk Waist. A nice, soft finished silk in beautiful shades of grey, reseda, green, apricot, Copenhagen, old gold, navy, ivory and black. The style shows drop shoulder, with full-length sleeve, turn-down collar and front fastening with self-colored buttons. Splendid value for $2.90

Silk Crepe Waist. One of the newest fabrics this season, in shades of pale pink, white and black and white. The style shows Raglan sleeve, pointed frill of self outlining neck and front. Sleeves and neck finished with black velvet band. A useful style at $3.75

Silk Crepe de Chine Waist. Made up in a very pretty style, with a neat, round, flat collar, finished with sailor's knot. Raglan sleeve, forming yoke effect; turn-back cuffs. This style in lovely shades of lemon, Copenhagen, old gold, mineret, ivory and navy blue. A beautiful Waist for .. $5.75

Brocaded Satin Waist. In shades of old gold, Copenhagen, navy blue and white. This style has Raglan sleeve, forming yoke effect back and front, V-shaped neck outlined with shadow lace, sleeves trimmed to match. This model is only $5.75

Brocaded Crepe Waist. V-shaped neck outlined with fichu, in Brussels net and shadow lace, and extending down front of blouse; Raglan sleeve, finished with Brussels net to match; trimmed with handsome colored buttons, hand-painted. An exquisite model for $6.75

Silk Crepe Waist. A beautiful style, showing a flat satin collar, with revers, overlaid with collarette of shadow lace and frill of lace extending down front of blouse; front fastening with ball pearl buttons. This style in lovely shades of apricot, Copenhagen, tango, old gold and ivory. Exceptional value for $6.75

—First Floor

The Most Fashionable in Ladies' Footwear

YOUR Shoes must be in keeping with your new gown, or you may spoil the whole effect of your appearance. Fashion has decreed that Cloth Top Boots are the best and most pleasing; therefore, we are showing these in a very wide assortment. If you wish to wear Colonials or Pumps, we are also showing these in all the very latest styles, as the following particulars prove:

Patent Leather Black Cloth Top Button Boots, plain toe, medium short vamp. Pair $3.00

Patent Colt Black Cloth Top Button Boots, medium long vamp, narrow toe. Pair $3.50

Patent Colt Black Cloth Top Button Boots, toe cap, short vamp and high toe. Pair $3.50

Patent Colt Black Cloth Top Button Boots, plain toe, short, medium or extreme long toes. Pair $4.00

Patent Colt Black Cloth Top Button Boots, plain toe; Queen Quality. Pair, $6.00 and $5.00

Patent Pumps at, per pair, $4.00, $3.50 and $3.00

Low-Heel Pumps, in patent and gun-metal. Per pair, only $4.00

Patent Leather Colonials, with bright steel or plain black buckles. Per pair $3.50

Gun-Metal Colonials, with black beaded buckle and narrow toe, also with stub toe and black buckle. Per pair, $3.50

Black Colonials, in satin, velvet, suede, gun-metal and patent leather, finished with bright steel buckles and spool heels. Per pair $4.00

Gun-Metal Colonials, with turn soles and plain steel buckles. Per pair .. $5.00

Patent Colt Black Silk Top Button Boots, long, narrow toe; plain turn sole; Louis XV. heel. Pair ... $6.50

The Above Range Is Stocked in All Sizes and Widths

—First Floor

Ladies' Underwear for Spring and Summer

WHATEVER your needs in Underwear, they can be filled at our Women's Underwear Department. Our stock is replete with all the best known reliable makes, and you will find that there's a very wide assortment of qualities all marked at our own popular prices.

Ladies' Vests. Low neck and short sleeves, also low neck and no sleeves, fancy front ..... 35¢

Ladies' Vests. Open mesh, low neck, short sleeves, also low neck and no sleeves. Special at ..... 25¢

Children's Vests. High neck and long sleeves, sizes 1 to 14 years ..... 25¢
Drawers to match ..... 25¢

Children's Combinations. Low neck, short sleeves, loose knee ..... 35¢

Combinations. Low neck and no sleeves, also low neck and short sleeves, tight and loose knee ..... 75¢

Combinations. Open mesh, short sleeves and low neck, also low neck and no sleeves; loose and tight knee ... 50¢

Ladies' Vests. High neck and long sleeves, also Drawers to match, in loose and tight knee; open and closed. Per garment ..... 50¢

—First Floor

Silk and Lisle Hose to Match Your New Suit

ALL the new shades in both Silk and Lisle Hose are here, and we can supply you with a pair to match your new suit. Every pair a reliable quality and marked at our own popular prices:

Women's Lisle Hose, a nice, soft finish, in colors black, tan and white; plain and lace. Per pair, 75c, 65c, 50c and ..... 35¢

Colored Lisle Hose, per pair ..... 50¢

Women's Cotton Hose, black, with white feet, also all black. Per pair, 50c, 35c and ..... 25¢

Women's Cotton Hose, special in O.S. sizes. Per pair, 50c, 35c and ... 25¢

Children's Lisle and Cotton Socks, per pair ..... 25¢

Children's Hose in all colors. Per pair, 35c and ..... 25¢

Onyx Silk Hose in all shades and a splendid quality for wear. Per pair, $1.50 and $2.00

Holeproof Silk Hose, the hose that's guaranteed to wear well—does away with the inconvenience and tedious work of darning. With every box containing three pairs is given a full guarantee. Colors tan, white and black. Per box $3.00
Bought separately, per pair ... $1.00

—Main Floor

The Best Reliable Makes in Ladies' Gloves

—Such makes as Perrins, Trefousse, Jouvin and Kayser, are recognized as the leading Gloves for women. Every pair is fully guaranteed, and will give the best of satisfaction in wear.

Perrin's Marchioness Glace Kid Gloves, 2-dome, in colors tan, brown, navy, green, mode, slate, black and white. Special, per pair $1.00
(The Best Dollar Glove in Canada)

Perrin's Real Chamois Gloves in natural and in white; 1-dome. Per pair, $1.00

Perrin's Tan Dogskin Gloves, 1-dome. Per pair, $1.25 and $1.00

Perrin's Child's Tan Dogskin Gloves, sizes 00 to 1. Per pair ..... 75¢

Perrin's Oliva Real French Kid Gloves, in tan, brown and black; 2-dome. Per pair $1.50

Trefousse Dorothy Real French Kid Gloves; 2-dome; in tan, brown, slate, beaver, mode, green, navy, wine, black and white; self, black and white points. Per pair $1.50

Trefousse Dorothy Suede Gloves; 2-dome; in grey, tan, brown and black; pique sewn. Per pair $1.50

Trefousse Dorothy White Glace Kid Gloves, 16-button length. Pair, $3.25

—Main Floor

Scrim Curtains

Are very attractive in appearance, and they give a tone of refinement to the home.

Some of the new designs have hemstitched borders and lace insertion; others have lace edges. In white, cream and ecru shades, 36 inches wide and 2½ yards long. A very special range at, per pair, $5.00

New French Cretonnes

We are now showing an extensive range of new designs and colors in French Cretonnes. These beautiful French dyed cretonnes are certainly very artictic in appearance, and will make up into very handsome loose covers, curtains, or for re-covering furniture of all descriptions. We are showing some of these in the View Street window. 50 inches wide; ranging in price from, per yard, 25c to $3.00

Handsome Bungalow Nets

A fine assortment of new Bungalow Nets just opened up. These comprise all the latest novelties in both large and small designs in white, cream and ecru; 50 inches wide. From, per yard, 35c to ... $1.25

—First Floor

The Newest Designs and Colorings in Dependable Carpets and Linoleums

Are all here ready for your inspection. This is the time of year when most housewives are renovating their home, brightening it up with new Floor Coverings and Draperies in readiness for the beautiful sunshiny days of Summer. Let's help you by showing you suitable Floor Coverings that are new and pleasing in both design and coloring. These will brighten up your home, and give you endless pleasure and satisfaction.

Axminster and Wilton Squares

A new shipment of these beautiful carpets has just been unloaded. The new designs and colorings are extremely handsome and beautiful and are worthy of the inspection of all who anticipate the purchase of a new carpet for the dining-room, drawing-room, den or parlor. These squares are made up with interwoven borders and combination centres. The Axminster carpets are all woven in one piece and size, 3 x 4 yards. Sells at $42.50

Crex Matting Squares

Nature's own floor covering. These squares are well made from a specially prepared grass, woven in an artistic manner; very strong and durable. As a sanitary and clean floor covering nothing could be nicer. They come in a variety of sizes and colors, all reversible, and most suitable for Summer homes or camps. Size 3 x 4 yards sells at $11.50

Brussels Squares

In all the newest designs and colorings, suitable for any style of room. These carpets are well known for their hard wearing and durable properties, and we strongly recommend a Brussels carpet of this quality for any room where there's real hard wear. Size 3 x 4 yards. Sells at $24.00

Inlaid Linoleum

The new designs in parquet, tile, block and floral effect of this celebrated linoleum are now complete. We have it in all shades in both light and dark colorings, suitable for office, hall, kitchen, or any place of real hard wear. This quality linoleum is extra thick and the pattern, which goes right through to the canvas back, never wears off. It therefore always looks bright and new and is easy to keep clean; gives the best of satisfaction in wear. Per square yard $1.15

—First Floor

A New Shipment of Japanese Sun Blinds

ALREADY the bright, warm sunshine has given us warning that it's time to think seriously about getting our new Window and Veranda Shades and Blinds up. We have just received a large shipment of the famous Japanese reed Sun Blinds. These come both in the natural and stained green shades. Blind complete with cord and pulley.

4 x 8 ft. Each ..... 50¢	8 x 8 ft. Each $1.00
6 x 8 ft. Each ..... 75¢	10 x 8 ft. Each $1.35

A 97-Piece Austrian China Dinner Set Monday for $11.75

Regular Value $17.50

IT'S a case of having too many Dinner Sets on hand, and the stock must be reduced. Therefore we are making a very special price on this high-grade quality to encourage quick selling—on Monday only. These are beautiful Dinner Sets, and we don't know of any other kind that will give such satisfaction. There are two different patterns, and every piece is edged with gold. A cheap set at $17.50. A rare bargain at, per set $11.75

—Second Floor

Special Display of Men's and Boys' Spring Suits

WE'RE showing a splendid range of Men's Suits at $13.75. These are in Fancy Worsteds and Tweeds, and there's a large range of patterns and shades to select from. They are tailored in best styles and come with single-breasted coats and medium peg trousers. At $20.00 and $25.00 we have an exceptionally smart range of Suits in Serges and Cheviots. These are in both the single and double-breasted styles; some semi-fitting and others loose backs. This is a fine range, and the quality of the fabrics, the trimmings and the workmanship are of the best, while the range of patterns and shades will please the most particular dresser.

For those who wish a particularly good Suit, there's nothing better than our range, which sells at $27.50 to $32.50. We would like to show you these, if interested in a new Spring Suit.

In the Boys' Section

We have a special display of Suits, ranging in price from $4.75 to $12.50. These prices include some very smart Suits, made up in the Norfolk, also Double-Breasted style, with bloomer pants, and the range of patterns and shades is the largest anywhere in British Columbia.

We take a special interest in Boys' Clothing, and always endeavor to show the best in quality, styles, patterns and shades. We guarantee a perfect fit; so bring your lad along and let us fit him up in one of these smart Suits for the Spring and Summer.

—Main Floor

The Best Makes in Spring and Summer Weight Underwear for Men

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Zimmerknit, in colors natural, pink, sky and grey. Shirts have long sleeves and drawers are ankle length. Per garment ..... 35¢

Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Zimmerknit, in a heavier grade; all sizes; in colors natural, sky, grey, helio, white and pink. Shirts have long sleeves and drawers are ankle length. Per garment ..... 50¢

Zimmerknit Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts have short sleeves, drawers are knee length; all sizes. Per garment ..... 50¢

Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, light Spring weight; Penman's and Zimmerknit brands. All sizes. Per garment ..... 50¢

Penman's Shirts and Drawers, light weight mixture, elastic rib, natural color; all sizes. Per garment .. 75¢
A heavier grade in natural, tan and pink; all cotton. Per garment .. 75¢

Penman's Light-Weight Worsted Shirts and Drawers; natural color; suitable for Spring wear. Per garment, $1.00

British Aretex Cellular Shirts and Drawers, a light-weight mesh underwear in white only. Shirts have short sleeves, drawers are knee length. Per garment $1.00

Spenceria Brand Shirts and Drawers, our own special (imported); a good, guaranteed garment, and useful for all the year round; all sizes. Per garment, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25 and .. $1.00

—Main Floor

Wash-Day Requisites That Save You Time, Labor and Money

—These are the little but necessary articles that go to help make wash-day a pleasure rather than a drudgery. They save time and labor, and our prices save you money:

Fibre Tubs, each, $1.35, $1.25, $1.15 and $1.00

Galvanized Iron Tubs, each, $1.25, $1.00, 75c and ..... 65¢

Spencer's Special Laundry Soap, seven full size cakes for ..... 25¢

Sunlight and Lifebuoy Soap, 11 bars for ..... 50¢

Fels-Naptha Soap, ten bars for ..... 75¢

Gold Dust, 3-lb. packets ..... 25¢

Lux, the soap for woolens ..... 10¢

Wire Clothes Lines, 50 feet for ... 20¢
100 feet for ..... 35¢

Complete Clothes Sets, including 100 feet wire and pulleys, for $1.00

Clothes Pegs, the ordinary kind, six dozen for ..... 10¢
The spring kind, 3 dozen for .... 15¢

Wash Boilers, tin boilers with copper bottoms. No. 7, each $1.50
No. 8, each $1.75
No. 9, each $2.00

Copper Wash Boilers, all copper except the lid. No. 8, each $3.90
No. 9, each $4.50

Set of Three Mother Potts' Sad Irons, with handle and stand, very useful sets $1.25
Extra iron handles for above, each ..... 10¢

The "Champion" Mangle is one that we strongly recommend. It has a 24 x 6 inch roller, which is of specially selected hardwood, well seasoned and will not split. Easy to use and one that does good work. Our special value at $22.50

The "Runlite" Mangle is another good make. This style derives its name from the patent chain gear-wheel, which enables, with ease, very quick work to be done, and so light is it to run that a child can turn it. Fitted with best 24 x 6 inch rollers—and extra good value at $27.50

—Second Floor

Choose the Material for Your Summer Dress From This Fine Assortment

SUMMER Dresses will soon be needed now, and most women are preparing. Have you chosen your materials yet? If not, why not make an early selection from some of these:

Silk Fabrics

Colored Pongee Silks make very serviceable dresses for Summer; they are cool and light. All colors in stock. Special, per yard ..... 50¢

Natural Pongees, 25 inches, per yd.. 30¢
34 inches, per yard ..... 50¢
34 inches, per yard ..... 75¢

Heavy Coat Weight Pongee Silk, 34 inches wide. Per yd., $1.75 and $1.25

Silk and Wool Crepes in all the new shades. Per yard $1.50

Brocaded Crepes. Special, per yard, $3.75, $2.50 and $1.50

Silk Crepe de Chine, double width and in every color. Per yard $2.00
Also navy, black, brown and mauve at, per yard $1.50

Ratines and Crepes

Ratines. A splendid new assortment in very smart stripes, in both light and dark shades, 42 inches wide. Splendid for Summer dresses. Per yard. $1.00

Crepes, 42 inches wide, in a beautiful new range of patterns in fancy striped effects; all colors. Per yard .. $1.00

A Big Range of Cotton Dress Goods

Striped and Checked Ginghams, 28 inches wide, in new colors and designs. English manufacture. At, per yard, 15¢

Fast Colored Prints, in plain colors, stripes, spots and floral designs; 34 inches wide. Per yard ..... 15¢

Fancy Muslins are to be had in both floral and bordered effects; new designs. Per yard ..... 25¢

Cotton Crepes in various plain shades, also striped and floral designs, both English and Japanese manufacture. Per yard ..... 25¢

Fancy Cotton Dress Goods, in a nice even weave, 36 inches wide, in both fancy and bordered designs. A cloth that will find a quick sale at, per yard ..... 20¢

Mercerized Cotton Foulards, in bordered effects, will make up into pretty Summer dresses and look like silk. Special, per yard ..... 35¢

Striped Bedford Cords, in very pretty stripes and a nice weave of cloth; will make up into pretty Summer suits. Per yard ..... 50¢

Ratine Suitings are more popular than ever; a nice new assortment of shades to select from. At, per yard, $1.25, $1.00 and ..... 75¢

Tango Crepes, a cloth with a name as well as a reputation for its qualities; neat floral designs make this cloth easier to make up and cut to better advantage. Per yard ..... 50¢

Tobralco Suitings. This cloth is used extensively in Great Britain, and is always a good seller. We are now showing a full range of white and colored, with small brocaded designs. Per yard ..... 35¢

Colored Voiles, in plain colors, 44 inches wide. At, per yard ..... 75¢

White Marquisette. A nice even weave, 43 inches wide. At, per yard ... 75¢

Cross-Bar Muslins, in a varied assortment of check designs. At, per yard, 25c, 20c and ..... 15¢

—Main Floor

David Spencer, Ltd.

David Spencer, Ltd.

Sunday The Daily Colonist. Magazine

Intent on a rising fish?

Where the River leaves the Lake

The Riverside Inn—A famous resort for fisherman near the lake

Sivash Rips on the Cowichan

A stream of world-wide fame for sport and scenic beauty

The Cowichan River Vancouver Island

Difficult fishing but excellent water

A gem of riverside scenery at Sahtlam—about half way up the river

A successful angler on the middle reaches

In the depths of the forest

COMMERCIALISM is supposed to be the dominant characteristic of the Canadian of this age. Maybe; but Commercialism bowed and retired and did it very gracefully, the other day before Sentiment, the sentiment of Canadians who wished to preserve the natural beauties and pleasure-giving properties of the far-famed Cowichan River.

The news that this river was threatened to be sacrificed on the altar of the Dollar Almighty caused a thrill of anxiety in the breast of many an angler and many a Nature lover both here and in other lands, and the news that the sacrifice has been foregone will cause an equal glow of satisfaction to take the place of that anxiety, for the Cowichan is truly something worth saving, forever, if possible, from the nature-scarring attacks of modern civilization.

There are many fine streams in this vast land, of course, well-known, little known, and unknown; but the Cowichan has always been pronounced by all who have seen it and have the gift of appreciation, to be an ideal angler's river.

From where it starts its twenty-mile and more journey from the great parent lake, to its final resting place, merged in the blue water of a peaceful arm of the mighty Pacific, it forms an endless succession of pool and run, peaceful glide, and merry dancing stickle, now silent and sombre as it passes, deep and confined within dark moss-grown rocky walls, in whose damp, sheltered crevices the maiden-hair grows to luxuriance, now singing joyously as it stretches itself again over a wide, sunlit bed of clean and polished pebbles. Many a bend this gladsome river makes, as if reluctant to lose itself too soon in the waters of the sea; now it seems to be heading straight for the heart of a great timber-covered mountain, anon it makes a sudden turn and doubles back on its course, as if in awe of the mountain's solemn majesty, here it smiles at a fringe of soft green willows which bend to caress the edge of its waters, and leaves them to pass a steep bank, guarded to its edge by a mighty phalanx of dark green Douglas pine.

Truly such a river, in such a setting, would make the most bloodthirsty and prosaic fisherman think in terms of peace and poetry.

And, apart from the river's attractions in the way of scenic beauty, what has it to justify its reputation as an ideal stream for the fisherman?

Salmon, the king of sporting fish, "Spring" salmon in the early months of the season, and Spring salmon again in the fall of the year, Coho salmon in the late Autumn, and the name of them is legion. The angler who has learnt his salmon lore in other streams of other lands will find that, if he uses the flies and methods he has been accustomed to, these Cowichan salmon will take his fly.

On a branch of the Cowichan Delta

Cowichan Bay, where the river enters the sea

Honolulu's Growth and Advancement

WITH the annexation of Hawaii by the United States in 1898, the territory took on a new lease of life. The semi-barbaric sway of the native royal family was superseded by the domination of the Anglo-Saxon and the dollar. Picturesque though the rule of the Hawaiian monarchs had been and was, there is no doubt that it was quite time that the islands changed ownership, for royal government had proved a failure in many ways. Many, no doubt, regret the passing of the kings and queens, but the advantages which have accrued from the change of ownership cannot be denied, even though it be admitted that the American administration is not perfect. What administrations is?

Old-timers who remember Honolulu forty years ago would not recognize the beautiful city it is fast becoming. Nowadays the harbor is dotted with palatial liners; formerly it was a great resort for the vessels engaged in the whaling industry. In the season one could walk round the harbor without touching earth, simply by mounting the outermost vessel and proceeding from one to another. Fort Street, now lined with huge stone business blocks, then boasted very few buildings not made of wood. As for others of the present main thoroughfares, they had yet to grow. True, the mountains, clad with green to their very summits, stand where they did, and the Pali, where Kamehameha's ruthless battalions drove their foes over the brink to destruction, still rears its thousand feet of precipice, but, generally speaking, most landmarks have new settings, and the trail of the builder is over them all.

With its great natural advantages, Honolulu has always held a commanding position in Hawaii. There is a fine commodious haven, landlocked and deep, which has been improved—the process still goes on—till the port is in the front rank as far as dockage and shipping facilities go. There is hardly a finer erection on the Pacific than the Alaska Wharf, which is a double-decker and takes vessels on both sides. There come the big ships of the Pacific Mail, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Canadian-Australian lines, some of which are between six and seven hundred feet in length. Hard by is the naval wharf, where the American battleships put in for coal or repairs. With the opening of the Panama Canal a great influx of trade is expected, for this port is the natural "entrepot" of the trans-Pacific traffic. Apart from the commercial turnover there will be a great increase in the tourist traffic, for the islands are wonderfully well endowed with all that goes to tempt the sightseer to linger. Honolulu practically controls the exterior and interior lines of trade in its own group. It is the natural warehouse of Hawaii, and as such is a worthy capital.

The population of the city is about sixty thousand, comprising scores of nationalities, chief among which are Americans, Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese. But a walk along the main street will discover representatives of nations such as Spanish, British, Filipinos, Greeks, Germans, Koreans, and many a swarthy South Sea Islander. If inquiry be made how this cosmopolitan crowd earns its living, it will be found that in the main sugar is the motive power. Most of the mercantile houses have a saccharine connection. Some trade in nothing else, while others, though running various side lines, have to own to a dependence on the annual crop from the cane. The ramifications of the sweet stuff reach to the very roots of Honolulu's prosperity. Its sugar barons, whose name is legion, are among the wealthiest commercial men in the world. Most of the sugar plantations are on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu, on which last the capital is situated.

From end to end Honolulu has a length of some ten miles, which, for a population of sixty thousand, sounds extremely generous. The reason the town comprises so large an area is because, save for a solid half square mile or so in the centre, residences are liberally endowed with gardens or plots of land. Outside the centre few houses can be seen touching each other; always generous air and land space is allotted to each. The newest suburbs consequently are models of what residential areas should be. Most of the houses are constructed of wood, which lends itself to artistic treatment, but of late the use of the picturesque lava rock has become popular. An old-world note in its color is especially pleasing, and there is no scarcity of it at present. To see the Hawaiian home in all its beauty a walk should be taken through the aristocratic suburb of Punahou. As a rule, the millionaire does not care for such enormous palaces as obtain in the States proper and in Europe. Convenience with compactness is his motto. Every house boasts a lawn, whose upkeep demands constant watering and attention. In the hot climate turf soon crumbles away if not watered daily, while, on the other hand, weeds and other desirable intruders grow with startling rapidity when not checked. At its best the turf never attains the solid consistence of a good English lawn, while the grass itself is of a more wiry texture. Perhaps the glory of the Hawaiian residential quarters is to be found in the magnificent flowering shrubs and trees which surround the dwellings. There are not so many small flowers as one might expect—such delights as roses fare badly owing to the predatory Japanese beetle. The hibiscus in numerous shades can be seen in profusion, and it forms a capital hedge, artistic as well as useful. A most beautiful sight is to be seen at Punahou College, the Eton of Hawaii. Here, for several hundred yards, runs a bank of the night-blooming cereus, which is alone worth a visit in the twilight. These shrubs were imported from the Orient years ago. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the extensive grounds of the college contain a large and unusually varied assortment of trees and shrubs, and the casual visitor is at liberty to take a stroll through them at any time of the day. A pleasant feature of the Hawaiian residence is its freedom from high hedges or huge unsightly walls. Where hedges or walls exist they are usually very low, almost a negligible quantity, and in frequent cases there is no obstruction whatever. Often the turf runs right down to the road or sidewalk. It is indicative of the spirit shown in these matters that one wealthy banker not only throws his grounds open—and very charming grounds they are—but on Saturday actually provides tea in a dainty Japanese pavilion for all, of whatever grade, who care to have it.

Among the most beautiful plants to be seen in Honolulu is the Bougainvillea vine, which grows to a height of thirty feet, its broad, rounded crest a mass of blossom. Plants and trees which combine beauty with utility include the cocoanut palm, the royal palm, date palm, bread-fruit tree, mango, with its delicious fruit, oranges and lemons, cotton plants showing delicate saffron flower, and the banana. Many of these were introduced by early settlers, though the native trees indigenous to the soil are sufficiently attractive. All the above can be seen in the parks and open spaces, some of which are extremely beautiful, especially Kapiolani Park, which lies in the suburb of Waikiki, abutting on the sea. This park has a lovely situation, for in front is the bay, where the famous surfing pastime is indulged in. To the left towers the peak of Diamond Head, wherein is an extinct crater several miles round. In the background the country rises gradually for a few miles till the fringe of the mountains is reached. Here is the aquarium, containing a choice array of multi-colored fishes from the blue Pacific, and reputed one of the finest in the world. These parks and open spaces are regularly cleaned up by gangs of convicts, who are conveyed thither by the tramway. An armed warder is in charge, but the workers have a fairly comfortable time. I have seen them talking to little children who were at play. There have been strong criticisms of this comparative licence, but nothing has been done to restrict it. Occasionally a convict will slip away and escape. One notorious case occurred a few years back—the man was a murderer—when for several months he took refuge in the hills, till want and misery led to his recapture. I well remember being in the city one day with some friends as the line of convicts was marching back to jail, and was told that on one occasion a man and his children were watching the criminals going through the city, when suddenly the children shouted: "Look, father, there's uncle!" Uncle was "doing time" for embezzlement. On his release he obtained his old post!

Honolulu in many respects is still in the embryo state as regards its buildings. Much undesirable tenement property still stands festering in the centre, and Chinatown will have to go. Its very existence is a menace by reason of the frightful risk from fire or pestilence. Appropriations have been made by Congress for a large Federal building which will house the fiscal staffs of the territory. This should prove a handsome addition to a city not lavishly provided with fine buildings. The two cathedrals, the Bishop Museum, Punahou College, the Palace, the Alexander Young and Moana hotels comprise most of those with pretensions to the front rank. Honolulu as a modern city is young, and doubtless the occasion for architectural expansion will become more and more insistent as the city grows.

And what of the people who inhabit the city? Taking the lords of the soil first, it must be said that the American has made good use of his opportunities since the annexation. Of course there were a good many before that, who owned very nice parcels of the land and had established flourishing business concerns. The Governor is appointed from Washington, and round him centres the social life of the capital. Hawaiians are nothing if not hospitable, and one sees a refined phalanx of society leaders presiding at lavish entertainments where money is no object. "Class" is a word hated by Americans, but facts are facts both in the States and in their dependencies; and it is no easier for the lower classes (again that hated word!) to enter the halls of fortune's favorites in Hawaii than it is in Europe. At the same time there is no more open-handed mortal than the Honolulu magnate; none more ready to advance the cause of charity and education; none readier to take the newcomer for what he shows himself to be. In business he shows himself the same keen opportunist as his brother of New York. Lately—three years ago—the whole of the telephonic apparatus was scrapped and the automatic principle installed in the city and confines. Electric light and cars, of course, are there, the latter being a peculiarly fine means of conveyance at a charge of five cents to any point, the distance traversed being sometimes nearly ten miles.

The pure Hawaiian natives number several thousands, though the race is rapidly diminishing. Other things being equal, they mix with the best American families, and also intermarry, so that there is a considerable population of half-breeds. The native now dresses in civilized fashion, attends the public schools, and in general can enjoy the same privileges as the white. He has embraced the various forms of religion practiced by the ruling race. As of yore, the Hawaiian is passionately fond of music, his favorite instrument being the ukulele (anglice, jumping flea) a kind of banjo. He can be heard singing his native melodies far into the night, though they are not particularly entrancing. On the other hand, he has some sad defects. He is lazy, and would much rather twang his lyre all day than do a stroke of work. How changed he and his fellows are from the virile warriors of the early nineteenth century can be gleaned from history, though physically, they are still in the front rank. They are doomed, however, according to the law of nature, and in another century will be practically extinct. They still have a feudal reverence for the aged ex-Queen Liliuokalini, who resides in the city, though in retirement. And one is tempted to conclude that the "old Adam" still clings strongly to them in the matter of superstition, for they would easily slide back into their ancestors' rude way of life were such a chance to occur. One phase of character strongly pronounced in this race is illustrated by the absence of the word "gratitude" from their language—a significant lack which explains much in dealing with them.

Numerically the Japanese are in the ascendant. Most of them are employed as yard boys, waiters, and odd men, in which capacity they make good money. The American does not take kindly to housework, nor does John Chinaman, so that domestic service is practically in the hands of the Japanese, and they know it. All persons born in Hawaii are American citizens, and there are thousands of Japanese boys and girls in that position. Whether these will become true sons and daughters of the Stars and Stripes the future alone can show, but if they do, then one of Hawaii's problems will be solved. At present those hailing from Japan are Japanese through and through, and look forward to the day when the Mikado shall call this group of islands his own.

The Chinese are rapidly becoming an asset to the territory. They own many large businesses in Honolulu, and run them, as elsewhere, with integrity and acumen. The younger generation is greedily taking the best education it can get, and travels far and wide to obtain it. Great hopes rest in them, for Honolulu is proud of its Chinese sons. There is a large colony of Portuguese planted on the slopes of the Punchbowl Crater. They were imported by the authorities, and are an industrious set of people and good citizens. Of the British and German inhabitants much might be written. It must, however, suffice to say that among them are some of the most honored names in the city. The connection of Great Britain with the islands, from the time of Capt. Cook onwards, has been an important one, and to this the national archives bear full witness.—F. Cartwright, in The Field.

Canada's Giant Telescope

Canada is going to hunt the heavens with a new telescope which will be the biggest in the world. It will cost £18,000, and its mirror, of the most perfect glass which the skill of man can produce, will be six feet in diameter.

No one but an optician or an astronomer can realize the difficulties that lie before the makers of such a mirror.

At present the finest, though not the largest, telescope in existence is the Yerkes.

The Yerkes telescope is seventy-four feet long, and weighs about seven tons. Figures mean little, but if you take Cleopatra's Needle and add to it the length of a tall man, you will get a fairly accurate idea of the length of this tremendous instrument.

The lens of the Yerkes was made by the late Alvan Clarke. It is forty inches in diameter, and it took the firm four years to reduce the rough casting to its present perfection.

Imagine, then, the difficulties confronting the firm who undertook to produce the seventy-two inch mirror of the new Canadian instrument!

In the first place there is the casting. The very finest flint glass must be made, and several lenses must be cast at the same time. The reason is that, after being moulded, the glass takes eight months' slow cooling before it can be examined with safety, and then the tiniest bubble or flaw will be sufficient to render it entirely useless.

Granted that a flawless lens has been safely cast and cooled, that is only the beginning of the real task.

First, the glass is ground down with sand and water so as to get rid of the roughest projections on its surface.

Then it is treated with coarse emery, and finer and yet finer grades are used until the last touches are given with rouge.

Even after this there are certain to be a number of tiny corrections needed which will keep the expert busy for weeks or months. So exceedingly fine is the work, so delicate the surface, that a little rubbing with the bare finger will be quite sufficient to deflect the ray of light given off by the tiny star millions of miles away, and so to distort its image.

The largest telescope in the world is the so-called "sidero stab," shown at the Paris Exposition in 1899. It has a lens nine inches wider than that of the Yerkes, but the instrument is not mounted in a dome. The tube itself, which is one hundred and ninety-seven feet long, does not move, but is fixed horizontally in place, always pointing North.

At the object glass end, a great plane mirror, turning as the observer wishes, catches the light and reflects it to the eye-piece nearly two hundred feet away.

When the huge lens was being polished, it was so necessary to avoid heating that, after each two minutes of work, it was necessary to allow half an hour of complete rest in an absolutely even temperature.

"Back to the Lily-Pads"

The heron and the bittern have come back to their rood,
And soft-lipped Southern winds are whispering to the shore.
The low, far-reaching marsh sleeps in the Springtime haze,
While savage rangers of the deep strike at the lure once more.

I hear the clinking of the swells against the old boat's keel,
The chattering of blackbirds clustered on some bleak, dead tree.
And o'er it all, and sweeter still, the music of the reel,
The sweetest strain in all the world, at least it seems to me.

And so my boat and I will drift along the lilied way
Until far hills blot out the light, and purple shadows creep.
The mallard flaps across the marsh, as swift we homeward ply,
Like spectres through the tangled swamp, already hushed in sleep.

—Charles A. Singler.

Electric rat-traps are in use in Amsterdam. They are connected by a wire with a supply of electricity. The place where the bait rests is the only part of the trap which is a conductor, and the moment the rat touches this a shock closes his career.

The Jovial C— of the Dee

I met an angler by the Dee
And a jovial cuss was he, was he.
He talked of the fish he had hooked and lost
And goodness knows what his outfit cost,
But his very best catch was three!

His usual haul was one (or none)
And he fished all day with his back to the sun,
And his shadow upon the Dee.
When his cast became a tangled heap
He laid him down and went to sleep—
The sleep of the blithe and free.

What matter the catch? He fished for sport,
And he carried a flask which held a quart,
From which he drank beef tea (not he!).
He laughed and splashed with the silvery trout,
For the sun was all he cared about,
And the sweet, fresh scents of the Dee.

H. Mortimer Batten, In Rod and Gun.

The last applicant for help found the pantry supplies exhausted, but the mistress made it a rule never to turn any away empty-handed.

"Here's a dime for you, my man," she said to the frayed and ragged-looking individual who stood under the grape-arbor with extended hand. "I'm not giving it to you for charity's sake, but merely because it pleases me."

"Thankee, but couldn't you make it a quarter and enjoy yourself thoroughly, mum?"

LITERATURE, MUSIC AND ART

A Day to Remember

APRIL 19TH, PRIMROSE DAY—BENJAMIN DISRAELI, LORD BEACONSFIELD DIED, 1881

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, was an English statesman. He was born on the 21st of December, 1804, and died 19th of April, 1881. He was the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, the well-known author of the "Curiosities of Literature"; his mother also being of the Jewish race. Little is known of his early education, though it is certain he never attended a public school or a university. In 1817 he was baptized into the Church of England. He was apprenticed to a firm of attorneys, but did not remain long in this uncongenial occupation. His father's position gained him an easy entrance into society, and before he was twenty he was a frequenter of such salons as those of Lady Blessington.

His father having acquired a residence near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, young Disraeli attempted to get elected for this borough in 1832. He came forward as a Radical or "peoples" candidate as against the Whigs, and he was supported by the Tories, as well as by Hume and O'Connell, but was defeated. At the general election, after the passing of the Reform Bill, he again unsuccessfully contested High Wycombe, and the like ill-fortune attended him on another attempt in 1835, as also at Taunton the same year. On the latter occasion he appeared in the character of a decided Tory, and his change of political opinions naturally occasioned a good deal of comment. To this period belongs the noted passage of arms between him and O'Connell, which was signalized by a strength of language happily rare between public men in these days.

At last, however, he gained an entrance to the House of Commons, being elected for Maidstone in 1837. His first speech was treated with ridicule; he had to stop abruptly and sit down, but he finished with the prophetic declaration that the time would come when the House would hear him. In 1839 he married the widow of his colleague in the representation of Maidstone, a lady fifteen years older than himself. At the general election of 1841 he was sent to Parliament by Shrewsbury. He now gained some reputation, and for some years he was an enthusiastic supporter of Sir Robert Peel. About this time he became a leader of what was known as the "Young England" party, the most prominent characteristic of which was a sort of sentimental advocacy of feudalism.

For some years previous to the downfall of Sir Robert Peel, in 1846, he was most persistent and bitter in his hostility to this statesman, whom he had so recently supported, being the advocate of protection against the free-trade policy of Sir Robert. His clever speeches of this period greatly increased his reputation, and by 1847 he was recognized as one of the leaders of the Tory party. Having acquired the manor of Hughenden in Buckinghamshire, he was in the above year elected for this county, and he retained his seat till raised to the peerage nearly thirty years later.

His first appointment to office was in 1852, when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Derby. The following year, however, the Ministry was defeated, and Mr. Disraeli again became leader of a Conservative Opposition. He remained out of office till 1858, when he again became Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Lord Derby as his chief.

In February, 1868, he reached the summit of his ambition, becoming Premier on the resignation of Lord Derby, but, being in a minority after the general election, he had to give up office the following December. In 1874 he again became Prime Minister, with a strong Conservative majority, and he remained in power for six years. This period was marked by his elevation to the peerage in 1876, as Earl of Beaconsfield, and by the prominent part he took in regard to the Eastern question and the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, when he visited the German capital. In the Spring of 1880 Parliament was rather suddenly dissolved, and the new Parliament showing an overwhelming Liberal majority, he resigned office, though he still retained the leadership of his party. His physical powers, however, were now giving way, and he died after an illness of some weeks' duration.

Among his writings are, "Vivian Grey," his first novel, "The Young Duke," "Conings-by, or the New Generation," "Sybil," or "The New Nation," "Tancred; or The New Crusade," "A Vindication of the English Constitution," "Alarcos, a Tragedy," and "Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography."

Random Notes

With the religion, of Japan, patriotism is closely interwoven. There are many creeds and many faiths in this wonderful little country, which during the last twenty-five years has risen out of obscurity to rank among the great nations of the world, and to keep, with Great Britain, a peace which is almost universal; but no religion can hope to prosper among the Japanese, unless it respects the national spirit, the spirit of patriotism, of selfless, though passionate, devotion to the motherland. Is this one of the reasons only, or is it the principal reason that this nation has advanced so steadily and steadfastly? Next week we hope to review a most interesting book entitled, "The Faith of Japan," but at present we would like to mention this one fact of which it speaks, and stop for a moment to think about it.

There is not a Canadian, man, woman or child, who has not deeply embedded in his heart the spark of patriotism, which, given the breath to fan if, must break into a powerful flame, and force him, in the hour of battle or in the moment of our country's need, to rush to the front, to fill the breach and to do his duty or fulfil his destiny with unquestionable courage; but patriotism should be a more constant incentive and inspiration than a sudden swift call to arms or action; it should mean a never-sleeping impetus to our thoughts and to our deeds. It should indeed be part of the religion of every citizen; it probably is, as a matter of fact, though we don't think of it as such; but it is not the everyday sentiment that it ought to be. We do not realize the necessity of fostering the national spirit. We do not take upon ourselves sufficient responsibility for the welfare of "our own, our native land."

We have spoken above of the breath that fans the spark of patriotism, and by that breath we meant the call to arms, the summons to aid in an emergency of national importance, or an appeal to the people to vote upon an issue which affects the nation's honor and integrity; but these are not the only needs, the only imperative summons which should rouse that national spirit in the breast of every one of us. There are events which are taking place around us today, which must be so far-reaching in their results, that the mind of the greatest of prophet-statesmen could have no conception of the immensity, nor even the direction of their outcome. If there were only a prophet-statesman among us today! If there were only a statesman in Canada great enough and wise enough to be blind to his own interests and to see only his country's needs, now is the summons for him, now the call to arms, now the appeal to step into the breach and lead the people. Canada needs great men now more than she ever needed them before. Canada has problems confronting her now that would tax the wisdom of Aristotle, of Socrates, of Lycurgus to solve. She needs men today to impress and direct her people; but more than this, oh! so much more than this, she needs the live patriotism of every man, woman and child in the Dominion. She needs the fostering of her splendid old traditions—we are young yet in the eyes of the nations, but we have our brave tales, our stories of dauntless heroism and courageous self-denial—and these every mother and father should learn for themselves, and teach them to their children. In the hands of our sons and our daughters lies the destiny of our land.

The last spike has been driven in another great transcontinental line. Do we realize what this means? Do we know what an enormous and what a wonderfully fertile area has been opened up? Have we any conception of the riches, the treasures which have thus been unlocked and which lie ready to the first hand? If we do not appreciate these things, make sure that there are thousands of others that do. Across the water to the East and to the West of us, in lands which do not boast our golden opportunities, in lands where the laws are not as our laws, and where freedom of speech and act is a thing unknown, and national liberty food for dreams only, countless thousands are looking to Canada, watching and waiting and planning. What are we going to do about it?

We are a mighty people, we Britons. But are we strong in the knowledge of our strength? Of late it has not been greatly tested. Please God it shall never be more than a test of our wisdom, and that Canada shall have another hundred years of peace. But we can only keep that peace while we stand together, a united people; and we can only be united so long as we keep the race pure, and the national ideals unsullied.

So, it seems to me, it behooves us all, in this time of our country's needs, to stand on guard. "The price of peace is eternal vigilance." "Qui vive!" cried the French sentinel a hundred and fifty years ago, on the eve of the great battle which decided the nationality of Canada, when, in the darkness of the night, the silent British soldiers climbed the steeps before Quebec, and "Qui vive!" should be our watchword at all the ports of entry and along the border lines today from old Quebec to young Prince Rupert—"Qui vive!" ("Who comes here!")

With the Philosophers

MARCUS AURELIUS

Manage all your actions, words and thoughts accordingly, since you may at any moment quit life. And what great matter is the business of dying? If the gods are in being you can suffer nothing for they can do you no harm. Or if they are not, or take no care of us mortals, why then a world without either gods or Providence is not worth a man's while to live in. But in truth the being of the gods and their concern in human affairs is beyond dispute. And they have put it entirely in man's power not to fall into any calamity so-called. And if other misfortunes had been really evils, they would have provided against them too, and furnished man with a capacity to avoid them. But how can that which cannot make the man worse make his life so? I can never be persuaded that the universal Nature neglected these matters through want of knowledge, or, having that, yet lacked the power to prevent or correct the error; or that Nature should commit such a fault, through want of power or skill, as to suffer things really good and evil to happen promiscuously to good and bad men. Now living and dying, honor and infamy, pleasure and pain, riches and poverty —all these things are the common allotment of the virtuous and vicious, because they have nothing intrinsically noble or base in their nature; and therefore to speak properly are neither good nor bad.

There are several different ways by which a man's soul may do violence to itself. First, to be vexed by anything that happens is a separation of ourselves from Nature, in some part of which the natures of all other things are contained. Secondly, it falls under the same misfortune when it hates any person, or goes against him with an intention of mischief. Thirdly, it wrongs itself when it is overcome by pleasure or pain. Fourthly, when it makes use of art, trickery and falsehood in word or action. Fifthly, when it does not know what it would be at in a business, but runs on without thought or design, whereas even the least undertakings ought to be aimed at some end.

Musical Notes

When Paderewski plays he always has the stage as well as the auditorium darkened, and Musical America thus comments on the advisability of the plan:

Let us say that we place the power of appreciation at one hundred. If twenty per cent of this power is detracted by noticing and observing people in the audience, and if twenty or thirty per cent more be subtracted by the eye-strain in concentrating the vision upon the pianist and following his movements, it is clear that only fifty per cent of the capacity of appreciation is left for the music itself.

Now, if we darken the auditorium, as well as the stage, and so prevent people from watching one another, as they always will do, more or less, and also from watching the pianist, it is clear that pretty nearly the entire power of appreciation will be concentrated upon the music itself, and for that reason I think that Mr. Paderewski's innovation might be followed to great advantage by other pianists, and sometimes even by singers—though darkening the auditorium and the stage, let me observe, will not turn a mediocre player into a Paderewski!

Friends of the great virtuoso reply to the criticism that he is disdainful of the audience by keeping them waiting from twenty minutes to half an hour after the advertised time, by saying that, in the first place, Mr. Paderewski wishes the entire audience to be seated before he begins to play, and that he makes up for keeping some waiting by responding to encores after the concert, often playing for half an hour more. If anybody should be criticized it is the late comers!

In an interview in The Herald last Sunday, that most delightful singer, Julia Culp, told how she prepares her songs. She says that first she learns the words and tries to grasp all the inner meanings that they are supposed to have. After that she just sings. Then she runs over the songs with her accompanist, who will suggest changes. Later she will sing them alone, without the piano. The interpretation, she says, she does not study out in a mechanical way, but it is gradually worked out by singing the song over and over, keeping in mind the meaning that may be conveyed by the words.

The Toronto Municipal Board of Control decided to vote $10,000 as a grant to the Mendelssohn Choir to help finance the proposed European trip of 1915. Already about $25,000 is assured for the guarantee fund by friends of the choir, so that there is a little more than half the amount still to be raised. It is probable that the Ontario and Federal Governments will do their share as the appearance of the choir in England, France and Germany would have an incalculably fine effect both as an artistic and commercial advertisement. Dr. Vogt, the director, has been assured that his members will be with him as a unit. About six weeks will be required for the venture.—R. B.

The Faith of the Nations

Praise the Lord all ye nations. Praise Him all ye people.

For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord.

THE NEW TESTAMENT—ST. LUKE XV.

Then drew near Him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him.

And the Pharisees and scribes murmured saying, This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them.

And He spake this parable unto them saying:

What man of you having an hundred sheep, if he lose one of them doth not leave the ninety and nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost until he find it?

And when he hath found it he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.

And when he cometh home he calleth together his friends and neighbors saying unto them: Rejoice with me for I have found my sheep which was lost.

I say unto you that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons which need no repentance.

FROM THE KORAN

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Verily that which is threatened you shall surely come to pass, neither shall you weaken its might.

O my people act as ye best can; I verily will act my part and thereafter ye shall know whose will be the recompense. Verily the ungodly shall not prosper.

FROM THE TALMUD

From the Great Eternal Himself we learn humility. He chose Mount Sinai from which to give His commandments; 'twas not the highest of the mountains. He called to Moses not from a lofty tree but from a lowly bush.

When He spoke to Elijah he allowed the wind to roar, the earth to tremble, and the fire to flash forth; but for His medium He chose "the still small voice."

FROM THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA

It was night. The prince found no rest on his soft pillow; he arose and went out into the garden. "Alas" he cried, "for all the world is full of darkness and ignorance; there is no one who knows how to cure the ills of existence," and he groaned with pain.

Aiddhartha sat down beneath the great jambu tree and gave himself up to thought, pondering on life and death and the evils of decay. Concentrating his mind he became free from confusion. All low desires vanished from his heart, and perfect tranquillity came over him.

In this state of ecstacy he saw with his mental eye all the misery and sorrow of the world; he saw the pains of pleasure and the inevitable certainty of death that hovers over every being. Yet men are not awakened to the truth. And a deep compassion filled his heart."

Then a visitor appeared unto Buddha, a celestial visitor, who spoke words of wisdom to him as follows:

"Where heat is there is also a possibility of cold; creatures subject to pain, possess the faculty of pleasure; the origin of evil indicates that good can be developed. For these things are correlatives. Thus where there is much suffering there is much bliss, if you but open your eyes to find it. Just as a man who has fallen into a heap of filth ought to seek the great pond of water covered with lotuses close by, even so seek thou for the great deathless lake of Nirvana to wash off the defilement of sin. If the lake is not sought it is not the fault of the lake; even when there is a blessed road leading the man held fast by sin to the salvation of Nirvana, if the road is not walked upon it is not the fault of the road, but of the person. And when a man who is oppressed by sickness there being a physician who can heal him, does not avail himself of the physician's help, that is not the fault of the physician; even so when a man oppressed by the malady of evil-doing does not seek the spiritual guide of enlightenment, that is no fault of the sin-destroying guide."

Thomas Dixon will make Jefferson Davis the hero of his novel, "The Victim," to be published in the early Summer by The Copp, Clark Co., Limited. It will be a sort of companion portrait to his story of Lincoln in "The Southerner," which is now in its tenth edition.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

Tales of Ancient Civilization

THE STORY OF MEXICO

(Continued)

Hernando Cortes, whose proud destiny was to be the conqueror of Mexico, was born at Medellin in 1485. He came of an ancient and respectable family, indeed some historians claim that he descended from the Lombard kings; at all events we know his parents to have been distinguished for their many excellent qualities. Hernando gave early promise of a brilliant career; he was very quick at his studies, and witty in conversation, so his father proposed to educate him for the legal profession. Hernando, however, had no such idea. On account of his good looks, his ready wit and his bon camaradie, he had hosts of friends and was a favorite with old and young; therefore books had no attraction for him, and the musty study of law tomes particularly disgusted him. During those years in Spain every young man was fired with an ambition for romance and adventure. The stories of Columbus' wonderful voyages had thrilled the hearts of the young Spaniards, and from grandee to peasant each one dreamed of himself as the hero of amazing discoveries. So it was with young Cortes. He had no patience to spend long hours in study of which he never expected to make the slightest use. He meant to go a-voyaging and find new lands and endless treasures across seas. But in the meantime, till opportunity offered for him to embark, he was not idle. There was romance at home as well as abroad, and Cortes was a gay cavalier, and had many affaires d'armour while he was still in his teens. Thus we read of him at the early age of seventeen planning to go to the coast of America with Don Nicolas de Ovanoa, successor to Columbus. The fleet was ready and waiting and Cortes went on the eve of departure to bid farewell to a lady. In order to make his adieus it seems that the young man was obliged to scale a high wall and creep in through the lady's window. On this occasion the stones of the wall gave way when the lad was near the top; he fell and was buried under the debris, and so badly hurt that it took him nearly two years to recover. One might have thought that such a misfortune would have made some impression on the daring youth, but it had no apparent effect, and even when at length he was given his opportunity again and sailed to the New World and reached the Island of Hispaniola, his amorous propensities frequently involved him in many affairs of honor, from which he carried away countless scars.

In 1511 when Velasquez undertook the conquest of Cuba, Cortes for the first time showed his intrepidity and ability as a soldier. His joviality and never-failing good humor made him a favorite among his companions, and he was so well liked by Velasquez that when the latter was appointed Governor of Cuba after its subjection, he made Cortes one of his secretaries. Among the families who had taken up residence in Cuba was one by the name of Xuarez from Granada, in Old Spain. It consisted of one brother and four sisters, all remarkable for their beauty. With one of them, Catalina, Cortes promptly became enamored, his affection was returned, and the two became engaged secretly. Time cooled the young Spaniard's ardor, however, and he repented that he had ever given the young girl his promise to marry her. Her family took offence, and Velasquez found grave fault with his secretary and tried to induce him to keep his promise to the young girl. Whereupon Cortes took umbrage and left the Governor's employ, joining a party of political malcontents who were planning to sail to Hispaniola and lay complaint against Velasquez. Just as the boat containing Cortes and his partners was about to set sail from Cuba, news of the conspiracy reached the Governor's ears, and he sent his men to seize the vessel and to imprison the conspirators.

So our young adventurer was thrown into a dungeon to meditate upon the evils and unfairness of the world, and but for the intervention of his friends it is said that he would have been hanged. As it was, however, he made his escape and sought sanctuary in a church. Here he was surrounded by Velasquez's soldiers, who had orders to seize him the moment he came outside. In the course of a few days Cortes ventured into the open, deceived by the absence of the guards, who were hiding. He was immediately set upon and taken prisoner again. Irons were put upon his hands and feet and he was placed upon a vessel which was about to sail for Hispaniola, where he was to be tried. He managed with great difficlluy to slip his feet from their iron rings, and then with a file he freed his hands. Under cover of night he slipped over the side of the ship into a boat that lay floating below. He rowed for the shore unobserved, but coming closer to land the waves upset his boat and he was obliged to swim. The coast was rocky and he had a long struggle in the water, but finally he reached the shore in safety, but much exhausted.

Then, it is said, through the kind offices of his friends, he was given shelter for some days, and after he had thoroughly rested, he dressed himself in splendid garments and went to the house of Catalina, his sweetheart. The lovers met and were re-united, and the young girl's family received him with open arms. To Velasquez he was also reconciled and given by him a liberal repartimiento of Indians, and a large piece of land in St. Jago. Here for some time he lived peacefully, looking after the cultivating of his estate, the breeding of his cattle, and the working of his mines.

(To be continued)

Russia

(Continued.)

The attempt of Ivan the Terribe to conquer Livonia was unsuccessful. After thirty years of struggle, either with arms or diplomacy, and often with both, he found himself compelled to ask the intervention of the Pope. His chief antagonist was Batory of Transylvania, who had been elected King of Poland, and who appears to have been a soldier of uncommon skill and courage. But the real cause of Russia's failure was that her armies were as yet undisciplined and poorly armed, as compared with the highly-trained forces of the West. To overwhelm the semi-barbarous hordes of Tartars and Mongols was one thing; to maintain a struggle with the German mercenaries and the Hungarian contingents who served under Batory, and whose artillery was of the best which up to that time had been made, was quite another. Moreover Ivan was himself growing old, and his forces lacked the incentive to effort, which his presence in the field would have afforded. The main object of the Tsar was not to add to his territories only, but to secure an outlet to the sea. Hence his operations were directed principally to obtaining possession of the region bordering on the Baltic, which is now the Russian province of Livonia. This region was under the rule of a body known as the Livonian Knights, an order founded in 1201 by Pope Innocent III. for the purposes of establishing Christianity among the Northern heathen. Their symbol was a red cross, and they were governed by the same rules as the Knights Templar. Although, with the help of Poland, they were able to keep Russia from subduing their territory, the disasters which they met with were too great for them to survive, and, before peace had been established, the order was dissolved; a part of its territory was sold to Sweden, a part to Denmark; some of it was ceded to Poland, and the remainder was erected into an independent duchy.

Contributing to the failure of Ivan in the West were the invasions of the Crimean Tartars, who, in 1570, invaded Russia, and advanced as far as Moscow. Their army was not large, not exceeding 20,000 men, but every one of the number was animated by a determination to wrest from the Tsar the territories which he had taken from the Tartars of Kazan and Astrakan. They laid siege to Moscow, which they burned, with the exception of the Kremlin. Thousands of Russians perished. One account says 800,000, but most historians regard this as a great exaggeration. It is known that the Tartars carried away with them more than 100,000 prisoners, mainly women and children, who were sold into slavery. The coming of Winter saved the Tsar from greater humiliation. In the following year the invasion was resumed, but this time it met with complete defeat.

A notable incident of this reign was the entry of English merchants into Russia by way of the White Sea. Willoughby and Chancellor, two experienced navigators, were selected by Sebastian Cabot to lead an expedition to the Arctic shores of Europe. Willoughby and his two ships were caught in the ice, and all on board perished from cold and hunger. Chancellor was more successful, and reached the head of the White Sea to find to his surprise that he had come to the territory of the Tsar of Moscow. He was well received, and escorted to Moscow, where Ivan greeted him with the greatest cordiality. The result of this expedition was the establishment of very friendly relations between Russia and England, the English being given a monopoly of trade. This expedition left England in 1553, and it seems to have been inspired partly at least by a desire to find a way to China, the discoveries on the Western shores of the Atlantic having discouraged the hope of finding any avenue to the Orient in that direction. A few years later, another Englishman named Jenkinson went to Moscow and secured permission from the Tsar to descend the Volga and visit the countries bordering on the Caspian Sea. He was the first person to display the flag of England on that great expanse of water, across which he sailed boldly, and, having reached the Eastern shore, led an expedition far into the interior of Turkestan. In the following year he led another party into Persia. No important results followed from these plucky ventures.

(To be Continued)

The Stellar Universe

On a very clear night, if you have good eyes, you may be able to see between 4,000 and 5,000 stars, provided it is Winter, and you stay awake all night. The number of stars visible to the naked eye is a little more than 8,000. Of these approximately half are in the Southern celestial hemisphere, and consequently cannot be seen from the Northern hemisphere, and of those in the Northern hemisphere only half are above the horizon at one time. In all, says Professor Frederick Campbell, "the world over, and the year through, 8,000 stars are visible to the naked eye." The best telescopes increase the number of visible stars to 100,000,000, and photography, says Professor E. Ray Lankester, apparently brings the number up to 1,000,000,000,000. In respect to these higher numbers actual counting is out of the question, and the number is reached by counting the stars on a small section of a photographic plate, and multiplying the result by the number of times the area of the plate will go into the whole area of the stellar heavens drawn upon the same scale. Manifestly a very wide margin must be allowed for error; but when we are dealing with thousands of millions, numbers, as such, lose all significance.

Of this vast multitude of orbs, every one, except the few planets that make up our solar system, is a sun, possibly drawing in its train a number of planetary bodies. They vary greatly in brightness, but the variation has little to do with their size. Twenty of them are called first magnitude stars, and of these fifteen can be seen at some time of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. To see the other five, we must go South of the Equator. The brightest of all the stars is Sirius, or the Dog Star, a star visible in our Southern heavens. Next in brightness comes Canopus, but we never see this orb in this latitude. The remoteness of these first magnitude stars from the earth varies very greatly. The star known as A Centauri is less than five light-years away; that is, light coming from this orb reaches the earth in less than five years. Light from Sirius takes twice as long; but light from Canopus, which, as has been mentioned is the second brightest of the visible stars, requires 500 years to reach the earth. Eighteen of the first magnitude stars are within 125 light-years of the earth, but both Canopus and Nigel are four times further away than the remotest of them.

Basing their calculations upon these distances, astronomers have reached certain conclusions as to the relative brightness of these stars. The nearest of them, A Centauri, is estimated to be twice as bright as our Sun. Just here, a word of explanation of star nomenclature may be given. The first magnitude stars bear, as a rule, names given them many years ago, when only the naked eye was available for stellar observations; but when the telescope came into use, it was necessary to hit upon some other method; consequently Greek letters were used to designate the several stars within the star groups known as constellations. Thus A Centauri is the star known as Alpha, in the constellation known as the Centaur. Resuming the comparison of brilliancy, it is estimated that the star Altair is as brilliant as twelve of our suns would be; Sirius as bright as forty-eight suns; Capella, 300 suns; Antares, 2,000 suns; and Canopus, 10,000 suns. In respect to size, estimates can only be approximations. The Sun has, we know, 108 times the diameter of the Earth; but Arcturus is estimated to have at least 100 times the diameter of the Sun, or more than 10,000 times the diameter of the Earth, which is approximately 8,000 miles. This gives a diameter for Arcturus of 80,000,000 miles. Perhaps the following illustration may help you to form some faint conception of the probable size of Arcturus. Let it be supposed that our Sun was in the centre of this vast star, and that the latter was hollow. There would be abundant room within it for the orbit of Mercury.

But perhaps the most amazing suggestion of astronomy in regard to the stars is one to the effect that several of them may not be stars at all, but only groups of millions of stars so far distant from us that the light of all of them comes to us focussed into a single point. Mention has already been made on this page of the fact that many lights at a distance become merged into one. It is, at least, theoretically possible that at a sufficient distance all the stars to be seen in our heavens would become merged into a single point of light, and the suggestion referred to is that several of what seem to be stars may be in point of fact the result of the merging of the light of millions of luminous orbs somewhere in the unfathomable realms of space.

Making the Best of It

"Man never is, but always to be blest," wrote the poet with better rhythm than grammar. The search for happiness is constant, but happiness does not mean pleasure or enjoyment, in the sense those words are generally employed, but rather satisfaction, the meaning of which which will be better understood if we recall the origin of the word, which comes from two Latin words, "satis" and "facere," the first meaning enough and the latter meaning to do. Happiness, in the sense it is herein used, means the consciousness of having done enough, whether what we do is done in respect to ourselves or in respect to others. In other words, it comes from a sense that we have done those things that we ought to have done and have left undone those things that we ought not to have done, to use those fine, vigorous words, which the writers of the Anglican Prayer-book employed. This is a text from which a good many sermons might be preached, but we shall not attempt to preach even one, and will only endeavor to point out a few things that might make the search for happiness easier than many find it to be.

One of the great obstacles, which many people find difficult to overcome, is that of religious belief, the importance of which they magnify by calling it faith, and then find themselves confronted with problems involving the sacrifice of their common sense, if they think right living can only come from the acceptance of what is called orthodoxy. To understand the mysteries of the Infinite is so far beyond the capacity of the human intellect that we only waste our time in trying to explain them. What possible difference can it make to anyone how evil originated? Of what value can a discussion as to Divine anger be? Why waste time in endeavoring to explain to our own satisfaction, or that of others, the modus operandi whereby that which is wrong in us can be made right. Let us make the best of our ignorance. If every man, before planting a potato, dissected it and analyzed it to learn just how it sprouted, grew and produced other potatoes, there would be no potatoes next Fall. A very homely, and perhaps you may say a rather undignified illustration to employ in such a connection, but it is not. If you think it is, that is only because you do not fully appreciate the dignity of the commonplace and the educational value of the obvious. The Greatest of Teachers employed the wind as a simile to illustrate the nature of the greatest change of which humanity is capable. He also pointed out the futility of seeking ultimate explanations. "Marvel not that I say unto thee, Ye must be born again." The greatest of the Apostles employed a seed of grain to illustrate the nature of immortality. Therefore, we are in good company when we take illustrations from the common things around us.

Now to apply the thought. There are thousands of people, young people especially, who think their intelligence ought to be capable of explaining everything, and because it cannot, drift into a condition of believing nothing. They go to church and hear sermons, in which the preacher endeavors to explain processes, which neither he nor any one else understands, and they find themselves in the end asked to accept these explanations, and are told substantially, though not directly, that this acceptance is the faith, which has power to save. Of course, this is stating the matter very baldly, but it is not a bad thing sometimes to see things exactly as they are. Perhaps the preacher is right in what he says, perhaps he is wrong. Certainly all preachers cannot be right in all things, for they all do not agree in their explanations. The chances are that they are all wrong in their explanation, though right as to facts. If you will read the Gospels carefully you will see that Jesus did not go into reasons. When He said, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God," He did not think it necessary to follow the proposition up with an explanation of what purity of heart is, how the heart can be made pure, and the why and wherefore of purity. He stated a great truth, which in modern phraseology might be expressed somewhat as follows: Purity of heart is harmony with the Divine. This is as obvious as that two and two make four. Suppose we all made the best of this simple fact, for vast as is its significance, it is simplicity itself, just as every other great truth is simple. Surely no one, no matter what his religious belief may be, or if he has no such belief, will deny that to be in harmony with the Eternal Power that is behind all things is the consummation of human wisdom. Surely there is no one so stupid as to allege that he does not know what purity of heart means. Preachers may help him. Participation in religious services undoubtedly will strengthen him. Acceptance of some special religious tenet may solace him and make his task easier. But right living depends on ourselves, and we have no excuse whatever for attributing our failures to the fact that we cannot understand or cannot believe what someone else tells us. Do what we know is right. Make the best of what we are and of what we know. Let us not waste efforts in striving for the unattainable or in seeking to understand the incomprehensible.

Field Sports and Outdoor Pastimes

The Tackle Nuisance

I have been having trouble with my fishing tackle again. About a year ago I promised myself a time of absolute comfort and order for the future, and indeed laid out the sum of two pounds and five shillings to insure this. The sum named made me the owner of an antique mahogany chest of drawers, which at some time or other probably belonged to an old sea-captain; it has something maritime about its lines and architecture, and vaguely reminds me of bulkheads. Perhaps that is not quite the right way to put it, as I am uncertain as to the appearance of bulkheads. What I mean is that I think they must be rather like my chest of drawers.

That is by the way, however. More to the point is it that the piece of furniture is spacious, and possessed of five roomy drawers, the size of each being about three feet by two feet, with a depth of ten inches. In a longish career of fishing and extravagance I have amassed a considerable amount of tackle of various kinds, and never till I purchased this chest of drawers had I seen my way clear to putting it anywhere in particular. But here at last was my chance—a big piece of furniture with not a thing in it, a great area, so to speak, of undeveloped space.

I began by mapping this out, and came to the conclusion that three of the drawers would suffice to contain all the fishing tackle pure and simple, that is to say, fly-boxes, reels, floats, spinning flights, and so on. The two drawers over would serve for other things of outdoor (or at any rate, of robust) nature, such as flasks, thermos bottles, hammers, luggage straps, and so on. There might also be found therein place for a landing net or two, a gaff, fishing bags, and other things of convenient size or shape.

Altogether I made out a scheme whose grandeur and completeness far outdid anything else that I have evolved in similar kind. I hope that at last I should have the honor of reporting a complete victory over the accursedness of inanimate objects. It would be a welcome change from the series of defeats which it has been my monotonous duty to chronicle at stated intervals.

The scheme afoot, I collected all my tackle from everywhere in general and proceeded to bestow it in order. The first drawer was to contain the appurtenances of fly fishing, flies, gut, damping pouch, oil bottle, boxes, books, grease for lines, and so on. I was very pleased to find that all this did not do more than half fill the drawer. It was the work of a moment to see and grasp anything that might be wanted. Before a day's dry-fly fishing, for instance, all I had to do was to take out four japanned tin boxes, five cigarette boxes, and a few boxes of cardboard, spread a newspaper on the table, sit down, square my elbows, and proceed to sort out a few hundreds of the less bedraggled patterns. The fact that all the boxes were in a heap at one end of the drawer would help me enormously. Books, boxes, envelopes, etc., containing salmon flies were at the other end; wet flies, chub flies (of which I have a fine collection, not one of which has been used for ten years; modern chub do not seem to like chub flies), gut cases, and so on, occupied the middle.

In the second drawer I placed the reels, a motley assemblage, and also such things as might be said to belong to them, lines in hanks or wound on cardboard, a collapsible line dryer, which I once fixed to a length of board and have never since been able to collapse (an impossible occupant for any ordinary drawer owing to its size and shape and its projection of board), an oil can, a duster, and so on. The third drawer contained everything else, pike tackle, spinning baits, prawn flights, lead, floats and the like. This was the only drawer of the three that appeared at all full, and even this was not in any way congested. The net results of the whole work was a really satisfactory arrangement, which, so far as broad issues went (I do not speak of such irksome minutiæ as the contents of individual boxes) promised me a future of unexampled comfort.

I have said that none of these three drawers were full when the arrangements were complete. Nor were the other two drawers overflowing with the robust articles mentioned earlier. It looked as though I could add things indefinitely. Now the wretched chest of drawers is worse than full, it positively bulges. Each drawer brims and overflows when it is opened. Setting aside the bottom one (into which more things have undoubtedly been put, a new gaff, a microscope, some books, and other irrelevant articles) I cannot for the life of me understand how the change has come about. A few dozens of flies, a few gut casts and points, a new stock of swivels and split shot, a tiny bottle of varnish, four new baiting needles, a little wire—these things have certainly been added to my store. But they are inside boxes and things which were there before, and have in no way eaten up more space. There is one new reel, and there is a queer cylindrical object girt with triangles which a friend in Montreal gave me, hopefully describing it as a spinning bait. For the rest, I can lay my hand on my heart and vow that, to the best of my knowledge and belief (as we say in the coming season of declarations), there has been no other alteration in my personal fishing estate, save deterioration, which does not count.

Yet the atrocious articles have multiplied themselves by four, added nine, divided by three and a half (witness the condition of the top drawer which was originally not in the scheme), and are now gradually indulging in subtraction—this I first discovered on Monday, when I was searching for the wherewithal to spin for pike, and had to give it up because I had only half an hour to spend on it.

I have an uneasy suspicion that my other new scheme may have been partly responsible for this upheaval. That was a good scheme, too, in its way, though only what I might call an interim arrangement, that is to say, it was designed to operate not from year to year like the chest of drawers, but from week-end to week-end. Briefly, it consisted in three "ever-ready" outfits. The medium-sized creel held everything I should want for a day's trout fishing; the big creel was stored with all requisites for a day with coarse fish; the salmon bag contained the essentials for carp at one time, for salmon at another, for pike at a third. In principle the scheme was excellent. As each set of things never left its appointed receptacle save in the actual course of fishing, nothing would be omitted, nothing mislaid, nothing missing. On any sudden impulse I might snatch up rod, net and basket and be off to the station at once. Of old, if a sudden impulse came today I did not get the actual fishing till tomorrow, because the tackle had to be sought afresh every time.

I still hold by this scheme, though it has broken down hopelessly for the moment. At present there is nothing in either bag or creels. What ought to be there is—well, I do not rightly know where it is, except that the chest of drawers has swallowed it, and possibly I may come across it again in time. The trouble was that I had overlooked the possibility of catching fish, the necessity of removing them, and the subsequent washing and drying of the receptacles. While all this was going on, the tackle had to be somewhere, naturally. I am not going to accuse anybody in print, but let me say that certain persons did not like it where it was (hall tables, I have learnt, are purely ornamental), and, having a general idea of the purposes of the chest of drawers, these persons just jumped the items into any drawer that took their fancy. Of course, the items themselves have entered into the spirit of it, and have rolled, jumped, wrestled, ju-jitsued, tangoed and generally done their best to get mixed up, and so to occupy several times their proper space. So I am now faced with the problem that must confront the legal assigns of a dealer in second-hand oddments who has suffered badly from the hoarding instinct; every imaginable thing is there, but nothing can be found except by long search.

I may be the worst person in the world to have the sole charge of a stock of fishing tackle—probably I am—but I know others who are not a vast deal superior to me. It is not so very long since I found Caradoc looking with astonished eyes at two boxes of new Mayflies which might have been duplicate orders. As a matter of fact, that is what they were, only one had been lost and forgotten for nearly twelve months, turning up just at the right moment to give a brotherly welcome to the other. I could be very pointed at the expense of other people as well, but I will forbear. It is a hard world, and it does not do to be censorious.

Besides, the tackle nuisance is still unsolved. Mutual recrimination will not help us. Nor will exchange of sympathy, though that is pleasant. What will? I know one first-rate fisherman who has a bag, an ancient landing net mended with string, a split cane fly rod with one of those centrally fixed reels which do not get mislaid, a book full of gut hooks, dubbing and feathers, a pipe lead, and a spinning bait which looks as if it had been made from a teaspoon. I don't think he has anything else, but he catches innumerable fish of various kinds in various ways. I should be inclined to take off my hat to him as the happy angler were it not for the pipe lead and the teaspoon bait. Those, I am convinced, must give him more sorrow than the world suspects. So extreme simplicity will not solve the problem. Nothing will.—H. T. S., in The Field.

Rip Van Winkle's Salmon

Rip Van Winkle is a character who, with various modifications, lives today, and will continue to live so long as the world lasts. To leave one's native land at the time when telephones and motor vehicles were in their experimental stages, to travel in, to dwell in a wild country for the most part totally uncivilized for many years, where not even specimens of such inventions were to be met with, to return to England to find things as they are, and finally to revisit the beloved river on whose banks once stood one's home, which most-favored spot on earth one had not seen for nearly a quarter of a century, is an experience which may well lay claim to rank as an episode in the ever-growing history of Rip Van Winkle. The "ringing up" of everybody everywhere, the whirling, whizzing mobs of motor-cars, cabs, and omnibuses, the flying machines, were a sufficient shock in themselves, and then came the search for the faces one loved, aged like one's own, and sadly diminished in numbers. Round and round the country one sped, through England, Scotland and Wales—round and round; but gradually the circle of visits contracted insensibly, drawing always closer to the centre from which I was powerless to keep away, try as I might. A glance at the railway guide showed that the proprietor of a cosy, old-fashioned inn renowned in posting days, and standing on the very verge of the river, was an old friend.

But our first meeting after so long a lapse of time could not fail to be trying to both of us, so with a view to making matters easier, I persuaded a lively and sympathetic young lady to accompany me, it being arranged that I was to pose as an antiquarian to begin with, and that she was not to betray me. Knowing whom I was going to see beforehand, I immediately recognized my old friend, but it was quite evident that he had no idea who I was, and for some time I occupied his attention by making inquiries as to sundry ancient castles, Roman remains, and other points of historical interest to be seen in the neighborhood. Presently, however, a queer expression overspread his countenance. "It strikes me, sir," he said, "that you know as much about this country as I do, and more." At the same moment I heard a gurgling sound behind me, and turning round beheld my fair companion, convulsed with suppressed merriment, the tears pouring down her cheeks. Identity could no longer be concealed, and thus, with much hand-shaking and jubilation, was the ice happily broken. After lunch a comfortable laudau and first-rate pair of horses took us to see some of the old familiar scenes, some of the old familiar faces, and then, after feasting on those home-produced, home-made delicacies only to be found in a thoroughly rural district, the time came to catch the evening train. I asked for my bill, and was promptly presented with a printed form, blank but for "Paid, with thanks," written at the foot. The bill deserves to be framed in gold. Such a splendid welcome can never be forgotten, nor sufficiently appreciated; it went far to bridge over a painful gap in my life, and soon after I found a home in this house of true hospitality.

Now for the river and the salmon. One morning I was called to the telephone. The message was from an old-time friend, the owner of an ancient castle some five miles' distant, and to the effect that at half-past twelve on the morrow a motor-car would come for me to convey me to the said castle in time for lunch, after which I was to fish a famous salmon stream at the foot of the park—a catch famed far beyond the valley of its own river. The telephone and the motor-car! Now, ye gentle readers, who have lived in the modern world as it has advanced, imagine what that meant to a man who had but lately returned after long residence in what may be termed the old world, where stagnation reigned supreme and progress was not. Verily did I feel as if I had just been roused from a long, deep sleep. And rheumatic so that I could only keep on my legs for a short time continuously, could I still hope to wade and cast, to cope with a salmon? But, however decrepit I might find myself, I determined at any rate that my tackle should be faultless and of the very best; for, indeed, I have a wholesome respect for salmon, and more especially for the salmon of this river. After lunch the head-keeper was summoned to the entrance hall. I was just becoming more or less inured to what I now termed Rip Van Winkle meetings, but this was to be one of the most touching of all. There entered a man near four-score years of age, who, when he was in his prime and I a lad of fourteen had gaffed my first salmon, and in the same stream I was about to fish. I rose and clasped his hand, and little wonder that neither of us could find much to say. Anon a dogcart conveyed us both down through the park to the river, and there we were left to our own devices.

Rapid, deep, rocky, narrow, with holding all the way, the stream is an ideal one for salmon, and both above and below the stream are slower-moving quiet deeps, on each of which there is a boat. My host only owns one side, and when the keeper and I arrived the owner of the opposite side was hard at work in the stream. Now, I have always agreed with Byron that angling is a "solitary vice," and so made no attempt to make my turn down the stream as I might have done. There was a possible chance from the boats both above and below, but from neither did I move a fish. Then, at four o'clock, the angler opposite began to take off his waders, and instantly the old keeper helped me on with mine. A small double-hooked Wilkinson was the fly selected, and with a built path the going was easy if only I could keep on my legs long enough. On the smooth slap at the head of the stream a splendid fish was plunging, but he would have none of me, so, he must already have seen a great assortment of flies presented from the opposite side, I left mine unchanged and worked steadily on. Halfway down the stream there is a "kittle" spot known as the three stones. These are three huge submerged boulders in the form of a triangle, with the apex pointing down stream, and here it was that I hooked my first salmon in boyhood. Snce then nearly half a century has elapsed, and the thought crossed my mind as the fly swung on to the exact spot. Instantly there came that mighty "rug" which, after all, is the most exciting thing in salmon fishing.

"Ye have him!" I heard behind me as the point went up, and then began a grim struggle—grim because by now my legs were shaking under me, and I could scarcely move one before the other. There was nothing for it but hanging on hard, and the fish never got more than a few yards of line off the reel. Presently, under the tremendous pressure, a great fan-like tail appeared. "He will never see twenty pounds again," I exclaimed, and then again there was silence. Once there was great danger, as shown afterwards by the frayed condition of the gut. The fish had gained the shelter of a sharp-edged rock, and I felt the sickening jags, the scrapes and buzzing of the line that so frequently spell disaster; but I managed to change my position, and then out of his refuge the fish had to come. And now the great tail began to show more frequently. Presently, seizing an opportunity, I got him round the end of the rock jetty into some still water behind, and there, seeing the keeper with the gaff for the first time, he made a last desperate dash towards some overhanging bushes and wreck. There can be no doubt that this last frantic dash which a salmon so often makes is caused by his first sight of the enemy, man, towards whom he is being drawn. A gallant fish, he had shot his bolt, and now, as his struggles grew fainter, I drew him towards the gaff. Then the old keeper, whose sight was failing, deliberately put on his spectacles. "Fish are worse to gaff in still water than in a stream," he very truly remarked, and then once more there was silence. What need for words? We both of us knew our business, and any remark on my part might have upset him at the critical moment. Calmly he waited till he had a good chance, and then drove the gaff thoroughly well home. The fish had to be carried some little distance to a place of safety, so this grand old keeper, determined to run no risks, coolly held up the fish on the gaff with one hand and felled it with my walking stick before going ashore. A perfect salmon, fresh run, beautiful in every respect, and twenty-four pounds. Truly had my beloved river given me a glorious—nay, a royal welcome.

Again did the old keeper, the friend of my boyhood, and I clasp hands over the fish, and we talked of my first salmon, an eight-pounder, how I would insist upon carrying it up the park to the castle myself, how on the way I slipped on a plank and fell on my back into a ditch full of nettles, which spot is known as "Arthur's Seat" to this day, and from my heart did I express the hope that he would gaff yet more salmon for me. But, alas! we had met for the last time.—Arthur Crawshay, in The Field.

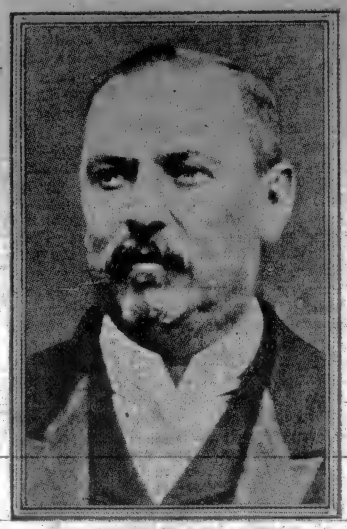
The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, inflammation and combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the inflammation is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so-called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change, during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

A novel golf contest took place recently on the course at Wellington, Shropshire. Mr. Rupert May, a former captain of the Wellington Golf Club, was matched to play Mr. Mackinlay, an angler, Mr. May to use clubs and a ball in the ordinary way, and Mr. Mackinlay to make casts from a reel on a fishing rod, using a 2½ ounce weight. The golfer won, the scores being Mr. May 87, Mr. Mackinlay 102. Mr. Mackinlay's best cast was 106 yards. The world's record is 117 yards.

Running for the Presidency of Mexico looks like the nearest thing to perpetual motion yet discovered.

In the night all cats are gray.

Louis Botha, S. African Imperialist



THE HERO OF COLENSO AT FIFTY.

WHEN General Botha, in his capacity as Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, denounced the labor outbreaks at Johannesburg as a war against society, as an excuse to create a revolution, he revealed, London dailies think, two unsuspected aspects of his character. The hero of Colenso has always won recognition for gifts of conciliation. "Botha, full of the spirit of comradeship and kindness," says The London Mail, "hates a row." His enemies have flung his soothing speeches back at him with taunts that he never could be bold. Energy was denied him, yet this man of fashion, reviled as a demagogue, stunned all Europe by packing a party of labor leaders out of the country.

The next surprise was the eloquence with which Botha, demanding a bill of indemnity from his Parliament, justified his course. There was Roman grandeur in the gesture, according to The Paris Debats, with which Botha emphasized his charge that the revolutionists deported to England had allies in the House he was addressing. He had seen, he said, many tragic things in war, but the state of affairs in Johannesburg during the strike was worse than all these. Had he not taken his drastic measures, South Africa would to this hour be bathed in blood. With a quarter of a million native blacks breaking out in rebellion, with fire and anarchy everywhere, the land had barely escaped scenes unparalleled since the Goths entered Italy.

Never was orator more inspired, affirms a looker-on in The London Post. The effect was enhanced by the lack of eloquence from which, as all observers agree, Botha has heretofore suffered. For some rare moments, we read, this Boer caught the fire of Cicero. His usually unready tongue electrified a great audience. His large, heavy, ungainly hands developed a gesture really Greek. His quiet, almost dull, face was transformed, transfigured. Botha, the prosaic, the matter-of-fact, the unready, had been vouchsafed divine, inspired moments. Botha had been made articulate in the supreme hour of his career. For once no effort was made to turn him into ridicule—an unusual circumstance.

For some years past the native Boer elements in Botha's country have seen in his personality the consequences of too hopeless an Anglomania. He is Dutch racially, declare the organs of his enemy, Hertzog, but in ideals he has become English. He has put from him, they fear, the habits of his fathers, as well as their provincial patriotism, their faith. His visits to London have proved ovations. He dined with peers and bankers—with royalty itself. His speech acquired an exotic flavor. His tailor had to turn him into a denizen of Mayfair. He wore a rose in his coat and a ribbon on his breast. He sang "God Save the King." He learned to loathe the simple society of the veldt, and to despise the rude farmers who made so much of De Wet and Hertzog. His intimates are found at the court maintained by Lord Gladstone. The fierce and stubborn burghers whom De Wet had slamboked into action at one famous battle have been taught to behold in Botha a renegade who has accepted the British supremacy and put from him forever the dream of Kruger. Up and down the land the fiery Hertzog has gone holding Botha up to native scorn. Such is a partisan picture. There are other portraits.

Foes of Botha, of whom he has plenty at home, are accused in The London Post of taking unfair advantage of his sensitiveness. A cartoon investing him with long ears wounds him unspeakably, for his dread of ridicule is almost morbid. He is thought at times to discern slights where none are intended. A reference to him as a "pap-breek" or "slack breeches" filled him with fury, for the implication, in the Boer tongue, is that the man must be a coward. Few speakers are so easily disconcerted by interruption. He addresses an assembly with the sort of fiery zeal that lends volume to the voice. His gestures are strong, but a trifle monotonous. He cannot sparkle. No witticism of his is on record in any parliamentary report. To him speech is a weapon rather than a medium for the communication of an idea or of a principle. These traits make the conciliatory spirit of the man a riddle. He seems a bundle of contradictions, for in the fury of a fight he will pause to compromise, to win over an opponent, to discuss a peace. His instinct has been described as that of the policeman, eager to prevent a breach of the peace, yet ready to make arrests when blows fall. His conception of himself is affirmed to be that of a policeman. He has never discovered the existence of statesmanship. Large general principles are beyond so primitive an intelligence.

Big physically, yet gentle, spectacular in the joviality of his manner, loud and expansive, the heart of Botha is "soft," says a writer in The London Mail. He will wait long and patiently before plunging into a fight. The fact has led to some fatal misconceptions of his character. The foundation of that is the Boer obstinacy, only the superstructure being pure sensitiveness. How well his political opponents have studied this man is shown in the uproar over his knee breeches. He was induced to don them for a levee at Buckingham Palace. The opposition press in South Africa has never permitted Botha to forget that indiscretion. He was tactless enough to attempt a reply on one occasion to the innumerable innuendoes inspired by those unfortunate breeches. His remarks were lost in wild laughter, not at the words, but at the fury of the man. There was something veritably cruel in the advantage taken by Botha's enemies of his notorious incapacity to parry a jest, his defenselessness on the point of a lampoon. The allegation that he has cried over such things is merely an opposition libel, of course. Spiteful Boers refer to him as a "Ja, broer," by which they mean something more or less of a "cry baby."

Botha has had even worse luck with his famous uniform. It is that of an honorary general of the British army. The circumstance that Benedict Arnold's treason won him just such a distinction proved irresistible to the native Boer press inspired by Hertzog. Hertzog, it should be explained, is the general for whom a South African cheers whenever hatred for Botha grows overpowering. Hertzog hit upon the idea of referring to Botha in debate as "that British general." Half the Boers imbibed the idea that the hero of their war, taking his cue from Benedict Arnold, had enlisted in the British army.

The intensity of the hatreds Botha has managed to inspire among influential sections of the Boers would, The London News says, be difficult to explain. His conciliatory attitude to Great Britain naturally alienates the patriotic. His great failure embodies itself in Hertzog, that fiery general, who, with De Wet, was so long unable to understand that peace had come to South Africa. Hertzog, the little, dark, bespectacled fighter, was ejected from the Botha Ministry for making speeches that contradicted those of his chief. Hertzog is a master of that fluent, eloquent, euphonious High Dutch so seldom heard outside of church on a Sunday; Botha talks his native tongue rudely, if simply. Hertzog has exquisite courtesy of manner; Botha, when one meets him socially, is the bluff farmer. Hertzog is a scholar in the severest sense, knowing his Homer and his Horace; Botha reads science and popular novels. Hertzag wants the veldt for the Dutch settlers; Botha regards South Africa as an integral portion of the British Empire. Hertzog, on a platform, has the aspect and the tongue of an orator; Botha halts awkwardly, being no man of words. The feud between these men keeps the politics of the union in such difficulties as to render the Government a series of pauses between breathless crises.

Many a prayer has issued from the lips of Mrs. Botha that her husband abandon the political career so trying to him, for the ease and happiness of his countless acres. The farm has almost the amplitude of an eighteenth-century principality on the Rhine. The Botha children, nearly all grown up, delight The Paris Figaro by blending the Irish traits of their mother with the Dutch qualities of their father. They exhibit the auburn hair and the freshness of complexion inevitable from the maternal strain, but the eyes of the girl are dark, like the general's. The boys resemble him in being big. All speak English. Old Boers detest the governess imported from London, and the dinners in honor of English officers, which form such a feature of the domestic atmosphere. Botha is fond of social life, but its tone becomes too alien for the men who followed De Wet. They accuse him of affecting London hats and Scotch tweeds. Even his golf infuriates them. —Current Opinion.

At Woolwich Arsenal

BOOM!

If, by chance, you live within a five-miles' radius of Woolwich, you will hear that music throughout the day, and you will find the windows of your residence reverberating to the crashing of artillery.

No; it is not the arrival of the German Fleet in the Thames. It only means that guns and shells are being experimented with in the testing-ground at the far end of Woolwich Arsenal.

Not only is the Arsenal itself protected by an enormously high wall and by armed guards at every point, but the testing-ground is still further inclosed from outside view by another high wall. To reach the ground involves a trip on the Royal Arsenal private railway, on which his Majesty the King and the Royal Family traveled on their visit to Woolwich some time back.

TOY RAILWAY TAKES THE NEW GUNS

It is but a toy railway; yet it keeps busy a large staff of workers on its mass of lines, junctions, shunting-points, and signal cabins, and, though so small, it has a grim record in the fatalities for which it has been responsible. It runs the entire length and circumference of the Arsenal; and, as the shells and newly-cast guns are finally completed, they are shunted on to the rails and despatched to the testing-station.

Here, ceremony and solemn secrecy reign supreme. Only special men are allowed in the station—certain workers, firing experts, and the Government inspectors—for the testing of a new type of gun is a matter of considerable gravity. An imposing-looking register plays an important part in the proceedings, for therein are recorded the name and type of gun, when delivered, when tested, what kind of ammunition was used, from which store it was drawn, how many shots were fired, which man fired them, and, finally, a full report as to the result of each shot.

In addition to guns, rifles, carbines and each new moulding of cartridge and other ammunition are all tested here. For each test, however trifling, the same routine must be observed, and sometimes eight or nine groups of operators are busy at once.

Shots are fired into a huge erection of sand and gravel. Probably the most noticeable feature of the whole business is that, apart from the crashing of the guns, intense silence prevails. There is practically no conversation; all is business, grim, deadly earnest business—the business of finding out how many human lives this or that gun is capable of slaughtering. A few sharp commands are jerked into the echoing air: "Steady! Right! Let 'er go." "Now then—whoa! All clear? Fire!"

VOWS OF SECRECY FOR THE WORKERS

The men who work in the testing-station have no very easy life of it. In fact, one man who has been on the job for some years has said that he would much rather be in action with artillery in real warfare; the work, he said, was no harder, and it was more interesting!

The general public is admitted to the Arsenal by special permit; but the testing-station is sacred. None may enter there; and when tests are in progress it is zealously guarded. Every employee "inside"—which is the Woolwich folk's term for the Arsenal—is under special vows of secrecy and faith. Whatever goes on inside must be locked in his own breast, and even workmen in other departments can never learn from their fellows at the testing-station, how the tests of any particular gun or ammunition have resulted.

When a test is ended, the report is signed, and witnessed by the officials present, and is then signed again by a superior official, and finally dispatched by messenger to the War Office. When one remembers that the explosive department of the Arsenal turns out weekly 2,000,000 ball cartridges, and that one of each thousand has to be tested, it will be understood that the Arsenal worker is no slacker.

SPY SCARES

They will never tell you at Woolwich that such things as spy scares have happened there; but they have.

Only recently a newcomer was sent with a message to an official at the testing-station. On showing his message and his number he was admitted through the gates, and was proceeding towards the man he was seeking, when he was seen by two or three of the gunners.

They, not recognizing him, shouted the news of his approach. Thereupon, the superintendent ordered them to remove him. They at once ran in his direction, and he, bewildered, but scenting possible danger, took to his heels and bolted out of the testing-station.

A man in full flight, in the Arsenal, suggests all manner of possibilities, and, in a moment, a couple of dozen workers were after him. That unfortunate youngster was chased half-way round the place by nearly fifty men and boys before he collapsed and was able to stammer out explanations.

During the annual manoeuvres of the Territorials a private was riding one day on a car with his uniform coat unbuttoned. This caused a sergeant on the seat behind to say:

"Button up that coat! Haven't you got any sense of military decency at all?"

But here a gentleman on the left interfered, saying to the sergeant:

"How dare you give commands with a cigar in your mouth? I'm Major Fitzhugh Colhoun."

At this point an elderly gentleman, with a white military moustache, leaned over and murmured in the major's ear:

"Colonel Brewster Fairfax is sorry to remind you, sir, that to scold a sergeant in the presence of a private is a military offence hard to overlook."

ONLY JERSEY CATTLE SEEN IN JERSEY

Jersey is a fertile and beautiful little island, which geographically should belong to France, but, as part of William the Conqueror's inheritance, it became an English possession at the Norman conquest. As is well known, it is the home of that most attractive breed of cows to which it gives its name. They are a most valued and valuable possession and source of income to the islanders, and the import of any other breed to the island is strictly forbidden. The Jersey cows are very attractive in appearance. Smaller and daintier than ordinary cows, and of a soft fawn color deepening to dark brown down the legs and on the muzzle, with small heads and big eyes, they are nearly as beautiful as deer. Curiously enough, in Jersey they are not allowed to roam about the fields in numbers, but each cow is tied with a long chain to a firmly fixed stake, frequently quite out of sight of any other cow, and apparently isolated from all companionship. They are very friendly, and always extend an eager welcome to visitors.

The North coast of the island is quite magnificent, with its great gray rocks covered in August with patches of brilliant heather and sloping steeply down to a peculiarly turquoise-colored sea. Looking down or up the precipitous slopes where vegetation of any kind is to be had, one may invariably see a few cows dotted about at wide intervals, and it is always worth while to climb up or down to them, for they seem so genuinely glad of the break in their isolation.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

Vice-President Bury, of the Canadian Pacific, says that from harvest to the close of navigation last season the C. P. R. carried more grain than any other railway in any other part of the world has ever carried in the time, and that, although last season the Canadian West produced 510,000,000 bushels of all kinds, the land has "hardly been scratched." These are the kind of things people are apt to forget when they imagine that there can be any lengthy depression in Canada. Neither our land nor our resources are worn out. We are only just beginning to tap them.—Montreal Herald and Telegraph.

The Globe is informed that a new invention in regard to armor-plating is being tested unofficially by the Admiralty. The principle of the invention consists of sandwiching rubber in between layers of Harveyed steel in place of the solid steel slabs used at present.

The matter is being kept secret, no names or places being given, but it is claimed by the inventor that the thick wall of rubber would tend to act towards a shell much in the same way as a sandbag does to a bullet, only, if anything, more efficiently, on account of the buffer-like consistency of the rubber.

The new armor-plate would be especially adaptable to Dreadnoughts, and the total thickness on and below the turrets would be about eighteen inches to twenty inches.

A WOMAN'S PLEA

"Say I'm getting old and I'll
Try to keep from being tearful;
Bravely I will try to smile
And pretend that I am cheerful;
Say my hair is turning grey,
Say I'm old, it will not matter;
Say my youth is gone, but pray

Peony--King of the Flower Garden

PANSIES for thoughts, peonies for beauty. So must one feel who sees the great translucent petals of a single peony unfold of a dewy bright morning. In size and lustrous beauty the rose can hardly hope to equal the peony, and so the latter has fairly been called the King of garden flowers, even as the rose has long been crowned as Queen.

The peony also shares with the rose the distinction of being able to run the whole gamut from a single to a double blossom without essential loss of beauty. One must feel, perhaps, that in the simplicity of the single flower there is a finer expression of pure spirit than in the semi-double and double ones, but the same is true of the rose, and we could ill afford to spare the fuller forms of either. Even Forbes Watson, the most critical flower lover of recent times, was willing to acknowledge the beauty of the double peonies, although he felt that most double flowers had lost at least half their beauty and nearly all their spiritual significance. "The fully opened flower of a single peony," he once wrote, "is like the countenance of a living creature."

There are a few early peonies that blossom in May, but June is the month for the best varieties. Nearly all of these are attractive, but the single whites flushed with pink, are as glorious as a Summer sunrise. The petals are alive with color, to which the varying tints of stamens and pistil give an added charm. The semi-double sorts are also valuable and show in an interesting way the fact that part of the stamens have been transformed into petals, a process which is carried to the limit in the double peonies.

To get the greatest pleasure from the garden peonies for indoor use the buds should be cut off with long stems as the petals begin to expand and placed in a vase or flower bowl on a porch or in a living-room where the flowers can open in shelter and out of direct sunshine. For the color tones are so exquisite that the sun fades them quickly and the petals are so delicate that they suffer from the buffets of rain and wind. The full effects of the stamens and pistil in the single flowers or of the inner petals in the double ones are also thus preserved. Choose rather plain receptacles for displaying them, as the flowers are so simple in their colors that they appear to better advantage when set off by jars in monotones or neutral tints.

The peonies are among the most permanent of garden flowers. Once established they continue to bud and blossom year after year, requiring only a division of the roots once or twice a decade. The initial expense is also insignificant, as many of the best plants can be purchased for twenty-five cents each.

Peonies should be planted in Autumn or early Spring in a rich border garden, preferably in partial shade. But it is an excellent plan to visit the grounds of peony growers in June to make a selection of the varieties that please you most.

In preparing the peony bed, it is well worth while to take such pains that there shall be no regrets later because the plants do not attain the best possible development. The roots require much moisture and rich materials for growth. An abundant supply of decaying vegetation to furnish a bed of humus in which nitrogen will be produced by the tiny soil microbes is desirable as a foundation. Such a layer of humus is also helpful in absorbing and holding moisture.

So the place chosen should be dug out to a depth of two feet, and the bottom filled in with fallen or composted leaves, rotted manure, street sweepings or something similar. At least a foot of such material may be added, although it is desirable to mix a little soil throughout this bottom layer. Then add another foot of rich loam into which some well-rotted manure may be thoroughly spaded before the roots are set out. A bed so prepared will supply materials for growth for many years.

If the peony bed is on so low a level that it may readily be watered from a hose, there is no necessity for sub-irrigation. But if it is elevated above surrounding walks, or is so sloping that water runs off the surface, it is well worth while to plan for sub-irrigation. This is easily done by means of a few lengths of three or four-inch drain tile. If the bed is only four or five feet wide, one row of the tile will answer. If eight or ten feet wide, two rows are better. The tile should be laid the long way of the bed, about fifteen inches deep, with the ends merely touching one another. At the end of the bed nearest the water supply a curved tile is inserted to bring the opening above the surface, so that soil will not be washed into the tiles.

After such a system for sub-irrigation is established, watering becomes simply a process of inserting a hose into the open end, turning on a slow stream, and letting the water run until the bed is saturated. Such a thorough watering once a week will keep the plants flourishing even in hot, dry weather. They need much water up to the time the flowers wither.

One great advantage of sub-irrigation is that the root-system is drawn downward rather than toward the surface. The latter is too often the result of the ordinary superficial watering.

The best time to start a peony bed is in Autumn. The buds begin to grow so early in the Spring that they are likely to be broken off in Spring planting.

The peony enjoys the distinction of being a specialty with many reliable commercial plant growers. Some of them offer for the asking attractive booklets full of beautiful pictures, descriptions of varieties and directions for growing. The prospective buyer should have these booklets for guidance.

Peonies are fortunate in their freedom from insect and fungus enemies. The buds are sometimes injured by insect attack, but this is rare, and the leaves are extraordinarily immune from injury.

A Peony Garden and Peonies in a Gracby Jar

THE VARIETIES TO CHOOSE

In selecting the varieties for the peony bed one finds an almost bewildering list of names in the more important catalogues. Many dealers help one to choose by offering special collections of a dozen or fifteen of what they consider the finest sorts, and one can seldom do better than to adopt such a list as the basis for the peony garden. It is desirable, however, to group the plants by colors, as they mass more effectively thus, and so the following lists may be helpful.

Among the white or nearly white sorts, La Tulipe has a large flower of a pale lilac tint, which is very pleasing. Festiva Maxima is a popular variety, with the outer petals pure white and the tips of the inner ones touched with red in a very attractive way. The Duke of Wellington has flowers tinted with sulphur yellow. Madame Crousse is a pure white with very large flowers, while Marie Lemoine is ivory white, and later than most of the other kinds.

September is a good month to get the peony bed ready for planting. Many people wait until Spring to plant peonies. This is a great mistake. The time to plant these roots is in September, when they will have an opportunity to become established before Winter sets in, and to start their growth of leaves and stems very early in Spring. Why not try a border of peonies along a hedge or building, where they are in the shade? When so planted for mass effects, the result is vastly more beautiful than when a few plants are intermingled with other flowers. Peonies make a harmonious display along the border of the rose-garden, and they are effective as a border to masses of shrubbery of most kinds. In ordering, be sure to get a good proportion of the light-colored sorts. These are more beautiful and effective than the cheaper, red double sorts. Care should be taken not to set the crowns too deep. Cover the buds with not more than two inches of loamy soil.

As Winter approaches, it is desirable to give the bed a light covering of fallen leaves hidden and held in place by evergreen boughs. This is essential for the tree peonies, though not really necessary for the herbaceous sorts.

The pink peonies are especially desirable because of the universal appeal of their delicate color tones. There are many good sorts. General Bertrand is a combination of dark pink outer petals and salmon pink inner ones. Floral Treasure is of a beautiful lilac-rose tone, with large and showy flowers. Charlemagne is almost white, but is rose-tinted. Golden Harvest is an attractive combination of peach-blossom pink outer petals and creamy white inner ones. Madame Calot is hydrangea-pink, darker in the centre. Humei is a late flower, pale rose in color. Other good sorts in this color are Delicatissima, Jeanne d'Arc and Madame Breon.

Among the brighter red peonies there are many varieties. Louis van Houtte is a popular crimson-maroon sort. Francois Ortegat is a brilliant crimson, and Grandiflora Rubra is a deep crimson-carmine. Marechal MacMahon Atrosanguinea, John Fraser and Sir Charles Dilke are all good red or reddish sorts.

OTHER TYRES OF PEONIES

In addition to these usual herbaceous peonies, there are various other types that add variety and interest to the border garden. The old-fashioned "Piny" or Pæonia officinalis is earlier than the modern forms, and has full double flowers in bluish-white, rose-pink and deep crimson. It blossoms about two weeks earlier than other sorts.

The Tree Peonies, however, are the most desirable forms with which to supplement the herbaceous group. These belong to a distinct species and grow in a shrub-like or tree-like form. They blossom very early, and so prolong the season.—Clarence Moores Weed, in The House Beautiful.

TYING UP TREES

By all means the best way to tie a tree to a stake is to plant the stake and tree at the same time. A separate layer of burlap or other soft material must be wrapped around it so that there shall be no rubbing of the bark.

If the tree has been planted without a stake, it is generally impossible to drive one so close to it that it will give rigid support in every direction. It is, as a rule, better then to drive two stakes, one at each side, and each about three inches from the tree. Then wrap burlap around the tree and pass a loop or line from one stake to tie around the burlap and one on the other stake. This loop must be knotted around the tree in such a way that it will not give any play so that the tree shall be held firmly.

Under all circumstances be sure not to tie anything tightly around the trees. Trees cannot bear this any more than human limbs could. If you will examine a tree closely a few days after a piece of string has been tied around it firmly, you will find that the string has cut into the bark, for trees are growing all the time and much faster than inexperienced people imagine.

Another thing to be careful about is to remove the burlap wrapping at frequent intervals, because it is a favorite refuge for grubs and other insects. A good way to do this is to set fire to it with a match and let it burn away, if there is not much of it. It will burn so quickly that it will not affect the tree, and all vermin in it will be destroyed.

Wherever a tree is at all bruised so that the bark is perforated or torn off, be sure to cover the wound with something that will keep the air out. Tree wax is the best thing to use, but tar, shellac, paint, or in an emergency, wet clay packed over the bruise and tied up so that it will remain will do.—Ex.

SUMMER CARE OF LAWNS

An important factor in the successful treatment of lawns is watering. Constant moisture is essential in the maintenance of a velvety turf condition. If the lawn is properly made, there need be no failure if the owner is situated where there is a good water supply. The water may be applied at any time, but it is better to do it at night or early morning.

When watering a lawn, give it a good soaking. Shift the hose about so that all parts will be reached. Unless watering can be done thoroughly and regularly, it is better not to do it at all.

Mow the lawn frequently as it increases the body of the sward. A lawn should be cut about once a week, with no longer intervals during the hottest part of the Summer. If the grass is cut often, the clippings may be left on the lawn as they will soon shrivel up and disappear.

In order that trees and shrubs will not suffer by growing sod, circles should be kept around them without grass, and the surface soil within same should be kept loose with the hoe. These circles make it possible, also, to keep the grass cut by means of the mower instead of having to use hand-shears close up to trunks.

If you want a first-class top dressing for the lawn this Fall, begin the preparation of same about the last of August. Secure equal parts of good, clean soil, and well-rotted stable manure. Turn occasionally until October and then spread on the lawn.

ART OF TRANSPLANTING

When most amateurs transplant a shrub or tree their first desire is to save all the branches and twigs possible, because they hope that they will thus get an extra large plant in a new spot without waiting.

As a matter of fact, the surest way to get an abundant growth is to be lavish with the pruning knife. The less branches a transplanted plant has, the less work the roots will have to do; and the root needs all the relief possible, because for some weeks after transplanting it is going to be busy enough trying to get a new hold in the earth.

Therefore, the first thing that should be done with the shrub that is to be moved is to prune all the branches off, and, if at all possible, to remove the top. The closer you prune back to the original woody stem, the more likely will it be that the plant will begin to grow in its new home practically at once.

Another thing: Do not fear to cut the root wherever it is at all injured or looks at all unhealthy. A sick root is just as bad for a plant as a sick branch.

PROPAGATING HARDY CARNATIONS

Layering in Summer is the easiest way to propagate carnations. Cuttings of side shoots will strike in heat, but they can hardly be expected to make roots outdoors. In layering, strip off the leaves from a few joints, making an incision from the outer side of the stem and half way through it, and then continue the split at right angles upward for about a couple of inches. The stem is then bent down and the free, cut portion is inserted into fine and well-prepared soil. The cut portion is covered with soil, the growing tip being left free. The whole thing is then fastened down, usually with hairpins. After the layer has rooted, it can be separated from the parent plant.

A Page of Interest to Women

In Fashion's Realm

NEW STYLES FOR CHILDREN

Surprising as are some of the new season's fashions for grown-up women, they are likely to be excelled in novelty by changes in children's dress.

There will be no really "little girls" this Spring and Summer, for the trend of the new juvenile fashions to make children look two or three years older than they actually are. The ambitious child who wants to look as nearly as she can "like mamma" will find her dearest wish realized.

Even the tiny girl of two years has not been left out in the great march of children's fashions. Her wee "toddler"—in correct Empire style—will reach just below the knee, instead of, as formerly, coming right down to the feet.

THE MUSHROOM HAT

Then, with the "toddler," she will wear a smart mushroom style hat, in satin straw, trimmed with gold cords and bubbles, which, until this year, no self-respecting child could possibly affect until she was six or seven years old.

It is just the same with boys. The baby pelisse and baby bonnet are things of the past. A "weeny" man of eighteen months, in his first pair of knickers, must have his proper coat. It is a mantel, with a loose yoke back, giving absolute freedom—the predominant note of the new juvenile modes.

And even the boy of one-and-a-half, like his older sisters, is to have the long waist, which serves to hold in place the fullness of the mantel.

COLORS

Vivid emerald, tango, bold checks, Roman stripes and striking brocades are among the new color schemes for children, who are no longer to be packed up in endless yards of bodgy underclothes.

PRACTICAL AND PRETTY

Children's dress, whether for sweet seventeen or mites who can just walk without the help of a chair, is practical as well as pretty. Besides giving greater freedom of movement, the new fashions are designed to avoid many of the complexities of children's frocks.

They are taken on and off so easily that quite a small child can dress herself, and many ingenious devices have been introduced to prevent "shininess" and general signs of wear and tear.

THE SPORTS GIRLS' DRESS

"Trim, taut and tailor-made" is the expert's description of the new season's sports girl. The coat—the all-important garment—has entered upon an entirely new phase.

The floppy appearance is to some extent going. It is now the aim of the smart sportswoman to look compact. The lines of the sports coats to be worn this Spring are more defined on the shoulders, the fit is smarter, although still easy, and they are altogether more "tailored" in effect.

The small woman, more particularly the narrow-shouldered woman, found the very floppy coats somewhat trying, and she will welcome the change. A good model for the woman with narrow shoulders is a belted coat with either the new panel back or a deep yoke, sleeves set in and rather square-cut collar.

Among the newest shapes are several which might have been specially designed for the stout, matronly figure. While they are compact and smartly fitting at the neck and shoulders, they do not indicate the slightest suggestion of a waist, and it is this straight up and down effect which is so very helpful to the woman with a pronounced figure.

There are two styles of sports coats, however, which must be rigorously avoided by the stout woman.

One is the long-waisted coat belted below the pockets. To a slender woman, whether tall or short, this wide belt coming many inches below where the waist-line would be, is most becoming, but it accentuates the size of the hips. The same drawback applies to another very fashionable type of sports coat which is finished with a pretty little frill on the hips.

FAVORITE MATERIAL

Here are the expert's notes on some of the favorite materials in which the Spring and Summer sports coats will be seen:

Velveteen—Summer-weight corduroy in clear, bright colorings will go well with checked or white skirts.

Waterproof Gab Coating—Has distinct economical value, for it gives all the utility of a waterproof with the smartness of a well-tailored and up-to-date sports coat. The new make of gab coating is softer in texture and very light in weight.

Waterproof Velours Coating—A new material in black and white and bright-colored checks. Very smart in appearance as well as being rain-proof.

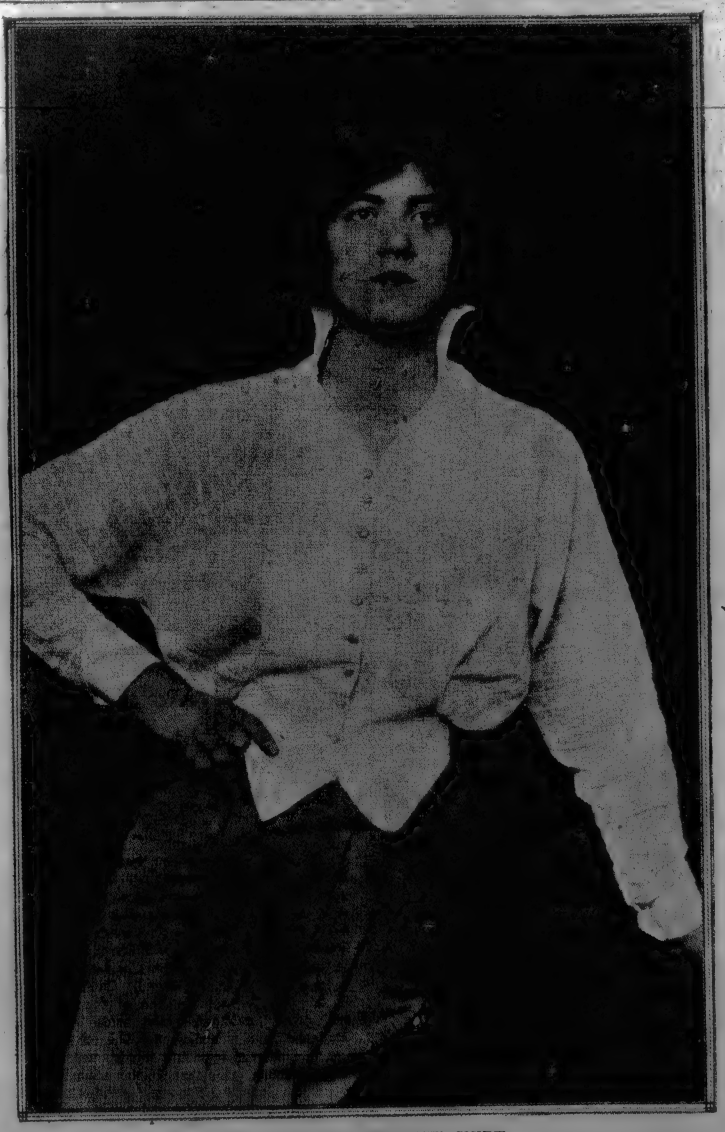
Cotton Eponge—Much finer surface than the eponge of last season, and therefore keeps clean longer. Three-quarter length coats in this material in checks and broken checks in light and dainty colorings are to be worn with white tennis frocks and Summer gowns generally. They will oust the dust coat, the special merit of the newcomer being that it will not crush and soil in a wear or two, as did the long, white linen coats.

New Nap Coats—Good for hard wear, for they do not show any marks or rain spots. Much lighter in weight than blanket cloth.

A new velvety ribbed material with stockinette back. This will take the place of woollen coats, and as it "tailors" well is more suited to the new fashions in sports coats.

SPRING CLEANING

The average woman does not realize sufficiently how well old things may be made to look like new, and this even at small cost and little labor. The world does move, and there are many magical compounds and processes within reach of the modern woman, that her grandmother, or even her mother, never dreamed of using. A glance through the advertising pages of any magazine will surprise you with the number of reliable stains, varnishes and enamels that will help you to transform old and ugly things into objects of beauty. Chemists, too, are contributing not a little to the sum of housewifely knowledge, for valuable formulas are occasionally given to the public, and secrets are being filched from industrial workers of all kinds. Formerly one had to send a piece of furniture to an expert to have it renovated; now it is quite easy to do such work at home, and, though the cost of living increases in some directions, it certainly is diminishing in others.



THE NEW "WAISTCOAT" SHIRT

In striped linen lawn and white pique, showing the very latest Medici collar

A POLISHER AND A CLEANSER

Alcohol, whiting and ammonia, used singly or in conjunction, will give a fine polish to windows or glass cabinet doors. A little laundry bluing in the rinsing water has also been recommended; but the quickest and most satisfactory thing to use on windows is denatured alcohol. Simply wet a cloth with the liquid and wipe off the glass.

Camphorated oil will remove white spots from furniture, as will also a shovel of hot coals or a hot iron held over the spot. Floor wax will cover up any scratches. Neat's-foot oil will restore, and sweet milk is a good tonic for leather.

Rub white or tan window shades with block magnesia, roll up and let stand a day or two, then brush off. Cracked and faded shades may be given a new lease on life by an application of paint. Two coats will be necessary, but the paint should be thin and flowing, and both sides should be covered.

A small dish mop and a whisk-broom are useful tools to have on hand during the Spring cleaning. The mop will be indispensable for washing the spiral coils of the bed springs, while the whisk wrapped in a dust cloth, is excellent for dusting carved furniture.

Do not forget to oil the casters on all furniture as well as the door hinges; and now is a good time to size the edges of the rugs to prevent their curling upward. For this purpose use a solution of glue—about ten cents worth to a pint of hot water. Apply with a paint brush.

In your zeal for cleanliness don't forget the cellar. Put some calcium chloride in a pan and set on the floor to absorb all dampness, and pour a strong solution of sal soda down each drain. Indeed, this should be done once a month.

Do you consider neatness when you start your children to school? This should be the first lesson of the day as well as the last.

Don't forget to do your part by keeping the boy's clothes clean and mended. Teach your child to comb his hair, wash his face and hands thoroughly, polish his shoes; keep good shoe strings in them or the buttons sewed on. Don't forget to teach him to keep his teeth as well as his finger nails clean.

The Housekeeper's Column

MUTTON TIMBALES

One-half pound of cooked mutton, or any cold meat, one tablespoonful of tomato sauce, one egg, salt, pepper, and one grating of nutmeg, one tablespoonful of butter, four tablespoonfuls of flour, and one-fourth cupful of stock or water. Put the meat twice through a mincing-machine, or chop very fine, and mix with it the tomato sauce. Melt the butter, add the flour, mix well, then add the stock and boil until the mixture leaves the sides of the saucepan in a ball. Add to this the meat, beat up the egg and add that. Season well, and mix thoroughly together. Fill some small, well-buttered moulds with the mixture and steam twenty minutes. Turn out and place each one on a round of buttered toast or fried bread, and pour brown sauce around; or tomato sauce may be used.

A DISH WORTH ADOPTING

Germans have a way of serving potatoes with roast mutton that is novel as well as ornamental and appetizing.

The raw potatoes, which are first carefully peeled, are cut into symmetrical chunks with a hole scooped in the centre, in which is placed either a raisin or a prune. The potatoes so prepared are roasted with the meat until of a rich brown, and thoroughly saturated with the savory drippings.

They are served with the roast, being placed around it on the same platter as a decoration.

STEAMED BOSTON BROWN BREAD

Two cups of milk (sweet or sour), three cups of graham flour, one teaspoon of salt. Mix thoroughly.

In another dish mix one cup of New Orleans molasses with two teaspoons of soda dissolved in a tablespoon of hot water. Beat until it changes color, then mix with part one. Steam in cans for three hours. The bottom of the can only need be buttered. If steamed in one loaf it will require three and a half or four hours' steaming. This bread can be re-steamed by slicing and laying the pieces on a napkin in the steamer, overlapping each other a little and folding the corners of the napkin on top. They will be heated through in eight or ten minutes.

CANARY PUDDING

Two eggs, their weight in flour and sugar, one and a half ounces of butter, one large teaspoonful of baking powder, pinch of salt, a little milk to mix.

Method—Cream the butter and sugar together, thoroughly beat in the eggs one by one. Sift the flour, add a little salt to flavor, and add this to the butter and sugar. Fold it in lightly and slowly. Add the baking powder with a tablespoonful of the flour. Mix well, and add sufficient milk to be able to pour the mixture. Grease a pretty mould, pour the mixture into it and steam for one hour. Serve with this good jam sauce.

WATER SPONGE CAKE

Beat the white of one egg in a bowl till stiff, then add the yoke of four eggs, and beat well. Add slowly one and three-quarters cups of fine granulated sugar and beat. Now add one cup of boiling water and beat until smooth. Add two and a half cups of flour sifted with four level teaspoons of baking powder. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and do not beat any more. Bake in a slow oven. Be careful to closely follow instructions.

ITALIAN DISH

Here is what I think is an excellent way of using up the remains of cold mutton or beef:

Chop the cold meat, and flavor with salt and pepper to taste. Nearly fill a pie dish with cold boiled or baked maccaroni, and in the centre put the chopped meat.

If you have any gravy put this over, cover with breadcrumbs, place small pieces of butter on the top, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour.

POTATO SAUSAGES

Sausage smothered in potato is another luncheon dainty which even the most cultured need not disdain. Parboil some very small link sausages five minutes. Bake a number of medium-sized potatoes, and when done cut in half and remove the mealy pulp, mashing it well and adding butter and a little cream or milk, as well as some salt and pepper. Fill the potato skins with this mixture, leaving a depression in the centre of each. Lay in the parboiled sausages and brown well in the oven for a few moments.

Never throw away the benzine or gasoline you have used for cleaning, no matter how dirty it may look. Place it in a covered jar, and in a little while the dirt or sediment will settle at the bottom, and the benzine can be poured off and used afresh.

News and Stories for the Children

Current Topics

The Dowager Empress of Japan, the widow of the late Emperor, is dead. She is said to have been a very fine woman.

The city is to make a big playground for the grown-ups near Mount Douglas where they can play golf. At present the golf links are owned by clubs. On the city links everyone can play.

There will soon be big gangs of workmen digging trenches, making pipe and laying it to Sooke Lake. It is hoped to finish the work in nine months. As many of these men as possible will belong to Victoria.

Because they do not believe in free trade, Sir Lyman Melvin Jones and Mr. A. C. Ross have left the Liberal party. It is expected that there will be a strong effort made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers to procure the lowering of the tariff.

The Premier of New Brunswick, Hon. J. K. Flemming, has been accused of using his position to secure for himself $100,000 worth of timber holdings. He has given up his position till he is proved innocent in the investigation that will take place when Parliament meets.

The Prince of Wales is to spend another term at Oxford, after which he will join a cavalry regiment. He has already spent some years on board a battleship, so that he will understand the defence of his country. The business of being a king is not an easy one in modern times.

The Government of Canada is to be asked by deputations from Ontario and the Prairie Provinces to take steps to build the Georgian Bay Canal. This great work will cost an immense sum of money, but it will give a shorter route for the grain, and will, it is said, pay in the end.

President Wilson will appoint an ambassador to Russia and a new treaty between the two countries will be made. The old treaty was not renewed because the Russian Government insisted on its right to prosecute Jews on their return after they had become American citizens.

During the Easter holidays members of the Canadian Parliament have left Ottawa and the statesmen of Great Britain have deserted London. The next few weeks will be anxious ones in the old land. In our own country the business of Parliament will be finished as fast as possible.

The Duke of Connaught has been defending the Boy Scouts from the attack of a Quebec editor. This good old soldier believes that the scouts are learning to serve God as well as honor their king. It is for each of the lads to prove that the Duke is right. The scout law, if followed, will make boys with strong bodies, pure minds and reverence for the Giver of all Good, and love for their neighbors.

In the United States the Senate is still debating the bill which is to repeal the Act passed last session allowing ships in the coasting trade belonging to the United States to go through the Panama Canal free. Although some of President Wilson's best friends are opposing the new Act, it is believed it will become law. Senator Lodge made a splendid appeal to his fellows to think of nothing but the honor of their country.

A monument to the memory of General Wolfe is to be erected at Greenwich, near London. Twenty-three thousand dollars of the sum required has been raised in Canada, and Lord Roberts has sent a letter to Mr. F. C. Wade, of Vancouver, who has been active in promoting this object. He praises Canadians for the part they have taken, and says that they honor themselves in seeking to honor the man who gained Canada for Great Britain.

The Queen of Bulgaria is to visit the United States. She is coming to study the hospitals and to tell the people that the Bulgarians were not so cruel as their enemies have reported. Queen Eleanore acted as hospital nurse during the war. It is said that she will come to America, not as a queen, but as a woman who loves her country and is grateful to the people, especially to the women of the United States for the help they have given to the Bulgarian nation in its distress.

The Florence Nightingale Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, whose members are trying to help their neighbors in many ways, is giving a Rosebud dance to young people on Saturday night. Perhaps some of the older readers would like to go. Mrs. Paterson, Lady McBride, Mrs. J. C. Roper, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Beckwith and Mrs. Hasell will be present to help the young folks enjoy themselves and take care that everything is properly arranged. The dancing will be over at a quarter to twelve, and the cars will run after that to all parts of the city.

Newfoundland men in New York will send $15,000 to the relatives of the men drowned in the terrible storm a few weeks ago when the Southern Cross was lost and many men perished on the ice floes while in search of seals. How terribly some of the living have suffered may be judged when one woman, a captain in the Salvation Army, lost six cousins as well as her brother. A cousin was captain of the Southern Cross and her brother second mate. It is no wonder the hearts of people are stirred to pity and that they long to do all that is possible to comfort those who are left.

The teachers held a great big convention in Vancouver last week, and were addressed by Dr. Robinson, their president. Dr. Wesbrook, President of the British Columbia University, Hon. H. E. Young, Minister of Education, Dr. Murray, of Saskatchewan University, and many of the most talented teachers of the Province. In the work during the rest of the term you will all be the better for what they have learned there. You have all had a splendid week, which most of you have been wise enough to spend out in the fields, on the beach, or in the parks and playgrounds. You should be ready for your work now, and go at it with a will. The two months and less than a half to the end of the term will pass very quickly.

Sir Edward Carson, who has been reviewing the Ulster volunteers, declares that even if Parliament passes the Home Rule Bill he and his followers will never submit to a Dublin Parliament. The plan of Premier Asquith to leave Ulster out for six years is not considered. The Government, on the other hand, though ready to listen to any proposals, declares its intention, unless the Unionists accept its offer of delaying the settlement so far as Ulster is concerned, to pass the bill without amendments. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Finance Minister, is still suffering from the loss of his voice, but will deliver his budget speech some day after the 20th April. The excitement caused by the army troubles seems to be over.

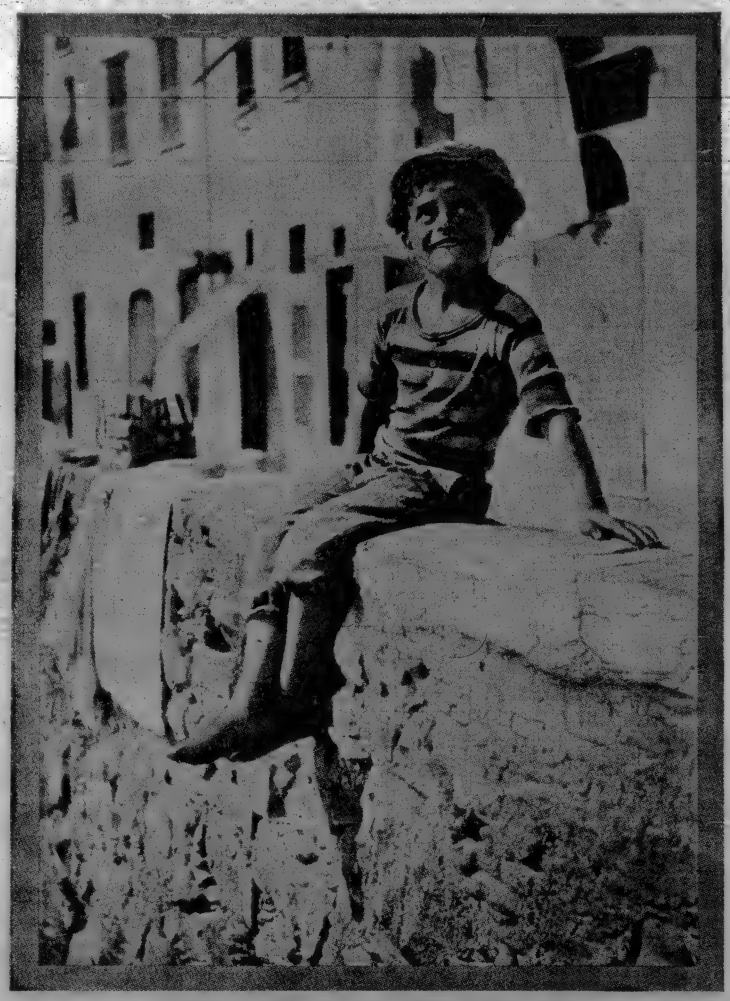
King Gustav of Sweden is very ill and has undergone a severe operation for ulceration of the stomach. A short time ago King Gustav insisted on speaking in favor of raising an army large enough to defend the country should Russia attack it, though Parliament was divided on the question. The King of England allows Parliament to govern the country without interference. No doubt the trouble and excitement caused by the King's speech helped to bring about his illness, or, at least, to make it worse. Both friends and opponents believe that Gustav V. of Sweden is a brave and honest man, who loves his country next to his God.

People who send small sums of money through the mails unregistered give post office officials much trouble. Coins and notes are sometimes seen and felt by dishonest clerks and carriers and taken out. So those who want to send money were some time ago ordered to register it in all cases, or the letter would be sent to the dead letter office. The order caused so much dissatisfaction that the Postmaster-General has withdrawn it, and the post office will again carry letters unregistered unless they contain more than a dollar. It is always safer to buy a postal note even for small sums, for then no one but the owner can use it. When money is sent it ought always to be registered to enable the clerks to trace it if it is lost.

We saw last week that rails were laid over the whole length of the Grand Trunk Pacific. On April 9 a train arrived at Prince Rupert bearing a party that had traveled from Winnipeg with the principal officials of the railroad. The party had reached the Coast in four days after leaving Winnipeg. The opening of this road is a very important event in Canadian history. It is twenty-eight years since the Canadian Pacific was completed, and the changes that have come through the opening up of the country by this road are so great that if any one had said when the last spike was driven on the C. P. R. that they would have taken place, most people would have declared that he was a foolish dreamer, if not a madman. What has happened in the South will be repeated in the territory traversed by the new road, for the land is as fertile and the other resources as great. No foolish jealousy between the older cities and those that are sure to grow up between Prince Rupert and Edmonton should for a moment divide the people of our Province. It will take all our energy and all our wisdom for the great task of building up our Province.

Flags were flying at half-mast in many cities of Canada as soon as the news of the death of Sir William Whyte was learned. Although it is three years since he resigned his position as vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir William Whyte has been an active man and his death was unexpected. He died at Coronado Beach, California, after a short illness on Tuesday last, at the age of seventy-one. Like many of the builders of Canada, he was of Scottish birth and began at the bottom of the ladder. But the young accountant had a clear head, and when he left home became station agent of a railroad in West Fife. When he was twenty he left Scotland, and was soon busy in Eastern Canada. On the completion of the C. P. R. he became general superintendent of its Western lines, rising to the position of vice-president of the road and keeping his place as director when he resigned in 1911. Sir William Whyte not only was a great administrator, but a kind and good man.

Important events have taken place in Mexico during the last week. Villa's army instead of resting after the hard-won victory of Torreon, followed Huerta's forces to San Pedro de las Colona, some twenty-eight miles distant. Here General Velasco with the army that had retreated from Torreon joined other detachments and made a stand. It was only after six days of hard fighting that Villa was victorious. Even the hardy Villa is growing sick of bloodshed, if we may judge from his dispatch to his commander, Carranza. Quite as important, perhaps, is the fact that several United States battleships have been ordered to Tampico and Vera Cruz, ports on the East and West coasts of Mexico. Rear-Admiral Mayo had been sent to Tampico to rescue all United States citizens and foreigners who might be in danger, for it was expected that the port would be attacked by Villa and defended by the Federals. While the ships were taking refugees on board two marines who went ashore on a peaceful mission were seized, an orderly, in uniform, who went ashore at Vera Cruz, another port, for the mails, was arrested and put in prison. He was released next day on the demand of the officers. A dispatch sent to the American Consul was intercepted and only delivered after it had been read by the Mexican censor. For these insults, or some of them, Huerta sent an apology, which he did not take the trouble to write. Rear-Admiral Mayo did not consider this sufficient and ordered that the Mexican ships should fire a formal salute to the United States flag. It is to enforce this demand that the battleships have gone South. President Wilson believes that United States men have been singled out for insult, as the subjects of other nations have not been attacked or insulted. It was only after consultation with John Lind, who has almost ever since the murder of Madero been in Mexico, that the United States Government agreed to take this step to force the Mexican Government to show in the plainest way that it respects the power of the United States.



A MERRY LITTLE FELLOW FROM SUNNY ITALY

Victoria Boy Scouts

The regular monthly business meeting was held last Tuesday evening, Col. Cunliffe, District Commissioner, being in the chair, and a fewer number than usual being present.

The executive recommendations were as follows:

(1) That Mr. F. White be recognized as Provisional Instructor to 2nd Troop.

(2) That badges be granted as won.

(3) That Mr. F. C. P. Allen be recognized as Signalling Instructor to 5th Troop.

(4) That the matter of an Organization Committee to co-operate with Scoutmasters and advise along what lines Troops shall be run, be taken up, and that the secretary be instructed to find out from the Scoutmasters their opinions on the subject.

The above recommendations were adopted.

A number of resolutions, as below, were carried.

(1) That the matter of a Brigade Camp be referred to the May business meeting.

(2) That the secretary be instructed to see to the disposal and circulation of the Annual Report (1913).

(3) That an invitation be extended to his worship the Mayor to become a member of the association.

(4) That Mr. F. W. Witham, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., be appointed a member of the association.

(5) That three prizes be awarded to the winners of the Letter Trail competition, valued at respectively, $2, $1.50 and $1.

(6) That the secretary enquire into the matter of the 24th May celebrations, and ascertain if the city will give the usual grant of $150 for displays to be given in Beacon Hill Park.

A SCOUT'S ENDURANCE

A scout lay sick in hospital in India with that most fatal disease called cholera. The doctor told the native man in attendance on him that the only chance of saving his life was to warm up his feet violently and keep the blood moving in his body by constantly rubbing him. The moment the doctor's back was turned the native gave up rubbing and squatted down to have a quiet smoke. The poor patient, though he could not speak, understood all that was going on, and he was so enraged at the conduct of the native attendant that he resolved then and there that he would get well if only to give the native a lesson. Having made up his mind to get well, he got well.

A scout's motto is, "Never say die till you're dead and if he acts up to this it will pull him out of many a bad place when everything seems to be going wrong with him. It means a mixture of pluck, patience and strength, which we call "endurance."

The great South African hunter and scout, F. C. Selous, gave a great example of scouts' endurance when on a hunting expedition in Barotseland, North of the Zambesi River, some years ago. In the middle of the night his camp was suddenly attacked by a hostile tribe, who fired into it at close range and charged in.

He and his small party of natives scattered at once into the darkness and hid themselves away in the long grass. Selous himself had snatched up his rifle and a few cartridges, and got safely into the grass. But he could not find any of his men, and, seeing that the enemy had got possession of his camp, and that there were still a few hours of darkness before him in which to make his escape, he started off Southwards, using the stars of the Southern Cross as his guide.

He crept past an outpost of the enemy whom he overheard talking, and then swam across a river, and finally got well away, dressed only in a shirt, and shorts, and shoes. For the next few days and nights he kept walking Southwards, having frequently to hide to avoid hostile natives. He shot deer for food.

But one night, going through what he thought was a friendly village, he had his rifle stolen from him, and was again a fugitive, without any means of protecting himself or of getting food. However, he was not one to give in while there was a chance of life left, and he pushed on and on until at length he reached a place where he met some of his men, who had also escaped, and, after further tramping, they got safely back into friendly country.

But what a terrible time they must have had!

Three weeks had passed since the attack, and the great part of that time Selous had been alone, hunted, starving, and bitterly cold at night and in sweltering heat by day.

None but a scout with extraordinary endurance could have lived through it, but then Selous is a man who as a lad had made himself strong by care and exercise; and he neither drinks nor smokes. And he kept up his pluck all the time.

It shows you that if you want to get through such adventures safely when you are a man, you must train yourself up to be strong, healthy and active as a boy.

F. M. WARD.

PUZZLERS

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?
Or a key for a lock of his hair?
Can his eyes be called an academy,
Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are set?
Who travels the bridge of his nose?
Can he use when shingling the roof of his mouth,
The nails on the end of his toes?

What does he raise from a slip of his tongue?
Who plays on the drums of his ears?
And who can tell the cut and style
Of the coat his stomach wears?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail,
And if so, what did it do?
How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?
I'd like to know, wouldn't you?

TAMING THE WASPS

We know that all kinds of animals can be made tame and gentle by kind treatment, but who ever heard of taming wasps? Yet a farmer has written about a nest of wasps that he allowed to remain in his house until the wasps got so used to seeing people about that they ceased to fear, and became as harmless as flies. He found the wasp nest hanging in a tree in the woods, and cut off the branch and took it home. Then he hung it up in the middle of his parlor, cut a little hole in the window glass and made the wasps members of the family. He says that their nest was built very neatly of several storeys or layers of cells.

Lightships--The High Seas Paradox

THE paradox of the high seas is the lightship. Always manned, provisioned and coaled, they never sail. Isolated, they are constantly in the company of other vessels. Often their engines and propellers are turning over at highest speed, yet they do not change their positions. Though the anchor is never raised nor are the sails hoisted, while on duty, nevertheless the days on board are busy ones.

To the landsman all the mystery of the lone lighthouse and all the romance of the seafarer attach themselves to the lightship. And no matter what may be the season of the year nor the conditions of the weather, it is to be found always "on station," guarding the terminals of the great sea-lanes or marking the presence of hidden shoals far from the coastlines.

FEATURES UNUSUAL

Riding high in the water, with their high sides bearing the name and number of their station in letters of shining white, and their sturdy foremasts capped by miniature lighthouse tops, these vessels have a distinctive appearance. This aspect, though caused largely by necessities of construction, is a valuable feature. For it lends itself in the daytime to ready recognition by incoming liners, coasters, schooner yachts and "tramps."

In mounting to the deck of a lightship of the later type attention is attracted to the heaviness of construction everywhere manifest. In this they bear a resemblance to the polar exploration ships, both being constructed for strength rather than speed. Anchored sometimes fifty miles out to sea these ships are exposed fully to the severest storms of Winter, and every device is used to secure comfort and safety. They are built of steel. The plates that cover the sides are unusually thick because of the corrosion that comes with constant, unremitting service. The beams and braces are unusually sturdy in anticipation of the heavy strains and stresses in high seas. Even the fittings and appurtenances have an appearance of super-strength.

The centre of interest is the light itself. This usually is mounted on the top of the forward mast, and, though much smaller than that on the lighthouse, has commanded in the making just as valuable fittings, as careful workmanship, and as wonderful lenses. The light proper, that is the source of the light rays, much to the astonishment of the average visitor, is not much larger or brighter than a good-sized electric light bulb. But, passed through the magnifying lenses, it attains a strength of many thousand candle power and is visible from points ten to fourteen miles away.

Electricity and kerosene form the two usual means of obtaining light on these ships. In the former case the power is obtained from dynamos, operated by the ship's engines, that purr away smoothly and swiftly through any storm, even though the engine room floor is oscillating in a manner to puzzle even a dynamo designer. Quite as powerful, and more economical (though rather less reliable, it is reported) is the kerosene vapor light, developed with the aid of a reservoir of oil under pressure, a series of heating tubes, and an incandescent screen or mantle.

Below decks there are many differences in construction and arrangement apparent even to the "landlubber." The second deck below is divided into six water-tight compartments. One of these forms the chain locker, an important provision on a lightship. Usually these vessels are anchored in very deep water. The Nantucket lightship, which is said to lie in as exposed a position as any light vessel in the world, is moored in 180 fathoms of water. This means that to hold her station she requires a heavy chain with a 200-pound mushroom anchor at the end.

EXTRA APPARATUS CARRIED

Now it sometimes happens that under unusual conditions this anchor chain parts, and the ship loses her "ground tackle," as it is called, and is carried off her station. Then, if it is possible, she must fight her way back in the teeth of the gale, regain her former position, and let go another chain and anchor. To this end a duplicate set and machinery to handle it has to be carried by every light vessel.

VESSEL HAS EVOLVED

As is true of most modern products, the present-day lightship had its prototype in ancient days. In the last few centuries before the Christian era Roman shipping was guarded by Government galleys manned by armed crews, which patrolled the coast against pirates and served as a guide and protection to approaching vessels. These galleys carried at their mastheads large, ironwork baskets in which signal fires were lighted sometimes at night. These may be called the first lightships.

There seems to be few records of any great improvements or innovations from this period until the middle of the Seventeenth Century, when one finds in English history the story of the first modern vessel of this type. A description of this pioneer of protection has been given by George Crouse Cook in Shipping. "In 1732, at the East end of the Nore Sands in the estuary of the Thames, was established the first modern lightship," he says. "The characteristics of this vessel were those of a small fishing sloop. Two small lanterns, burning oil with flat wicks, were carried at the extremities of a yard. The light was dim at its best, and the lanterns so defective that the flame was frequently blown out in stormy weather. Then, too, the violent pitch and roll of the vessel often snapped the lanterns bodily from their lashings, and the vessel itself chafed its hempen moorings and broke them again and again. In spite of these defects, the first lightship proved itself indispensable."

It is not inappropriate that a subject as romantic as the lightship should be associated with the name of Stevenson, and therefore it is with no great surprise that one finds the name of an uncle of Robert Louis Stevenson linked with the establishment of the first lightship off the Scottish coast. In turning again to the data collected by Mr. Cook one may read that a lighthouse was to be placed on the Bell Rock, a sunken reef to the North of the entrance of the Firth of Forth.

"The work was entrusted to Robert Stevenson, who as the engineer of the commissioners, was to direct the construction of the lighthouse," he says. "He purchased in Leith a fishing schooner, captured from the Prussians, fitted it out as a lightship, and gave it the name of Pharos. The vessel was 67 feet long, by 16 feet beam, by 8 feet depth and 82 tons register. The hull was extensively rebuilt, three short masts were erected, sails were provided, and accommodations arranged for crew, lighthouse workmen, and officers.

EARLY ACHIEVEMENTS

"The lanterns were made in two complete vertical sections and so screwed together as to encase the mast, along which they were free to slide up and down. Each lantern was then fitted with ten oil lamps having small silver-plated reflectors. These lanterns, as a whole, were absolutely secure in their position on the mast regardless of the movements of the vessel. They could be readily hoisted and the light could never be hidden by the mast. Lanterns of this type proved so successful that they were adopted for all lightships, and only in the past few years have they been generally superceded by fixed lanterns at the masthead.

"The anchor of the Pharos weighed about one and a half tons. It was of the mushroom type, and, to quote Mr. Stevenson, it resembled 'in form, as nearly as may be, the vegetable from which it takes its name.' The vessel was placed on her station in July, 1807, and after several months test was duly advertised as an aid to navigation. The lights when seen from either side have the appearance of a triangle, but if seen end on, they appear as two lights, the one above the other.' Thus a distinctive light was obtained. The day signal consisted of a blue flag with a lighthouse in the field, and a bell was tolled as a fog signal. The full-bodied form of a fishing sloop, the absence of a cargo, the weight of the lanterns aloft, caused the vessel to roll violently. Notwithstanding this the little vessel held her station, burned her lights and tolled her bell until the completion of the lighthouse early in 1811."

After this achievement of Robert Stevenson, improvements came thick and fast. In the United States, Congress made an appropriation for two "floating lights" to be stationed in Chesapeake Bay. These aroused a great deal of discussion as "the first objects of their kind in the United States. Many people were called in consultation and a strange variety of opinions was obtained. One of these vessels was put in place in 1820 and in the same year three more were authorized.

Two years later the first lightship was stationed off New York harbor, at Sandy Hook, and in the following year another was placed off Cape Hatteras, on the Diamond Shoal, said to be the most threatening of all American shoals. At the time of the civil war the United States had thirty-nine lightships in commission. Today it has fifty-one, on both her coasts, while there are approximately eight hundred vessels of this type scattered throughout the world.

A flat in New York just let to Mr. Samuel Sachs, a banker, is the largest in the world. It has thirty-four rooms and eight baths, and covers more than half an acre.

YEAR OF THE TIGER IN JAPAN

The tiger is at present occupying a particular place in the regard of the Japanese. In Japan, 1914, is greeted as the year of the tiger, and everything associated with this creature is very much in request. Pictures introducing "stripes" in fantastic fashion are very much in evidence, and the New Year cards almost universally showed a tiger bringing greetings. Trade has been greatly influenced by this special veneration for the tiger. Pictures of the tiger are being imported in large numbers, and it is safe to say that every household in Japan has now some tiger picture conspicuously displayed. In the wealthier houses, the beautiful silk or velvet screens adorned with wonderful tiger designs have been brought out of the treasure-houses and given places of honor, while ornaments which harmonize with these were taken from their places of seclusion and utilized to give the special and artistic effect desired for the year of the tiger.

This year is regarded as favorable for the coronation of the Emperor, a ceremony which takes place in November, the month of the rabbit. The Japanese have reckoned the years in a cycle of twelve from time immemorial. The years are named in the following order: Rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, fowl, dog and boar. The months are also given the same names. Japan celebrates the New Year much more thoroughly than any other country, even surpassing Scotland in this respect. In Japan three days are needed to honor adequately the New Year, and the rejoicings are in many places continued for a week at least.

Soap mines exist in several districts in North America. There is one in Nevada, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. This natural soap, which lathers with ease, is embedded as compactly as new clay, and the soap mine is of considerable extent.

A soap mine exists at Ashcroft, in British Columbia, forming the bottom and sides of a lake which contains water strongly impregnated with borax and soda. These having solidified the substance can be sawn out in blocks as if it were ice.

Another natural soap mine or well was discovered in Dakota, U. S. A. The soap is skimmed from a boiling spring, and hardens by exposure to the air. It is like soft clay, and can be gathered with a shovel.

There are soap banks or mines on Owen's Lake, in California, which for several years have been extensively used.

A Back-to-the-Lander's Vision

COUNTRY boys who aspire to be railroad presidents will wonder how William C. Brown, head of the New York Central system, ever got into his head the idea that managing a farm in Iowa would be more satisfactory than running one of the two largest railroads on the continent—that is, they will wonder until they read and understand his reasons for returning to the land. Mr. Brown does not regard farming as necessarily a greater calling than railroading; he resigned his high position largely because he believed he would find more personal satisfaction in farming during the latter years of his career; and he wants to help along the nation-wide movement for better agriculture by proving by demonstration that his theories about the productivity of the soil are practicable. And his determination to do things himself will make his mission all the more important in the eyes of the people he seeks to help. Mr. Brown is sixty, and has been a railroader since boyhood. His ideas about the future of agriculture are given in an interview with a New York Evening World reporter:

From the windows of his workshop office in the Grand Central Terminal you can look out over miles of railroad track and a magnificent system of rails, switches, electrical installation, and railroad equipment, centreing in that magnificent structure known as the Grand Central Station. It cost many millions of dollars. It typifies the apotheosis of railroad genius.

But President Brown wants to see the grass and the corn grow. He longs for the green fields instead of the barren trackyards. So, after forty-four years of marvellously successful life in the railway world, he has resolved to retire. He is going back to the farm, making it the end as well as the beginning of his career.

President Brown has not definitely mapped out his plan of missionary campaign. Between now and the first of the year, he said, he would arrange that, but he has some very definite ideas about the work to be done for the nation, and the general lines along which he intends to operate, which he expressed as follows:

"We have been for a century and a half recklessly exploiting the natural resources of a continent.

"Our agriculture has been a process of half farming, until land began to show conditions of exhaustion, and then moving on and taking up new land farther West. Now the land farther West to be had for the asking is gone.

"During the past ten years our farms have produced an average annual yield of less than fourteen bushels of wheat per acre, while Germany produces twenty-eight and the United Kingdom thirty-two.

"Unless production can be immediately and powerfully stimulated within five years, consumption of foodstuff in this country will have overtaken production.

"In the light of present high prices for farm products the abandoned and impoverished farms of the Eastern States and the half-cultivated farms of the West seem utterly incomprehensible and inexcusable.

"Consumption is overtaking production with alarming rapidity, and values have been rising by leaps and bounds.

"Gradually improved methods will increase the yield per acre of the nation's farms, but the supply will never again catch up with the demand.

"After long years of discouraging struggle the farmer has come into his own, and his prosperity will increase with the years.

"Population must continue to increase, but large increase in the area of arable land is a thing of the past.

"Consumption increased in the past ten years almost three times as fast as acreage and almost twice as fast as production.

"No danger which has ever confronted a nation compares with the danger which comes from an inadequate food supply.

"Herein lie the farmer's marvellous opportunity and his solemn duty.

"We are trustees holding this land as a sacred trust for generations yet unborn.

"I would make our agricultural colleges and the agricultural departments of all colleges in fact what they are in name by limiting admission to young men who want to study and school themselves in scientific agriculture for the purpose of becoming first-class farmers, thoroughly equipped for and vitally interested in that most honorable profession.

"I would double our rural population and more than double the product of the nation's farms.

"The United States is building two or three great battleships almost every year, which cost, fully equipped, perhaps an average of nine million dollars each, and it costs close to a million a year each to man, supply and maintain them.

"What one of these fighting machines costs the Government would establish and fully equip two splendid experimental farms of 640 acres each in every State in the Union, to be operated by the general Government.

"They would soon be followed by 160-acre farms owned and operated by the State in every county in our great agricultural States.

"Such farms, once established, would not only be self-sustaining, but, in my opinion, would show a handsome profit. The effect of such a system of practical education upon the product and profit of the nation's farms would be almost beyond comprehension.

"Let the Government invest the price of one battleship in this important work and follow the investment up intelligently and perseveringly for ten years, and the value that will have been added to each year's crops of the nation's farms will buy and pay for every battleship in all the navies of the world today.

"We must increase production by more intelligent methods, or we must face the relentless certain coming of the day when we shall not produce food enough to supply our own necessities."

A recent book points out that if one wished to ascertain the average wealth of a community of twenty-one people, the result might be very misleading. If the wealth of the first twenty ranged from $1 to $10,000, and the wealth of the twenty-first man was $1,000,000, it can readily be seen that the average wealth—perhaps about $50,000—would mean nothing. Its place, for purposes of information, would have to be taken by the median wealth—that is, the wealth of the man who stood in the middle of the series running from poorer to richer. If that were not enough the mode would be taken—that is, the amount of wealth possessed by the largest number of the men under consideration. Moral: Put not your faith in averages. —Chicago Post.

The new Summer boarder gazed over the picturesque New Hampshire landscape, then slowly fading out of sight, and noted the absence of houses.

"It's beautiful! Grand!" said he to the boss farmer, who was standing close by. "But, aren't you lonesome—so far from the village and no neighbors?"

"Lonesome!" echoed the farmer, in genuine astonishment. "Why, on a clear day we can see Mount Washington!"—Everybody's Magazine.

The Most Famous Song in the World

THERE cannot be the least doubt whatever that the most famous song in the world, judged by its being known in the most lands and by the most varied nations, and by its being one of the oldest and most widely sung ditties ever known, is that which has for its first line "Malbrough's s'en va-t-en guerre," which, if we were to give the English version of it, instead of the older French words, would be, 'Marlborough goes away to the war."

But you say, "That the most famous song in the world! Why, you must be dreaming! We never heard of it! What about our grand old 'Home, Sweet Home?' What about 'God Save the King?' What about 'Auld Lang Syne?' And what about the 'Marseillaise?' Why we've known and sung these all our lives, so to speak, and they are heard in every country; whereas that song you've just mentioned—bless us, we don't even know the first line of it!"

SOME RIVALS

Yes, it does sound funny, doesn't it? But wait till you've read this; then we'll see what you say! There can be no doubt that if you took any hundred people in England and asked them which was the most famous and best-known song in the world, they would all select one of the four you yourself spoke of just now. The Scotsman would swear by "Auld Lang Syne," and would have some good reason on his side; the Englishman would probably go solid for "Home, Sweet Home," finding the Scotsman willing to put that second; the Frenchman would plump for the "Marseillaise"; whilst both the English and the Scots would acknowledge that the great French song might well claim high place. But nobody, not a single man out of all the one hundred, unless he were a specially knowing person, would ever venture to suggest that "Malbrough" was the most famous, the most widely known, the most often sung, and had by far the most glorious traditions amongst all the songs of the world's many and varied countries. Yet it unquestionably is so; and that you've acknowledged yourself many a time, though you've not known it! Yes, you have! For, I repeat again, there has never been such a popular song as "Malbrook," and you yourself have agreed to this often and often when you have sung so enthusiastically and heartily the song's splendid refrain:

For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
And so say all of us!

Let me give you the history—a perfect romance in itself—of this wonderful song, which has gone into almost every civilized spot in the world; which is sung by Arabs in the Sahara, by wild Turks on the Asiatic steppes, by Britons in every clime at festal gatherings, by vivacious Frenchmen on every continent, by Hindus swarming on "India's coral strand," by trappers on the bleak icy plains of Labrador. Hear how it was chanted by the brave Crusaders as they marched to fight for the Holy Sepulchre seven centuries ago; how it was crooned by queens and nurses during the palmy days of the grand empire of Louis; how it rang out amid the wild orgies of the French Revolution; how it is shouted with glee wherever Englishmen or Scotsmen gather today to greet with enthusiasm the hero or the true man!

CRUSADERS' SONG

The gallant Crusaders, when they returned from their wars for the Holy Sepulchre in the thirteenth century, brought back with them to France a tune which they had learned afar. They sang it and hummed it as they marched till it caught the nation's fancy, and became at last one of the songs of France, whence it soon crossed the Channel and delighted the English. Where the Crusaders actually got the song is a matter of much doubt. But, as the Arabs of Palestine knew the song well, and were often heard singing it by Chateaubriand and others, it is not improbable that the Crusaders actually learned it from their enemies when fighting the Saracens. This theory is negatived however by many high authorities, who suggest that the true air and the best known words of the song, as we have it today, unquestionably come from the period when Louis the Fifteenth sat on the throne of France.

In any case, we are entirely on safe ground when we come to the days which saw our own Duke of Marlborough going to fight the French in Flanders during the reign of Queen Anne. For then the French, who had for centuries, as we have seen, sung this song, beginning "Marbrook s'en va-t-en guerre," made an easy change of a word in the first line and so hit off the situation to a nicety.

Let us explain here that the original word "Malbrook" did not refer to the Duke of Marlborough at all; it was the name used in the song for generations previously. Now "Malbrook" itself is an Arab name, and this would seem to afford strong proof that the famous song originally came from the men who during the great Crusades fought (under the name of Saracens) against our own kings, and who today travel over the wide deserts.

FRENCH VERSION

By a clever thought the French altered "Malbrook" to "Marlborough" about the time of Malplaquet, and so made the song tell how our great Duke set out to the war, but returned not; how his lady went to the top of the town to watch for him, but saw not his banners; how at last a page came, announcing that the Duke had been killed and buried. All this was like the theme of the original song as brought from the East by the Crusaders, and you will see how exactly it fitted in with what the French now wished might happen to Marlborough, and how deftly his name was substituted.

Now the paraphrase of this French version runs freely as follows, with regard to the first verse, to which a special chorus was added from an unknown source. But this chorus became immediately a tremendous success with the French. Thus the song went:

Marlborough, prince of commanders,
Has gone to the war in Flanders;
His fame is like Alexander's;

But when will he come home?
He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
Till daylight doth appear!

This was the French version of the song. But by this time the fine air and parodies of the words had become known to many in England, and they saw that the "He won't come home till morning" was the wish which was father to the thought, as we say. So, in derision, they themselves retorted with another chorus, which made the great song run:

Marlborough, prince of commanders,
Has conquered the French in Flanders;
And he's the best of all.
For he's a jolly good fellow,
He's a jolly good fellow,
He's a jolly good fellow,
And so say all of us!

It was thus, then, that the greatest song in the world took on more or less of its present form. Today the verses of the song are unknown to most ordinary folk, because, having little or no topical relation to present things, they have long been passed by in ignorance or forgetfulness. But who doesn't know and hasn't yelled out the chorus thousands of times? And, mark this, that same air and chorus are today just as popular in nearly every other land where Britons and Frenchmen gather, in every country which the Arab traverses, as they are in our own, with, of course, several variations of words to suit the spot and time. There cannot be the slightest question that this is the song which is the best known and most widely sung throughout the whole world in this year of grace 1914.

SUNG BY THE GREAT

One cannot leave the subject, however, without recalling the marvellous list of illustrious names directly connected with the glorious song. Just think of them for a minute! Marie Antoinette sang it as a cradle-song to her babies; the famous musician Beaumarchais introduced it into his "Marriage of Figaro," in 1784; Beethoven used it in his well-known "Battle Symphony" in 1813, as emblematic of the march of the French army under Bonaparte! Napoleon held it in special favor, and was heard singing it to himself as his army crossed the River Niemen on its way to Russia, in 1812; whilst at St. Helena, not long before his death, he remarked to one of his old friends "What a great man that Duke of Marlborough was! What a thing is ridicule; it even attacks the victor!" And a moment later, almost with death right in front of him, the great "Scourge of Europe" began to sing softly, "Marlborough s'en va-t-en guerre." It was a magnificent tribute in itself to the hold this wonderful song has had over so many of the world's greatest and most illustrious men.

Messieurs Straudin, Bizet and others, brought out this song in an opera-bouffe at the Athenee, in four acts, about 1867; and Barras sang it much farther back than that. Even more famous was the immortal Charlotte Corday, who often chanted its strains; whilst Queen Hortense made it the foundation of her famous tune, "Partant pour la Syrie," and the noble poet, Andre Chenier, also based his "Mourir pour la Patrie" on the song. Curiously, too, the Finns today sing words to a tune identically the same; and Helberg, at the Copenhagen Theatre, in 1826, won immense applause by introducing the song, in which all the dames joined with much fervor.

GREATEST POPULARITY

Now will you deny that "Malbrook" is the most popular song the world has ever had or known? No other song has ever approached its fame, glory and popularity with every nation that has heard or known it! The verses may be forgotten, but the chorus is immortal, whether we vary it as in Britain, with "We won't go home till morning!" and "For he's a jolly good fellow!" or whether we sing like the French, "But when will he come home?" or whether we join the Arabs in their favorite strains of "Woo-ela metta yerja-ya lail."

The splendid song, the inspiring words, the magnificent lilt and simplicity of the tune, fairly hit you in the eye, as the Americans say. And in honor of hero, king, friend, true man, indeed anyone who distinguishes himself in what is brave, manly and noble, every Briton, every Frenchman, every Arab, every Finn, every Dane, every Turk, every American will join enthusiastically in the immortal chorus of:

For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
For he's a jolly good fellow,
And so say all of us!

Remember, if ye can, the sense of hope and pleasure which every glad return of day awakens in the breast of all your kind who have not changed their nature; and learn some wisdom even from the witless, when their hearts are lifted up, they know not why, by all the mirth and happiness.—Chas. Dickens.

WHEN PRINCE OF ORANGE BECAME KING OF ENGLAND

February 13, 1689, saw the metamorphosis of a Prince of Orange into a King of England. The scene was worthy of the occasion. Yeomen of the Guard lined the room. Near the North door on the right were the Peers, on the left the Commons with the Speaker, and through the South door came the Prince and Princess of Orange. The Clerk of the House of Lords read the Declaration of Right, says The Daily Chronicle (London), and when he had finished Halifax requested the Prince and Princess to accept the crown. William "thankfully accepted what was offered." "All the space as far as Charing-cross was one sea of heads," says Macaulay. "The kettledrums struck up; the trumpets pealed; and Garter King at Arms . . . proclaimed the Prince and Princess of Orange King and Queen of England, and charged all Englishmen to pay faithful and true allegiance to the new Sovereigns." Thus was brought to a successful issue the English revolution which James hoped to throw into confusion by dropping the great seal into the Thames.

Knowledge of words gives one not only appreciation of precision and force in the use of words, but it opens up whole pages of beauty. Indeed I know of few things so delightful or so rewarding as a careful study of words and language, says a writer in The Woman's Home Companion. It is amazing, too, the progress one can make with only even a few moments devoted to the study each day. A page of great prose or poetry carefully and thinkingly read, read aloud preferably, with a kind of dwelling of the mind on each word and phrase; five or six words looked up in a good dictionary and their meanings and definitions carefully studied; a few of one's own thoughts carefully expressed in writing with a conscious searching for the right word each time; the daily use for reference or study of a good book of synonyms, and before you know it your English will be vastly improved and words a distinct pleasure to you.

THE STILL PLACES

Only the stars look down upon their sleep;
Only the light winds, loitering, speak with them;
Dawn lays, reluctantly, her diadem
On irised isles where shapes of silence creep.
Clear fountains flow untasted; rivers leap,
Nor ever sense the slip of swift canoe;
Fair sunsets blaze and fade and blaze anew,
Where unheard husbandmen rich harvest reap.

And there are outbound butterflies to chase;
And marguerites a-tiptoe in the grass;
And idle pools, like pure pellucid glass,
A-yearn to mirror there a child's bright face.
Brown brooklets dream of barefoot ecstasy
And wee white feet where whitest pebbles be.

—Mahlon Leonard Fisher.

ROBERT BRIDGES AND ROBERT BURNS

Dr. Bridges, the new British Poet Laureate, is a great admirer of "blithe Robbie Burns," and recently, when the Greenock Burns Club was engaged in celebrating its great countryman's memory, Dr. Bridges sent a couple of verses to them, copies of which are being dispatched to every known Burns Club in the world. The opening lines run as follows:

To Burns! brave Scotia's laurel'd son
Who drove his plough on Helicon;
Who with his Doric rhyme erewhile
Taught English bards to mend their style,
And by the humor of his pen
Fairly befool'd auld Nickie-Ben.

He had obtained a place in an estate agent's office, and was doing everything he could for the interests of his employer.

The other evening he was at a social gathering, and was asked to sing. He responded with "Home, Sweet Home." His friends were a little surprised at the selection, but he was heartily applauded. Stepping forward, he said:

"I am glad you like the song. There is nothing like 'Home, Sweet Home,' and let me say that the company I represent is selling homes on terms to suit everybody, within forty minutes' ride of the city. Everybody ought to have a home. If you don't want to live in one of these homes yourself it's the chance of your life for an investment."

PAST THE PANES

When I was ill, from my low bed
I gazed the little window through,
And saw a scanty patch of blue,
Part of the great sky overhead.

And now, grown strong, I climb the hill,
And from my seat so lone and high
I see the wide, majestic sky,
And feel the winds, and look my fill.

But all the clouds of that cool dome,
And all its turquoise far, but clear,
Are not as wonderful and dear
As that blue space I watched at home.

Oh, strange! that humble things should be
Of stature more than mountains are—
The grass diviner than the star,
A teardrop deeper than the sea!

—George Sterling.

FERRY HINKSEY

Beyond the ferry water
That fast and silent flowed,
She turned, she gazed a moment,
Then took her onward road.

Between the winding willows
To a city white with spires,
It seemed a path of pilgrims
To the home of earth's desires.

Blue shade of golden branches
Spread for her journeying,
Till he that lingered lost her
Among the leaves of Spring.

—Laurence Binyon.

THE LOTUS-EATERS

There is sweet music here that softer falls,
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night-dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass;
Music that gentler on the spirit lies,
Than tir'd eyelids upon tir'd eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from the blissful skies.
Here are cool mosses deep,
And thro' the moss the ivies creep,
And in the stream the long-leaved flowers weep,
And from the craggy ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.

—Tennyson.

Men are never criticized for what they do if they never do anything.

SWAMP DRAINED BY REVERSING ARTESIAN WELL

Florida was built upon a coral reef, and this coral is covered with a hard lime rock, which comes to the surface in the Western part of the state, where the rainfall gets in under the limestone, flows East and comes up in the ocean about two miles from shore. This formation gives Florida its artesian wells with a pressure ranging from eight pounds at Fort Pierce to twenty-two pounds at Jacksonville. Popular Mechanics says that a swamp was successfully drained by driving an artesian well and overcoming the pressure by a gasoline-driven centrifugal pump, the water being forced downward through the pierced rock-bottom limestone into the water-bearing stratum beneath, and thus outward toward the ocean. In places where there is no surface water and no flow on account of elevation, water will be pumped out from the water-bearing strata for irrigation purposes. The method has been patented.

In a secluded nook they sat, surrounded with palms. He had been buzzing softly for ten minutes.

"But do you understand what it would mean if I were to give you such a beautiful solitaire ring?" he asked softly.

She thought she did, but she wanted to hear him say the blessed words. "What?" she cooed.

"It would mean that I should have to wear old clothes for a year and live on free lunches."

Then they returned to the reception room. —Lippincott's.

The discovery of a building dating before the Sphinx is announced by Professor Naville, from Cairo. It is a vast subterranean structure adjoining the tomb of Osoris, at Abydos, ninety feet long and sixty feet wide.

It is surrounded by a wall eighteen feet thick, and its roof is supported by enormous granite pillars. A canal runs around the building, which is on an island in the centre.

Professor Naville believes this reservoir is the oldest structure in Egypt.

Ulster's Volunteers a Striking Force

THE following description of the formation and organization of the Ulster Volunteer Forces was sent to The London Times by its military correspondent. So many contradictory reports have appeared in the press on both sides of the Atlantic concerning the numbers and probable efficiency of this force, that an accurate description from a military expert is especially interesting and valuable. The report follows verbatim:

NUMBERS AND ORGANIZATION

The Ulster Volunteer Force has been created in order to enable the Ulster Covenanters to give effect to their solemn undertaking to stand by one another in defending for themselves and their children their cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom.

The enrolled members of the Force at present number approximately 110,000 men.

As everyone who desires to join the Force can do so, and as there is no medical examination before joining, it might be expected that the ranks of the Volunteers would contain many old men and boys, as well as others unfit to march and fight. Some deductions must certainly be made on these accounts, but an inspection of any Volunteer battalion will show that the units are composed in the main of men in the flower of their age, and that they are a much more level lot than one would anticipate. The physique is decidedly good, and in many cases remarkable.

ORGANIZATION

It was recognized at an early date that the Government might at any moment decide to break up the Volunteer headquarters at Belfast and to arrest the prominent leaders of the movement. Such action today, even if successful, which is most improbable, would have no effect except to give the signal for, and to precipitate an outbreak. Nothing would be found at Headquarters except a few men and some unimportant papers. Decentralization has been the rule. The Volunteer system rests upon a county basis, and each county is self-contained. The organization is by counties and county divisions. Each division consists of a variable number of regiments, according to the strength of the Volunteers, and each regiment comprises a variable number of battalions. There is a tendency to form each division of three regiments, each of three battalions of 1,000 men apiece, but the system is elastic, and in practice the divisions vary considerably in composition and strength.

There are at present sixty-five organized battalions. The organization embraces all the nine counties of the Province. Belfast has the largest number of battalions, namely, eighteen, Down comes next with ten, while other counties have either five, four, three, or two battalions. There is only one mounted regiment, the Enniskillen Horse, but as each county division finds a mounted section, and cyclists besides, it would be easy to provide a considerable number of mounted men. The battalions vary in strength from four hundred to 2,000. There are many of the higher strength, but as considerable detachments would remain in certain counties to keep the Nationalists in check it is probable that the average strength of the field battalions will not exceed 1,000 men at first. The counties also supply corps for transport and supply, and cadet bicycle corps. There is an extensive medical organization, for which the women of Ulster have worked splendidly. There are regimental doctors, dressing stations, ambulances, and hospitals already organized, while many ambulances have been promised by sympathizers in England and Scotland. In each battalion stretcher-bearers have been organized and trained.

A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

As a general rule, the enrolled men nominate their section leaders, and the latter elect their company officers, who, in their turn, choose their commanding officer subject to the approval of Headquarters. The commanding officer may or may not be given power to nominate his second in command and adjutant. Nearly all the leading notables of Ulster are to be found at the head of the various higher units. In cases where these men are without much military experience they will have placed by them on mobilization one of the numerous ex-Regular officers whose services have been promised. The Protestant clergy of all denominations are ardent adherents of the Ulster cause. Many are to be found in the ranks. Others command sections and companies.

THE SIGNALLING CORPS

The Ulster Signalling and Despatch Riding Corps is at present the only one which does not rest upon a county basis, but is recruited from and serves the whole Province. This corps is mainly found by gentlemen, and its head and moving spirit is a master plumber of Belfast. It has four hundred motor-cars, and two hundred motor-cyclists at disposal, and is highly efficient. It has established a complete system of communication by flag, lamp, and heliograph all over the Province, and Volunteer Post Offices are already working in conjunction with it. Experience shows that orders from Headquarters can be transmitted by this Corps, whether by signal or dispatch rider, to the furthest point of Ulster in about four hours.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS

The drilling of the Ulster Volunteers with dummy rifles provokes derision in certain quarters. It may continue to do so, for these dummy rifles will be retained until mobilization takes place. The number of good modern rifles at the disposal of the Ulster Volunteers is only known to five or six men, who have sensibly decided to keep their information to themselves. The general impression is that there may be 80,000 rifles available, but the writer is unable to affirm that this number or any other number is correct.

The ruling powers of the Ulster Volunteer Force have acted very prudently regarding the rifles which they have purchased. They have not stored them in central magazines where they might be seized, and at the same time they have not handed them over to the men individually. A few have been distributed to the companies for rifle practice, but the bulk have been consigned, in parcels not exceeding five rifles, to selected men, and most of the rifles are now dispersed all over Ulster, together with ammunition, ready for immediate issue in case of emergency.

The favorite calibre is the .303 inch. There are many Martini-Enfield carbines, single-loaders, but excellent handy weapons sighted up to 2,000 yards. There are also magazine rifles of Italian make, which are issued, with ammunition to certain counties. Nearly all rifles have a long bayonet. Equipment consists of bandoliers for ammunition, web belts to carry the bayonet, haversack for rations, and occasionally water bottles. Reserve ammunition, supplies other than those carried on the men, great coats, blankets, and cooking pots, as well as forage, are carried in battalion carts which accompany each unit in a military organization.

A STRIKING FORCE

A recent innovation is the preparation of a special force for the purpose of supporting "frontier" units and of executing special missions. This corps consists of 3,000 men in Belfast, and will be supplemented by small contingents of three hundred to five hundred men apiece from the counties. These men are to be specially trained and equipped on the model of the South African Zarps. They will probably that the greater number of the battawhich can be readily found by Belfast and a few other centres where there are men accustomed to railway work, bridge-making, and demolitions.

MOBILIZATION

The Organization of the Ulster Volunteers is territorial in the strictest sense, and consequently mobilization is extremely rapid. If it be assumed that mobilization orders from Headquarters can be delivered at remote centres in four hours, as anticipated, and that these orders are despatched early any morning, it is probably that the greater number of the battalions would be assembled in the course of the same day, and that by the second day of mobilization the whole operating force would, if necessary, be on the move.

There have been mobilization parades for battalions as well as for companies. The 4th, or Dungannon, Battalion of the Tyrone Regiment, assembled for such a parade on February 25 last. At this parade the battalion turned out 1,025 men strong, not only with cyclists and stretcher-bearers all complete, but with over one hundred carts containing seven hundred entrenching tools, as well as forage for the horses. It is up to this standard that all battalions are working.

TRAINING

The Ulster Volunteers contain a fair number of professional soldiers. The Headquarters, under the competent control of Lieutenant-General Sir George Richardson and his chief of staff, Colonel Hacket-Pain, are almost exclusively professional. Other distinguished ex-Regulars command some divisions and regiments, while at the head of battalions and even companies, are a certain number of good, keen, and active young men who have been in the Army and have seen service. In the ranks there is a fair sprinkling of old soldiers with medals, and at the head of sections and companies there are a good number of ex-Regular N.C.O.'s. The Army Reserve and the Special Reserve contribute their quota of men to the Volunteers, while on mobilization there is sure to be a large influx of the professional element.

At the same time, it is rather the rule than the exception to find that the officers of the Volunteers and section leaders are civilians without professional training. Consequently, the first thing to be done was to train these caders in elementary drill and musketry so that they could act as instructors to their men. The first camp organized for this purpose was held at Baronscourt from October 4 to October 11 last, and as it was very successful it has formed the model for camps elsewhere. The camp was restricted to officers commanding companies, section leaders, and drill instructors from the five battalions of the Tyrone regiment, and the syllabus of instructions contained all that could be taught within a week of drill, musketry, field fortifications, extended order, attack and defence, outposts, obstacles, and so forth. The writer has watched the work of company officers and section leaders trained at other and similar camps, and considers that they have a fair knowledge of how to handle men and to impart the rudiments of professional instruction to those under them.

THE AMERICAN PRECEDENT

If we look back to the page of history which begins with the year 1775 we find exactly the same things said of our rebellious American colonists as the Ministerial Press is now saying of the Ulster Volunteers. They are without Cavalry and without guns. They are a rabble which will be swept aside by a disciplined force, and they will be dispersed after the first encounter. Well, so they may be, for when it comes to fighting everything is possible. The total population of Ulster is nearly the same as that of the nine New England and Middle Colonies in 1775. The Nationalists in Ulster are paralleled by the old Tories of America. The French contingents which helped Washington will be represented by the Protestant sympathizers who will aid Ulster. We see no foreign fleet to deprive us of the command of the sea, but neither did our statesmen of the 18th century foresee De Grasse. In a certain sense Ulster is stronger than were the American colonists, for whereas State particularism nearly ruined the American cause, and prevented the appearance in the field of more than 35,000 men at any one time, Ulster is united, and can place three times this number in the field.

To live long and prosper let the other fellow worry.

The Outposts of Empire

Details were recently published in the English papers of a story of heroism on an outpost of Empire.

The story is of a fight with elephant-hunters on the Anglo-Abyssinian frontier, in which Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, of the King's African Rifles, was wounded. Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, with fifty of the King's African Rifles and a machine gun, was in charge of a remote station to the Southeast of Lake Rudolf, known as Loiyangelana, some six weeks' march from Nairobi. There were continued rumors of Abyssinian raids, and in view of shortness of food, caused by the non-arrival of the supply caravan, it was decided to go in search of an Abyssinian raiding party who were known to be in the neighborhood. The force consisted of Lieutenant Lloyd Jones and Mr. Kittermaster, the Political Officer from the next post, twenty-five men of the King's African Rifles, a score or so of camels, and a dozen Somali constabulary.

Early on the morning of the fourth day out scouts returned from reconnoitring a valley and reported the existence of a strong stockade held by riflemen. Owing to the elusive character of the raiders, it was necessary to rush them before they became aware of the presence of the force, and Lieutenant Lloyd Jones, leaving the majority of the men behind, advanced quickly into the valley with fifteen rifles. The men inside the zareba were summoned to surrender, but no answer being received, the bugler sounded the charge. The soldiers, with a yell, rushed forward, firing a volley, but at that moment the bugler was hit, while a soldier to the left of the commander was killed.

Orders were heard in Abyssinian to shoot the white man, and as Lieutenant Lloyd Jones reached the gate he dropped, having been shot through both legs. It was then seen that twelve of the soldiers had retreated, leaving the white officer, with only three orderlies, at the entrance of the zareba, entirely at the mercy of the raiders. The orderlies attempted to carry their commandant off the field, but he ordered them to leave him and to rush the narrow gate. This they accomplished with the greatest gallantry, killing every man inside the zareba.

The Political Officer did all he could for Lieutenant Lloyd Jones with the limited resources at his disposal, and fashioned splints out of his drawing-box. In spite of all he could do tetanus set in, the patient became delirious, and chloroform ran out. During the trek to Nyeri a couple of rhinoceroses charged the wounded officer's stretcher, but both animals were turned at thirty yards by the two Abyssinian orderlies, who remained with their leader to the end.

It was not until forty-three days after he had been hit that the officer and his escort reached the post of Nyeri, where at last he found a doctor and a nurse. For fourteen days all that was possible was done, but in the meantime the muscles had shrunk, and one leg is four inches shorter than the other. At length, after undergoing a stretcher journey of over five hundred miles under the most horrible conditions, the wounded man reached Nairobi and a hospital. The doctors at Nairobi regarded his arrival there alive as almost miraculous. Had it not been for the devotion of his two Abyssinian orderlies this would have been impossible.

Even when they are all wrapped up in themselves the manners of some people are rather cold.

IN THE PATH OF NAPOLEON

BY JAMES MORGAN

BOURBON PLOTS AND SWIFT REVENGES

DATES AND EVENTS—AGE 31-34

Attempt to blow up Napoleon with an infernal machine	Dec.	24, 1800
One hundred and thirty Terrorists banished	Jan.	4, 1801
Two Royalists executed	Jan	31, 1801
Napoleon elected President Cisapline Republic	Jan.	7, 1802
Elected First Consul of France for life	Aug.	1, 1802
Bourrienne dismissed	Oct.,	1802
Re-opening of war between France and Great Britain	May	16, 1803
Band of Royalist assassins landed in France	Aug.	23, 1803
Gen. Moreau arrested	Feb.	15, 1804
Gen. Pichegru captured	Feb.	28, 1804
Georges captured	March	9, 1804
Duke d'Enghien kidnapped	March	15, 1804
The Duke arrived at Vincennes	March	20, 1804
The Duke shot	March	21, 1804
Electoral College asked Napoleon to found a dynasty	March	25, 1804
Pichegru committed suicide	April	6, 1804
Georges and his conspirators sentenced to death; Gen. Moreau banished to America	June	10, 1804

France, under the Consulate, quickly became the envy of the nations.

It was an era of unexampled peace and order. All men were equal before the law and free to do what they liked, only provided they let politics alone. Peasant and noble were safe in their homes, their properties and their businesses. "The stage coach went without a guard." The country waxed prosperous beyond all precedent. Taxes were light and the national bonds rose in two golden years from 12 francs to 86.

A BENEVOLENT DESPOT

The Consulate was a brilliant and benevolent despotism. It took away only the people's dream of liberty and their ideal of a free republic, two booms they never had enjoyed. It gave them in exchange the abounding genius and energy of Napoleon, who served them better than they could have served themselves.

A wise and pure despotism is the wisest and purest of governments. But its fatal defect is that it dries up the springs of its wisdom and purity, public opinion. As the First Consul waxed more masterful, the French people sank into a dumb subserviency until he could no longer hear their voice. As he grew stronger, they grew weaker, until they trembled at the thought of standing alone and at last surrendered themselves wholly to his iron will.

Many look back on the Consulate, with its centralization of power, its revival of official ceremonies and its inauguration of the Legion of Honor, as one long, crafty, cold blooded conspiracy against the republic on the part of the First Consul, who warily and steadily crept day by day toward the throne.

This opinion, however, gives too much credit to his foresight, a quality in which he was strangely deficient. For this man was not the architect of his own fortunes. His plans were overruled in nearly every important instance, and he was always the creature of circumstances. He had chosen to be a writer rather than a soldier, to go into the real estate business rather than into the Revolution, to be a Corsican rather than a Frenchman, to be a drillmaster for the Sultan of Turkey rather than serve in the army of the republic, to seek martial glory in Asia rather than in Europe, and finally to return to the army of Italy rather than be First Consul.

Once he was installed as dictator of France, the throne was the natural if not inevitable goal of the dictatorship. It was as unnecessary for him to conspire for the crown as for the consulship, as unnecessary for him to plot against the republic as against the Directory. He frankly said to the Council of State: "France is not yet a republic; whether she will be one is still highly problematical; the next five or six years will decide."

That was true, and nine Frenchmen out of ten knew it. The tottering nation had invoked the mighty arm of Napoleon as its crutch, and France no sooner leaned upon it than she was filled with dread forebodings of what would happen when it should be withdrawn from her support. Would the Terror or the Bourbons return? The aristocrats and the church looked upon him as their only shield from the former, while the revolutionists and the peasant land owners regarded him as their protector from the latter.

He himself was well warranted in declaring that "except for a few lunatics who care for nothing but anarchy and a few honest men who dream of a Spartan republic, the whole nation is crying out for a strong and stable Government." Not merely the placeholders felt their dependance on him, but all who were sharing in the new security and prosperity of a flourishing national business found themselves limited in their calculations to his 10-year term; then the abyss!

A KING EXCEPT IN NAME

Napoleon was hardly in office before a movement began to lengthen his term to 20 years, but the proposal was immediately amended and his election for life was provided instead, with authority to nominate his successor. He himself struck out this last provision, for he was still arguing that "heredity is irreconcilable with the principle of the sovereignty of the people and impossible in France."

There was only one vote against the consulate for life in the Tribunate and that was cast by Carnot. But Napoleon was wise in insisting on having the law submitted to a referendum of the voters, who indorsed it with a unanimity amazing to English speaking people: Yes, 3,568,885 votes; No, 8,374.

The First Consul for life, with an annual allowance from the treasury of $1,200,000, felt himself a king in all but the crown. His 33rd. birthday was celebrated with the pomp and gaiety which Paris so well knows how to display, and the Tower of Notre Dame there blazed through the night a great fiery star, the star of Napoleon's destiny.

Dropping the signature of Bonaparte, he began to sign his Christian name Napoleon, after the manner of a royal personage. He fairly clapped his hands, this giant sprung from the loins of the people, as he thought of himself on an equality with the crowned pigmies of Europe. "I am on a level now with foreign sovereigns. They, like me, are rulers for their lifetime only. They and their Ministers will have much higher respect for me now." The Cisalpine Republic in Italy also called him to its presidency.

LAFAYETTE'S PROTEST

Among the dissenters from the life Consulate was Lafayette, who wrote on the election register that he could not vote for an unlimited mastership unless political liberty was guaranteed. The patriotic Marquis appealed in a letter directly to the First Consul: "It is impossible that you, General, the foremost in the ranks of those great men who are but rarely found throughout the ages, should desire that such a revolution as ours, so many victims, so much bloodshed, such misfortunes, such prodigies, should terminate in the establishment of an arbitary regime."

On reading that communication, Napoleon contemptuously exclaimed: "Always thinking of Washington," and dismissed the writer from his thoughts as "a political ninny," "an idealogue," who is "constantly harping on America without understanding that the French are not Americans." It was Lafayette's last effort to preserve the revolution, and he entered into a retirement from which he did not emerge while Napoleon remained in power.

Might he have made himself a Washington instead of a Caesar? It is hard to say. Against factions at home and foes abroad even the power of Napoleon might not have availed to make France, with its traditions of royalty and ignorance of free institutions, a true republic. But how glorious would have been his failure!

HURRYING TO THE THRONE

Enemies, as well as friends, played their part in hurrying the republic toward the Empire and Napoleon towards the throne, all classes and events conspiring to the same end. Bourbon plots supplied, indeed, the strongest argument for making the change.

The old royal family in their exile persisted in the folly which had lost them their kingdom. It was truly said of the Bourbons that in their misfortunes, "they learned nothing, and forgot nothing." Failing in their armed treason against their country as allies of jealous foreign nations, they descended to the next step in their degradation and tried to bribe their way back to the throne.

Their sordid measures succeeded with some of the French Generals, who were corrupted by them and tried to betray the armies of the republic into the hands of the enemy. But when Napoleon came they found a man they could not buy. They made extravagant offers to him in his first Italian campaign, but he scorned their money and their honors. After he became First Consul, the pretender, Louis XVIII, younger brother of Louis XVI, wrote him, begging for the lost throne and bluntly asking him to name his price: "If you doubt my gratitude, fix your reward and mark out the fortunes of your friends."

To that base appeal from the son of St. Louis, the son of the people returned this kingly reply: "You must not seek to return to France. To do so you would have to trample upon 100,000 dead bodies. Sacrifice your interest to the repose and happiness of France, and history will render you justice."

BOURBON ASSASSINS

The Bourbons in their despair then sank to the level of assassins. For years they had maintained their emissaries in Paris for the purpose of fomenting revolution and anarchy. But, under Napoleon's masterful rule, the country was quickly pacified and the nation reunited. France prospered and revolutions languished.

The Bourbons found themselves without an active party, and unable even to incite a riot. But if they could not hope to overthrow the Government, they could plot the assassination of Napoleon. As he was on his way to the opera in the winter following the battle of Marengo, his driver, a veteran who had been with him in Egypt, and whom he had nicknamed Caesar, found a cart, apparently a water cart, standing across the street. When the escort had drawn it to one side, Caesar, exasperated by the delay, whipped up his horses and drove on at a furious haste. In two seconds an infernal machine on the cart exploded.

But Caesar had driven so fast as to remove his distinguished passenger beyond harm's reach. At the terrible noise of the explosion he stopped his horses, and stepping to the window of the carriage, asked for orders. "To the opera!" Napoleon replied, without betraying in the least the rage that filled his breast.

As he had missed death by being two seconds too early, Josephine, whose carriage followed his, had escaped as narrowly by being two seconds late, having stopped at the palace door to let Gen. Rapp rearrange her shawl and fold it over her shoulders in the Egyptian manner. Arrived at the opera she found her husband seated in his box in apparent calm, and surveying the audience through his opera glasses. "The rascals wanted to blow me up," he said to her quietly. "Give me a book of the oratorio."

Several persons in the street had been killed and many wounded. More than forty houses were shattered, and even the glass in the windows of the Tuileries was smashed.

When Napoleon returned from the opera he ceased to disguise his indignation, but gave rein to a passion for punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. He refused to believe that the Bourbons would resort to such a murderous measure, although his minister of police, Fouche, insisted it was a Royalist and not a Republican plot. "They are the Terrorists," he insisted, "wretches stained with blood. The Bourbons are simply a skin disease, but the Terrorists are an eternal malady."

In his determination to terrify the Terrorists 130 men were rushed into penal banishment without any evidence against them. Afterwards it was discovered that they had nothing to do with the infernal machine, and that it was the work of the Royalists, two of whom were detected, convicted and executed. Yet, so persistent was Napoleon's suspicion that the Terrorists were a menace to his Government he did not recall the poor exiles from their prison colony in the tropics.

He organized a police of his own to watch Fouche and his police. "Do you suppose because I am staying at Malmaison that I know nothing about what is going on?" He said to Fouche; "I don't depend on your police. I do my own policing, and I am on the watch till 2 o'clock in the morning."

ALAS! POOR BOURRIENNE!

Fouche, whose duty it was to watch the enemies of the First Consul, but who always kept the sharpest watch on the First Consul himself, boasted in after years that he hired Bourrienne for $5,000 a month to spy on his chief. The Bourbon conspirators also passed around the word that "the secretary is for sale."

However that may be, the tender spot which Napoleon always kept for old friends and associates was sore wounded by the oldest and closest of them all. He had been glad to share his prosperity with Bourrienne as freely as they had shared their poverty at Brienne and in the streets of Paris. He gave him apartments in the Tuileries and also gave his family an independent establishment.

Disdaining to limit his friend and confidant to a fixed salary, he invited him to help himself from their common cash drawer in the palace, and no account was kept between them. He flattered himself he could share with him even his fame. "Ah, Bourrienne!" he proudly exclaimed, "you also will be immortal."

"How, General?" the friend asked.

"Are you not my secretary?"

Poor Bourrienne could not content himself with this reflected immortality, and loving what his chief despised, money, he yielded to the one sin Napoleon always refused to compound in his own immediate household. "I bet if I shut him up in the Tuileries gardens," the First Consul said to Corvisart, the physician, "he would eventually find a silver mine there."

Napoleon could not bear to break the tie that had bound him so long to his old school-fellow, and repeatedly quarreled with him, only to take him back into his confidence. When at last a case in court disclosed the secretary of the First Consul as a partner of Government contractors and his avarice thus became a public scandal, Napoleon dismissed him, telling him as he slammed the door in his face, "Never let me see you again."

"Why!" he grieved to Monneval, the assistant who now took the place of the unfaithful secretary, "I have known that man since he was nine years old!"

Still wishing to spare him the full measure of disgrace, he officially announced that Bourrienne had been promoted to other duties, and, indeed, it was not long until he did find employment for him. But he would not see him, and they never met again except on one occasion, when Bourrienne was summoned to receive his commission as minister at Hamburg, where for many years he continued his peculations and ended by conspiring with the Bourbons against his forbearing friend and benefactor.

TRAPPING THE BOURBONS

As the plotting against Napoleon went on, he and those about him were seized with a frenzy of spying. The watch on the mails was redoubled until no one dared to trust a secret of any kind to the post, while crafty fellows filled it with letters designed to cast suspicion on their enemies, or to create an impression in the mind of the First Consul favorable to their own loyalty. The letter openers were known as the "black cabinet," and they forwarded to Napoleon copies of all communications likely to interest him.

Napoleon thenceforth did not for a moment take his eye off the Bourbons, who never relented or rested in their savage purpose to strike down the man who stood in their way. While they were seizing on the reopening of the war between England and France to spring their grand plot, there appeared in London a man named La Touche. He was one of the Terrorists banished after the explosion of the infernal machine. But he had been set free by Napoleon on the condition that he go to England and get into the councils of the Bourbons as an escaped prisoner seeking vengeance against the First Consul.

La Touche, who was a delightful specimen, at once went into conference with the Royalists in London, and with certain too zealous English officials. Prof. John Holland Rose, of the University of Cambridge, has found in his researches among the official records a list of Royalist plotters who were in the pay of the British Government. Prof. Rose thinks it possible that only the younger and hotter headed officials may have connived at the plot, but he adds that "when all is said, the British Government must stand accused of one of the most heinous of crimes."

La Touche followed the threads of the conspiracy from London to Munich, where he found the British Embassy a centre of plotting. Other French spies gained the confidence of the British envoys at Vienna and Stuttgart, who were found to be involved in the widespread intrigue.

La Touche, however, scored the greatest success. He received from Francis Drake, the Ambassador of Great Britain at Munich, a sum of money, the secret code of the conspirators, a recipe for invisible ink and a commission to go to Paris and spy on the First Consul, whence he sent back some remarkable reports, which he pretended were based on information obtained from one of the ushers in the Tuileries.

But it was Napoleon himself who dictated La Touche's report to the credulous British Ambassador in Munich, and he delighted in describing his own personal habits and his military plans which later fooled the enemy. The really important object to be gained, he informed Drake through La Touche, was a certain black portfolio lying on his table, but that could not be captured without paying a bribe of at least $250,000 to the person in charge of it.

THE GREAT PLOT

The plot began to unfold itself late in the summer of 1803, when an English naval officer landed a little party of French Royalists at the foot of a steep cliff on the coast of Normandy. The French ports were all closed to British shipping by the war, but some smugglers had hung a cable down the side of the cliff and by that cable the members of the party climbed hand over hand to the top. They then made their way to Paris by what is known in America as an "underground railroad," lodging along the way in farmhouses and castles belonging to trusted Royalists.

The leader of this band was a remarkable character, a Breton named Georges Cadoudal, who had bravely fought in the Royalist rebellions of La Vendee in the time of the revolution. When Napoleon was pacifying the country in the opening weeks of his Consulate, he summoned Georges to Paris, and in the course of a long interview, offered him liberal rewards for himself and his friends. But all blandishments and temptations were spurned by the dauntless rebel and irreconcilable Royalist, whose firmness, however, so won Napoleon's respect that he was permitted to leave Paris instead of being arrested and shot. Georges, on the other hand, never forgave himself for not "strangling him then and there in these strong arms."

After three years this fanatic was in Paris again to repair that omission. He was joined by Gen. Pichegru, a teacher of Napoleon's in the military school of Brienne and later a General in the revolution. Pichegru had sold out to the Bourbons and been deported to Cayenne for his treachery to the republic, but had escaped to England.

THE PLAN UNFOLDED

His part now in the great plot was to induce Gen. Moreau, the foremost military commander under the First Consul, to enter into the conspiracy, and win over the support of the army. Once Moreau's co-operation was assured, two of the Bourbon Princes, the Count d'Artois and the Duke de Berry, were to come from England, personally join in waylaying Napoleon on the road to Malmaison, and having abducted or killed him, seize the Government in the name of Louis XVIII.

Moreau's jealousy of Napoleon was bitter, outspoken and notorious. The victor in the great battle of Hohenlinden dared to look upon the victor in the battle of Marengo as a rival, and what is more his wife and her mother, who were from Martinique, hotly refused, in the antercoms of the Tuileries, to dance attendance upon Josephine, a creole like themselves. The entire family held aloof from the new court of the Consulate, and when Napoleon inaugurated the Legion of Honor they ridiculed his decorations before all Paris by attaching to the collar of their dog an insignia of the order.

Pichegru found Moreau ready to conspire, but only for himself. "Do with Bonaparte what you will," he said, "but do not ask me to put a Bourbon in his place."

Spies were following the conspiracy hour by hour, and very soon Moreau found himself locked up. But Napoleon wished above all to catch the Bourbon Princes, and he posted Savary at the cliff on the Normandy coast to lie in wait there for their princely prey. He was filled with a ferocious passion for revenge on the Royalists. "Am I a dog to be beaten to death in the streets?" he demanded, "I will pitilessly shoot the very first of these princes who shall fall into my hands."

But Moreau having disappointed them, the princes did not climb up the cable, where Savary sat watching like a terrier beside a rat hole. Nor could the hiding places of Georges and Pichegru be found. Paris suddenly shut down on them like a trap. The gates of the city were closed, the walls were patroled and no one was permitted to leave the capital.

Pichegru, without a sheltering roof left to him, went one evening to the house of an old friend, Barbe Marbois, the Minister of the Treasury, who kept him over night, an act of generosity which Napoleon respected. But soon the fugitive was discovered while in another lodging and was thrown into prison, where ultimately he strangled himself to death in his cell.

Next Georges was found and taken in the street, but not until he had shot dead one of his pursuers and seriously wounded another. He and nineteen of his accomplices, including a Marquis and the heir to a Dukedom, were tried and condemned to die. Moreau was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but Napoleon pardoned him, on the condition that he went to the United States and stayed there.

Meanwhile a Bourbon Prince had been caught. In the midst of the excitement attending the man hunt in Paris, a report was received that the young Duke d'Enghien, a descendant of the Great Conde, was living in the Duchy of Baden, a few miles from the French frontier, where he was conspiring with Gen. Dumouries, another General of the Revolution, who, like Pichegru, had been bought up by the Bourbons. It was further reported that the Prince had actually made secret visits to Paris.

A squad of thirty horsemen was sent into Baden, although it was not French soil, the Duke was kidnapped and hurried to Paris. While he was on the way, however, it became known to the Government that he had not been with Dumouriez at all, and it was seen that there was no evidence whatever that he had any part in the plottings of the other branch of the Bourbon family. It was true that he had served in foreign armies against France and was then in the pay of England, but he was not a conspirator.

Napoleon's rage, however, was now beyond control. For three weeks he had neglected his military preparations for the invasion of England and all affairs of state in his absorbing passion for revenge. The fight had become a Corsican vendetta between the Bonapartes and the Bourbons, and no kinsman of the foe should be spared. Some of those around the First Consul might stand aghast at the thought of shedding royal blood, but he declared, "Neither is my blood ditchwater!" To the tearful appeal of Josephine, he commanded, "Begone! You are a child!"

IN THE MOAT AT VINCENNES

Late in a March afternoon the captive Duke was conducted into the big, gray fortress of Vincennes, four miles from the heart of Paris. Although he was yet to be placed on trial, his grave was already dug in the moat on the other side of the castle. A commission of colonels met in the evening in a tower overlooking the castle park and the royal prisoner was brought before them.

After his examination he pleaded to be taken before Napoleon himself, but instead he was remanded to his cell. The commission then debated the case for two hours, when the verdict was signed condemning the Duke to die for having borne arms against France and being in the pay of her enemy, England.

At five o'clock in the morning Napoleon stirred from his uneasy sleep, and said in solemn tones, "By this time, the Duke d'Enghien has ceased to live." Whereat Josephine fell to weeping. But it was six o'clock when the Duke, still ignorant of his doom, was led from his cell down the stair toward the open door of the castle. As he felt the fresh morning air on his face, he mistook it for the clammy breath of a dungeon and cried to his guard, "You are not going to put me in a dungeon!" The only reply was the reading of the death sentence.

Out of the door the royal victim was led, the door that looks upon what is now one of the prettiest and most popular of the forest playgrounds of Paris, and down into the moat, against which Savary leaned at careless ease.

The Duke was placed with his back to the wall of the tower and facing the firing squad. His request that a priest be summoned to attend him was ignored, but when he asked that he might be permitted to send a lock of his hair to his sweetheart, the Duchess de Rohan, the commander of the squad gruffly inquired of his men, "Has any one of you a pair of scissors?" The scissors were found and the lock was clipped.

The Duke's last appeal to his executioners was for them not to miss their aim, and in another instant he fell before the fatal bullet, pierced through the heart. The corpse was pushed into the gaping hole beside it, but there to pause only a few years until the return of the Bourbons, when it was disinterred and laid to rest in the chapel of the grim old castle.

WHERE THE REPUBLIC FELL

A small slender column of marble was erected in the grassy moat at the time the body was removed, and there it still stands under the gaze of the morbid and the curious, marking the spot where the last of the House of Conde fell—and where, too, in the twelfth year of its age the republic fell! For it was truly said of the Bourbon conspirators that they came to give France a king and gave her an emperor.

The blood of the Bourbons, and indeed of all the royalty in Europe, ran cold with horror at the news of how the Duke d'Enghien had died. The court of the Czar at St. Petersburg went into mourning, and the King of Prussia recoiled from Napoleon into an alliance with Russia.

Paris met the event with mixed feelings. Some protesting person outred his whispered denunciation of the killing in a memorable phrase, "It is worse than a crime—it is a blunder!" The regicides, however, the men who voted for the death of Louis XVI, were weary of Napoleon's habit of roughly chiding them and reminding them that they surely would be shot if the Bourbons ever came back, and they applauded his course. The old revolutionists, now that Bourbon blood was on his hands, no longer feared that he might make terms with the Royalists; he had burned his bridges.

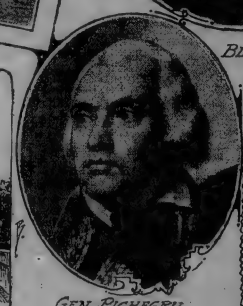
NARROW ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON (IN THE CARRIAGE) FROM THE EXPLOSION OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE

THE DUKE D'ENGHIEN, THE LAST OF THE CONDE'S

READING THE DEATH WARRANT TO THE UNFORTUNATE DUKE AT VINCENNES

CONSPIRATOR GEORGES SHOOTING DOWN A MEMBER OF THE ARRESTING PARTY

THE LITTLE SHAFT THAT MARKS THE SPOT IN THE MOAT WHERE THE DUKE WAS SHOT AND NAPOLEON SHED BOURBON BLOOD



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A BUNGALOW Construction Co. have two lots 50x120 each, King's Road, for only $1,000 each; 738 Fort St.

A CORNER Manchester and Orillia, 164 feet on Manchester, 151 feet on Orillia, $2,650, terms arranged. This is away below the value. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A CHICKEN and fruit ranch property on West Saanich Rd., at Prospect Station, on 5th car, $4,500 for 5 acres with lease or sell cottage also if desired. Box 3484, Colonist.

A FOR Sale—$750 cash and the balance on easy terms, buys direct from owner, high part of Fairfield, a new, modern 5-roomed bungalow with hardwood floors, beamed ceiling, built-in buffet, dressing table, etc., cement basement, hot air furnace. I have reduced the price considerably to effect quick sale. Phones 55 and 1555.

A HILLSIDE Ave.—50x115, $1,250, usual terms. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A HILLSIDE Ave.—Full-sized double corner, close to Normal School, $2,700, easy terms. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A LARGE lot on Shelbourne St., close to Bay; grassy; no rock; sacrifice for $1,150. Easy terms. Box 3572, Colonist.

A MCKENZIE St.—Close to Cook St., 50x120, $2,250, terms arranged. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A OLIVER St.—A fine, level lot; price $1,900. Terms to suit purchaser. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

A SACRIFICE—Lot 50x132, Fourth Street, Oak Bay, high and dry, for $950. Also waterfront lot, Regimalt, close to car, $800, easy terms. Phone 5058R.

A ST. Patrick St.—Northwest corner of Central, $4,500, on terms to suit purchaser. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

A ST. Patrick St.—Southwest corner of Central, 100x133, price $1,300, on very easy terms. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas Street.

A TWO snaps for cash, lot few feet from Uplands on Dunlevy St. carline, $1,250, lot Crease Ave., Parkdale, $750; must be sold at once. Telephone owner, 3843

A WILKINSON Rd.—Half acre lots, $450; $180 cash, balance over two years. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A WILL sell lot, Burnside car line subdivision, for $825 cash; or terms, $750, $30 down, $10 month. Phone 4380L, 731 Wilson Street.

PROPERTY FOR SALE (Continued)

A WATERFRONT—8 lots, $2-66, Section 19, Esquimalt District. Map 29, right on car line. What offer for cash or terms? Suite No. 1, 1046 View Street.

A WAREHOUSE site, Blanshard St., 40 ft. frontage by 100, close to V. & S. Station. This is ideal property for this purpose, and is instructed to sell quick. Will sell it at $10,500. This is by far the lowest priced property around, and can be obtained on easy terms. Stewart Land Co., 101 Pemberton Blk. Phone 1381.

A WATERFRONT lot with 3-roomed cottage at Shawnigan Lake; beautiful view of lake, going very cheap. Apply McCutcheon Bros., Ltd., 1209 Douglas St.

A $350 to $400 buys a good building lot, cleared, balance easy. Box 3537, Colonist.

PROPERTY WANTED

A FRESH listings wanted immediately for the new 1914 Clarkson Real Estate Directory before mailing to Eastern and Old Country clients. Property owners everywhere are urged to register their holdings at once. Write today, Clarkson, Dept. B-6, 901 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg.

A IMPORTANT—Owners of for sale properties of every sort should register them with us before the new 1914 Clarkson Real Estate Directory; unquestionably the greatest selling medium in Western Canada. Write for particulars today. Clarkson, Dept. B-6, 901 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg.

I WANT a good building lot inside the city; must be good value. Box 3591, Colonist.

LOT wanted within or near 3-mile circle; must be cheap. Full particulars in first letter. Box 3472, Colonist.

OWNERS, quick, I want to buy a lot on Walnut St. for cash. Box 3641, Colonist.

WANTED—Lot in Fairfield district, south of front preferred; must be genuine snap. Can pay all cash. Owners only. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg.

WANTED—Good lot not too far from street car, $100 cash, balance monthly. Henson Land Co., Ltd., 620 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 221.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

A CREAGE for Sale—A five-acre tract in Otter District, $900, $50 cash, balance $10.00 per month. The German Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort St.

A BARGAIN beyond question, 160 acres, good wheat land, best part of Saskatchewan, 120 acres under cultivation, 9 miles C.P.R. depot, 3 miles store, school and Post Office, C.N.R. building depot 3 miles distant offered at ½ price, $15 per acre. Will take city lot in trade. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A UNIQUE opportunity to take up 13 acres of good farming land near the E. & N. Railway with the minimum amount of capital, $1 payable every 2nd month gives a man immediate possession for five years, with the option of purchase at any time within that period. Stewart Land, Fruit Lands, Ltd., General Agents, Carmichael & Moorhead, Ltd., 608 Belmont.

A CREAGE—Ten miles from Victoria, A. close to C. N. Ry., splendid soil, spring water, ideal for fruit and poultry, good road frontage in five-acre blocks, $575 each, on terms. Apply owners, Stewart Land Co., 101 Pemberton Blk.

A AGREEMENT sacrifice at $15 per acre, 80 acres at Sannich, paid $400 and interest; will slaughter for $250 cash. W. S., 1556 Oak Bay Ave. Phone 3070.

A BETTER bargain in acreage. We have no acreage for sale in pieces from one to one hundred acres of all kinds from which you can make your choice. Come in and tell us your wants and let us show you facts and figures. Benson & Winslow, 1202 Douglas St.

A LBERTA quarter section farm, good location; price $15 per acre, easy terms. Gold Ring Investment Co., 2023 Cedar Hill Rd.

A LMOST Saanich Rd., 30 acres, 22 acres in clover. This is beautiful acreage, no rock, $14,000, terms arranged. Clarke Realty Co., 721 Yates St. Phone 471.

A EXCEPTIONAL Bargain—5 acres, good soil, with new 5-roomed house, chicken houses, etc., spring water, short distance from city, close to station and Interurban Road, only $2,000, easy terms arranged; will consider trade for city property. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

A FOR Sale—Quarter section Haray Bay, Alberta, $10 per acre. Phone 4243R.

A GORDON Head—10 acres good land, right for poultry or truck gardening, would trade Victoria house property. See Business Exchange Service, 309 Hibben Bldg.

A GORDON Head—10 acres adjoining Mount Douglas Park, all cleared, Haro Heights St., almost touches the property. Ideal for a high-class subdivision. Low price and exceptional terms for immediate sale. Full particulars and photographs at Paul Edmonds' office, Jones Block.

A HAVING subdivided one of the oldest farms on Vancouver Island, consisting of 320 acres, into small holdings, a prize orchard of 250 fruit trees, small house, stable, etc., nearly all logged and partly improved, 3 miles from Nanaimo, beautifully situated, overlooking Nanoose Bay; 100 per cent cheaper than surrounding land; very easy terms, from $250 cash up. For full particulars apply Box 3558, Colonist.

A QUALICUM Beach—Twenty and 20-acre blocks, close to golf links and Qualicum Bay Inn, with good frontage on Island Highway, $225 per acre, ¼ cash, balance over three years, 7 per cent. Hickey & Thwaites, Parksville.

A STOCK ranch, Alberta, 2,000 acres, railway 15 miles, all fenced and well-watered, excellent grazing, 1,000 acres could be plowed, two dwellings, barns, etc., stock and implements; price $47,500. J. H. Whittome & Co. Ltd., Duncan, B. C.

A SALT waterfrontage for sale cheap. Three improved farms, with or without stock, average about 100 acres. See me at once about this; also poultry and hog farms, 2 to 20 acres. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1 and 2, Imperial Bank Chambers, Yates and Government Sts. Phone 3259.

A TWO acres overlooking Langford Lake, cleared. Price $850; third cash, balance arranged A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Chambers, Yates and Government Sts. Phone 3259.

A TOWN land on west arm of Shawnigan Lake, cheap. Apply phone 3036L.

A VERY cheap, nice ten-acre garden tract, five miles east Port Angeles Townsite, price $750; terms $100 cash, balance easy. Box 3, Fort St., Port Angeles, Wash.

A WATERFRONTAGE—6¼ acres on Active Pass, 2 acres bearing orchard, tennis lawn, 7-roomed bungalow, beautiful bathing beach, fine waterfront, close to wharf, owner going away and will sacrifice. Fine location, near car and sea. Call early. Henson Land Co., Ltd., 620 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 221.

A 345 acres, 1¼ miles sea front, 60 to 70 acres pasture, about 15 have been cleared, good water, two streams, sandy beach, excellent anchorage, Denman Island, within two miles E. & N. Railway station, Deep Bay; price $15,000; would consider part of revenue producing property, preferably city or near. Apply owner, No. 3485, Colonist.

A 320 ACRES suitable for cattle ranch, $35 per acre, 20 miles cut on E. & N. railway. Also 160 acres dairy land, first class value at $65 an acre, same district. Several farms in Cowichan District, Cobble Hill. Enquire Edwin Frampton, McGregor Bldg., View St., opp. Spencer's.

A 478 acres, 1¼ miles from Cowichan; can drive auto through property; 400 cleared, balance timber, price $55 per acre, easy terms. Dominion Realty Co., 803-4, B. C. Permanent Bldg.

A 60 acres splendid bottom land, no rock, no water to clear, on 5 or 10-acre blocks. Apply English, Cobble Hill.

ACREAGE WANTED

WANTED—For general farming, a tract of 100 arable acres, more or less, on or near railway and good wagon road. Victoria rocks, uniform slopes, all or partly cleared, abundant water, property to be judged on its merits as a farming proposition and not as a potential subdivision, nor will I pay today what the land is expected to be worth some years hence. Box 3448, Colonist.

WANTED—Around Victoria, near car, Saanich preferred, to lease with purchasing option, house, old or new, on about one acre, cleared or partly; rent must be low and option price snap. Full particulars, A. Vanden, General Delivery, Vancouver, B. C.

WANTED—In Gordon Head or Saanich districts, from 5 to 10 miles of Victoria, 7 to 12 acres good land, part in fruit trees, pens for chickens and other outbuildings. Small house on property desired. Will rent or lease with option of purchase during period of lease. Fullest particulars in reply to Box 2929, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A 7-ROOM fully modern home on Linden Ave., for sale at a sacrifice; price $6,200 for a few days only. Terms arranged. Crow Brothers, 732 Yates St.

A NEW home, all modern conveniences, corner, etc., at price below cost. Phone owner, 4095L.

HOUSES FOR SALE (Continued)

A ATTRACTIVE new 4-roomed bungalow, for on large lot, 19 minutes from car, price for quick sale, $1,700; $200 cash, balance $15 per month. C. Somerville, R. M. D. 4, or phone 4071J2.

A ABSOLUTE snap, seven-room house, Oak Bay, close to car, 50x125; quick sale, $4,500, cash and terms arranged. Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton Bldg.

A NICE little home at Colwood station, 4-roomed bungalow, all conveniences and good water, stable and chicken house and one acre of land, nice, large lawn, main road frontage; price $2,300; very small first payment required. A. Cosh, Happy Valley, V. I., B. C.

A FOUR-ROOM, all-modern home on Hillside Ave., lot 60 feet front, priced at $3,300; small cash payment, balance easy. The Gold Ring Investment Co., 2023 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 5055.

ARE you looking for a fine family residence in Fairfield? I have one of 8 rooms, fully modern with all conveniences, cement basement, furnace, full-sized lot, paved street, etc. Have reduced this from $8,500 to $8,250, and will sell on easy terms to reliable party. Box 3770, Colonist Office.

A CHARMING Oak Bay cottage, overlooking sea, near hotel, 6 rooms, sunroom 10x16, garage, nice garden, paved street. Apply owners, 408 Belmont House.

A NOTHER home at about half price to be sold at once, 5 neat, well arranged rooms, buffet, beamed and panelled, open fireplace, window seat, all expensive built-in bath fixtures, in one of Victoria's most beautiful locations, lot 40x182, covered with oak shade trees, one block from car, $4,250, terms easy. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A HOME for Sale—Beautiful new six-room house, 1744 Lee Ave., $4,200, terms. The German Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort Street.

A HOUSE—Four rooms, lot 50x119; price $1,350; $250 cash will accept; lot in city with small cash payment. Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton Blk.

IF you want a cottage built for a home, with garden and fruit trees, or a revenue producer, we will wonder why you didn't buy on Tillicum Road, the best buys in Victoria. I can deliver; also corner Wilkinson and Boleskine. Waters, Albina St., the Gorge.

A JAMES Bay snap, modern 5-room house, only $5,000; worth much more, but must sell. See F. G. Porteous, 707½ Yates St.

A SNAP—4-room house and lot 50x135, fine garden soil, only $1,050; $100 cash, balance $10 per month. F. G. Porteous, 707½ Yates St.

A FINE big 7-room house, every modern convenience, latest arrangement, well built, 3 fireplaces, full cement basement, extra large lot, fenced and graded, fronting on best part of Dallas Road, uninterrupted view of sea and mountains, $6,400, easy terms. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A JAMES Bay snap, modern 5-room house, only $5,000; worth much more, but must sell. See F. G. Porteous, 707½ Yates St.

A SNAP—4-room house and lot 50x135, fine garden soil, only $1,050; $100 cash, balance $10 per month. F. G. Porteous, 707½ Yates St.

A FINE big 7-room house, every modern convenience, latest arrangement, well built, 3 fireplaces, full cement basement, extra large lot, fenced and graded, fronting on best part of Dallas Road, uninterrupted view of sea and mountains, $6,400, easy terms. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A NOTHER home at about half price to be sold at once, 5 neat, well arranged rooms, buffet, beamed and panelled, open fireplace, window seat, all expensive built-in bath fixtures, in one of Victoria's most beautiful locations, lot 40x182, covered with oak shade trees, one block from car, $4,250, terms easy. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A SIX-ROOMED bungalow in Fairfield, lot 50x120, $3,300, terms. The German Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort Street.

A 10-ROOMED corner home, just completed, attractive design, hardwood floors, panelled walls, massive beamed ceiling, 3 open fireplaces, hot water heated, billiard room in basement, high-class workmanship and best material, large lot, view of sea, block from car, $10,000. Might consider good building lot or small house in trade, terms arranged. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A FINE 7-room semi-bungalow, especially well built and modern, concrete foundation, full basement, extra large lot, fine lawn with ornamental trees, neatly fenced, best part Foul Bay, worth $6,000; will sacrifice at $4,500, easy terms. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A FINE well built bungalow, 4 extra large rooms, good concrete basement, house not particularly modern, but thoroughly well built with 2 lots 50 by about 130 each, covered with apple and other fruit trees and ornamental shrubs, entire garden planted with potatoes and other vegetables, 8 minutes from University car, for sale at $3,500, easy terms, will take lot in exchange, would rent to good tenant on yearly lease. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A NEW 6-room house, 1¼-mile circle, Burnside, overlooking Selkirk water, all latest features, thoroughly well built, concrete basement, open fireplace, etc., lot 50x120, with very large beautiful oak shade front lawn, $4,500; $500 cash, balance to suit. Consider some trade. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A BEAUTIFUL large 5-room bungalow, best part of Oak Bay, all conveniences, features, oak floors, 2 fireplaces, expensive electric fixtures, basement walls concrete blocks, cement floor, extra large lot with neat 3-room cottage on public lane at rear, worth $8,000, for quick sale at $6,200, easy terms. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A FINE big home, 10 large rooms, plain but thoroughly well built and modern, 2 fireplaces, full concrete basement, 250 ft. of lawn, Oak Bay car, will be sacrificed at $7,250, accept building lot as part payment. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

A JAMES Bay Snap—Quebec St., $9,000, 6-room house, close to C. P. R. wharf and Parliament Buildings. A real investment. Inquire P. J. Hay & Co., Ltd., 1208 Government Street. Phone 381.

A GOOD Tip—If you are looking for a home in the best part of Fairfield, near Dallas Rd., see the one we are offering at $5,250, on full-sized lot, 8 rooms, with garage, furnace and all modern conveniences. A small cash payment will handle this. Don't buy in Fairfield till you have seen this. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A BUNGALOW bargain that cannot be equaled for value. You folks who are paying rent could this $250 cash and $25 per month, including interest, puts you in possession of one of the prettiest and nicest 4-roomed bungalows in the city, handy to Fort St. car, bathroom, all modern fittings and connected with sewer, basement, open fire grate, lot all fenced, a genuine snap at only $2,500. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A NOTHER big bargain, 6-roomed, nearly new, modern home on Moss St., near Dallas Rd., fitted with furnace and all conveniences, for only $4,000.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

AT Royal Hotel, Fort St., opposite Times Bldg., large housekeeping rooms, $3.50 up.

A LARGE unfurnished apartment, heated with separate kitchenette, conservatory and clothes closet; also a large furnished room, heated and 2-roomed furnished cottage, reasonable. 649 Government st.

AT 1606 Blanshard, housekeeping rooms, all conveniences. Right in town; $3.50 to $4 weekly.

AT Portland Rooms, 725 Yates, housekeeping and single, every convenience.

A 1178 Fort St., housekeeping rooms, large, well-furnished and spotlessly clean rooms; steam heat and open fireplaces, telephone and all conveniences. From 1c week. Miss Corbard; Phone 4091L.

BED-SITTING room with kitchenette, gas, 4 R3800.

CLEAN, quiet housekeeping rooms, gas, phone, no children. 849 Burdett Ave.

CLEAN, furnished housekeeping rooms, $4 per month up; all modern conveniences. 1935 Hillside Ave.

COMFORTABLE housekeeping rooms, 717, Vancouver St.

ESQUIMALT—Three rooms, pantry and bathroom, close to car. Apply Jewsbury, Viewfield Rd., Esquimalt.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms with gas, $1.50. 339 Fort St. Apply Room 6.

FOR Rent—Furnished housekeeping suites, also furnished rooms. 951 Johnson st., cor. Vancouver.

FURNISHED housekeeping, half of private cottage, all modern, close in. 871 McClure St.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms. 1705 Fernwood Rd. Phone 4327L.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, gas range, all home conveniences. 1034 Queens Ave. Phone 4356R.

FOR Rent—Two unfurnished rooms. 732 Discovery.

FURNISHED housekeeping room. 1129 Grant.

FOR Rent—Two large furnished housekeeping rooms; would suit gentleman to batch or otherwise, separate beds; also other rooms with or without board, close in, terms moderate. Address Mrs. Smith, 426 John Street. Phone installed in a few days.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to rent; reasonable; all modern conveniences. Apply 707½ Yates Street; phone L 8106.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, with gas. 1104 Yates.

FOR Rent—5-roomed house, modern conveniences, good locality; $30 per month. Apply, Phone 3923R.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, gas, central. 820 Pandora.

HOUSEKEEPING room. 1128 Mason St.

HOUSEKEEPING room, ground floor. 974 Fisgard St.

HOT and cold water in all rooms, electric light; furnished new house, easily priced; 2914 Douglas; The Belwin.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms and unfurnished house, 1937 Blanshard St.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms for rent; 713 Pandora Avenue. Telephone 2493L.

LARGE housekeeping room, $3 weekly, modern. Phone 1181R. 553 Simcoe St.

NICELY furnished housekeeping rooms, 15 minutes from city hall. 600 Gorge Rd. Phone 1607R.

NICE housekeeping room, one block from Parliament Buildings. Apply 415 Elliot St.

NICE furnished housekeeping rooms. 1131 Pandora St.

ONE block from Parliament Bldgs., nice housekeeping room, bath, phone. Apply 615 Elliott St.

SUITE of furnished housekeeping rooms, cheap, close in. 734 Humboldt St.

TO Let—A large comfortable front room, one minute from Spring Ridge car, $2 per week. Apply 2016 Fernwood Rd.

TO Rent—Small room, suitable for light housekeeping; $6 month. 701 Vancouver St.

TWO bright, comfortable housekeeping rooms, gas, central. 565 Michigan.

THE Kensington, 919½ Pandora Ave. Comfortable housekeeping suite, own bath, hot and cold water. Also sleeping rooms.

TWO large unfurnished rooms, cheap rent. 1515 Cook.

THE Princess rooms, shacks and housekeeping rooms for rent, reasonable rent. Inquire at 2842 Douglas St.

UNFURNISHED rooms, cheap. 1263 Richardson, near Moss.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

BUSINESS woman requires clean, comfortable housekeeping room; central; May 1st; state price. Box 3539, Colonist.

TWO or 3 furnished housekeeping rooms. Box 3385, Colonist.

FURNISHED ROOMS

A SUNNY front suite, also two bed and sitting-rooms, private English home, housekeeping or otherwise. James Bay. Phone 3219R.

A NICE front room for rent, suitable for one or two gentlemen; rent reasonable. Call at 569 Michigan St.

A BALCONIED and other rooms, 434 Simcoe, seaview, piano, phone L1715.

BED-SITTING-ROOM, every convenience, board optional. 1215 Yates. Phone 5305L.

CLOSE to Fort St. cars and Jubilee Hospital, first, 1769 Pembroke St., from $5 monthly; piano, electric light, telephone. Phone 4258L.

COMFORTABLE bright rooms, breakfast given, 10 minutes' walk post office. 1049 Burdett St.

FURNISHED room to let, suitable for one or two ladies. Apply to 611 Vancouver St.

FURNISHED room, comfortable front room, near market. Apply 1519 Blanchard.

FURNISHED front bedroom, modern; close in, $3 week; 942 Collinson Street; phone 2884R.

FURNISHED or unfurnished room, Head St., car line, Scott, Thoburn Grocery, Esquimalt Road.

LARGE, attractive bedroom for rent, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Call 714 Discovery St.

NICELY furnished front room, suitable for one or two business ladies. Phone 3837R.

TWO furnished rooms for gentlemen, in modern house; with breakfast. 931 Michigan St.

TWO comfortable front rooms for rent, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen; business ladies or couple; low rent. 206 Menzies St., James Bay.

TWO large furnished rooms for rent, modern house, breakfast if desired. Phone 1626L. 332 Simcoe St.

THREE large furnished rooms for rent, reasonable; bath, heat, lights. Phone 2542. 1346 North Park St.

VERY comfortable room, hot and cold water, for a respectable man, only $1 week. 415 Parry St., off Toronto.

VICTORIA Hotel, Government St. Rooms from $2 week up; restaurant in connection.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

A COMPLETE set of Coronation coins, for sale, from 15 to 1d. Box 3456, Colonist.

A SNAP—Finest dry fir cordwood, cut any length, $6.50 double load. G. L. Walker. Phone 1627R1.

BARBER equipment for sale, hydraulic chair, nearly new. Box 3655, Colonist.

BICYCLE—Sale or exchange for farm implements or domestic. 923 Collinson Street.

BUILDERS—You need the local trade paper, Victoria Building Record, $2.50 per year. 503 Union Bank Bldg.

BOATS, all kinds, bought and sold, launches, yachts, canoes, new and second-hand. Walter Stockton, 207 Hibben-Bone.

CHILD'S enamelled cot and mattress, $5. Box 3456, Colonist.

CHAMPION gooseberry and loganberry plants. Braeside, P.O. Box 831, City.

CHALMERS 36-horsepower, newly painted, complete with hammock, speedometer, Bosch horn and spare tire and rims; $1,000; sacrifice $750. H. A. Fiske, 617 Vancouver St.

FOR Sale—Ford car, cheap for cash, 1912 model; runs well and looks well; owner leaving for prairie shortly. Phone Owner, 1798R.

FOR Sale—Finest roots of rhubarb, raspberry, loganberry, blackberry, wineberry. Cuttings and roots of finest Victoria gooseberry known. Black and red cherry currants. Phone 1983R1.

FOR Sale—1 long counter with drawers and glass front, 3 short counter, 2 sections shelving, 2 section partitions, 1 soda fountain, 1 set scales, etc. 1115 North Park St. Phone 4936.

FOR Sale—35x9 cruiser, 42,000, not launched; 24x6 launch, 10-ft. cabin, $250; 18x5 launch, canvas hood, $200. P.O. Box 1434.

FOR Sale—Cheap, or will take motor car as part payment, for 5-passenger car, in running order. Apply between 12 and 5, 2606 Work St.

FOR Sale—Furniture of four-room cottage, and house to rent. Apply 1177, Johnson st.

FURNITURE for Sale—All kinds at prices to clear quickly. 1703 Blanshard.

FOR Sale—Wicker baby buggy in good condition. 2548 Prior. Phone 4689R.

FURNITURE for sale, including range, sewing machine, gramophone, etc. house can be rented. Phone 4391L.

FURNITURE for sale at reasonable price. 3-room outfit. Apply basement apartments, Bon Air Apartments, corner Quadra and Empress.

FOR quick sale, kitchen range, perfect condition; cost $60 for $25. 1449 Pembroke Street.

FOR Sale—Furniture, including range and piano. Owner leaving. 1449 Pembroke Street.

FOR Sale—On easy terms, No. 11 Standard Remington Typewriter. Enquire J. H. Kelsey, 437 Monterey Avenue, Oak Bay.

FOR Sale—Baby clothes and large size basket; also nice robe. Box 3499, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Splendid cooking stove, or will exchange for good rug. 211 Mary St.

FOR Sale—Furniture of five rooms; will trade for a good wall tent. Afternoon and evening. 651 Pine St.

FOR Sale—As a going concern, the contents of a 10-roomed house, almost new, rooms all rented, garage, steam heated, gas, etc., everything new and modern, close to two cars lines. Phone 1626L.

FOR Sale—Furniture of rooming house, 8 rooms, all rented, cheap for cash. Apply 315 Kingston St.

FOR Sale—Good two-burner oil stove, $3.75. Apply 2034 Chaucer St., Oak Bay.

FOR Sale—Four new canoes, very cheap, easy terms. Apply phone L3693.

FOR Sale—Drophead sewing machine. 1519 Blanshard Ave.

FOR Sale—Double set cab harness, cheap; 2 good doors, half price; mushroom spawn, 300 cakes, half price. Box 3446, Colonist.

FOR Sale—5-passenger automobile, in good condition. Phone 1358Y.

FOR Sale—2-roomed house-tent on Gorge waterfront, 7-ft. walls and fly, 3 minutes from car and bridge. Apply P. O. Box 969.

FOR Sale—Cement mixer, nearly new, cheap. Phone 3894, H. Douglas, Ritz Hotel.

FRASER launch, 20x7. Address C. B. W. Goward, P. O. Box 65, city.

FOR Sale—McLaughlin Buick, 5-passenger car, $845. Phone 3894, H. Douglas.

FIVE-H.P. cycle car, cheap. Phone 4616, 1714 Cook St.

FOR Sale—All kinds of pot and bedding plants. 2965 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 1965.

GENT'S bicycle for sale, Humber, snap, $12. 2067 Quadra St.

GENTLEMAN'S dress suit, size 38, absolutely new, for sale. Apply Box 3654, Colonist.

LAUNCH—25x6 feet. Loxier engine, well built. Any reasonable offer accepted. Phone 4093X1. Box 3541, Colonist.

LAUNCH—30x5, 2½-h. p., in running order, for season, $150; exchange for motor cycle. Box 3492, Colonist.

LADY'S bicycle, English Raleigh, good condition; new tires, $25. Flowers, Saanich Rd., near Easter Road. Phone 435.

MILK for sale, 24 gallons daily. Burkitt, Westholme.

MANDOLIN—Good tone and condition, in case. $10. Box 3516, Colonist.

MALLEABLE steel ranges, $1 down and $1.50 per week; 2001 Government Street.

MILL Wood—Try our good dry wood, $1.50 per single load. Palmer Grocery; Phone 1049R.

MILLWOOD—$2.00 per double load; single load, $1.50. Phone 3851.

SMALL pocket camera, 1½x2, with developing tank, complete, cost $7.50, for $4. Box 3492, Colonist.

SNAP—Automobile, 5-passenger, guaranteed in good running order; would make good delivery car; $125, if sold before Tuesday. Phone 2977, Box 3514, Colonist.

SEWING machine, drop-head, in good order, cheap; Wheeler & Wilson. 1265 Johnson St. Phone 3526R.

SPARK arrester to fit 30-inch smoke stack, nearly new, bell shape. Box 3414, Colonist.

TWO new lace and satin hats $1 each; navy satin lined suit $7; size 36-inch. 978 evening Grove. Infant's outfit $5. Box 3540, Colonist.

TWO hundred yards black loam for sale. 1375 Dallas Rd.

THREE months' lease for sale, cheap. Rooms 13 and 17 Haynes Bldg. Single or en suite. Apply Room 25, Brown Bldg., 1113 Government St.

VISIBLE typewriter, excellent condition, $45. 502 Central Bldg.

$8—New well borer outfit for sale. See demonstration. 467 Burnside Rd.

25-ft. hull ready for engine, 8-h. p. engine, first-rate condition. Quantity of gear including bilge pump, gas and water tanks, anchor, hand vane, etc., for sale separately or otherwise. Colonist Box 3471.

MISCELLANEOUS

FASHIONABLE dressmaking, terms moderate. Phone 3622R.

HOLLAND Bulb Farm—Flowers for sale. 1 Langley St., opposite Prince George Hotel. Fresh daily.

IF you want your house moved or raised for a basement, phone the Pacific Coast Building Co. and receive a free estimate. Phone 4892.

JOHNSON—Frits Daniel Johnson, last heard of October, 1912, on Vancouver Island, Canada, British Columbia. Friend inquiring. Address, 30 Seal Hill, Hilsborn, South Shields, Durham, England.

LAND clearing demonstration. 467 Burnside Rd. (carline).

NOTICE—Connaught Hall, View Street. This hall has been thoroughly renovated and new sitting-out balcony installed. It can be rented for $25 per night; fully equipped with light and gas included. Apply Leeming Bros., 624 Fort Street.

RICH black garden loam given away free; you pay for hauling. Apply 530 North Park St.

VICTORIA Building Record—The contractors' paper. If you have not seen the paper call for a free copy at 503 Union Bank Bldg.

WHY risk loss of valuable documents, etc., when you can rent a fire and burglar-proof safety deposit box for $2.50 per year. Sturgess & Co.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

A TTENTION—We buy gents' old clothes, etc. 1324 Government St. Tel. 4708.

A CHANCE to get the highest cash prices for slightly worn ladies' and gents' clothing, etc., old gold and jewelry of all kinds. We want and buy dress suits and tuxedos. M. Stern, 1409 Store St.; Branch, 609 Yates, phone 4816.

ATTENTION—We buy gents' old clothes, etc. 1324 Government St. Tel. 4708.

SMALL roll top desk wanted. Phone 2935.

WANTED—Antique jewelry, silverware of all kinds, such as tea service trays, tea sets, flatware; must be in good condition; also miscellaneous diamond jewelry and watches. These goods party used or new preferred. All inquiries treated confidentially.

WANTED—Wheel chair in good condition; Box X. Y., Colonist.

WANTED—Runabout; must be in first-class condition; no Fords or Humpmobiles. Apply Box 3507, Colonist.

WANTED to purchase, second-hand motor cycle, must be late model and a bargain. Box 3597 Colonist.

WANTED—5-passenger Ford, in good condition. Box 3508, Colonist.

WANTED—Outdoor wheel chair; light and strong. Miss Bettin, Gordon Head P. O., near Victoria.

WANTED—Baby buggy with hood. Please give description and price. Box 2434, Colonist.

WANTED—Customers for good new milk in Esquimalt and Victoria West. M. Pratt, Thetis Lake Dairy, Parsons Bridge P. O. Phone 3141R1, between 7 and 9 p.m.

WANTED—Cedar poles, 8-inch top, 30 to 40 feet for fencing cedar. Apply between 12 and 5, 2606 Work St.

WANTED—To buy a rowboat 18 to 20 feet long; must be cheap. Box 3546, Colonist.

WANTED—Indian motor cycle, 1913; must be in good condition. Give price and particulars. Box 3576, Colonist.

WANTED—Small Hupmobile car, must be in good condition, cheap for cash. Box 3582, Colonist.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

A MODERN 6-room house, 733 Market St., rent $28 per month. Apply 428 Menzies St.

A N 8-roomed house, near Douglas, semi-business or residence. Phone 4447.

A WATERFRONT home of eight rooms, moderate rent to careful tenant. Box 12, Esquimalt.

A DANDY little, brand new, fully modern 4-roomed bungalow, water, electric light, gas; only one block from 2 carlines, on Bank St.; rent only $20 per month. 1712 Bank St. Phone 4062R.

A NEW six-roomed house, Bay Street, just off Fernwood Road, to rent at $25 per month; also a large seat, well arranged eight-roomed house on large lot, one block from Oak Bay Junction, to rent at $25 per month. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank Building.

BUY a house for $25 cash and $25 monthly. Four rooms, plastered, light and water, near school and water. Apply 2 Inlet Avenue, Gorge Rd.

CLOSE-IN 8-room house, 721 Discovery st. Apply 2538 Quadra St.

COWICHAN St.—Six-room new and modern house to rent, large lot and nice location off Oak Bay car, $20 per month. Cameron Realty Co., 1009 Douglas St.

ESQUIMALT—5 rooms, pantry and bath and room, close to car and dry dock, $14 a month, including water. Apply Jewsbury, Viewfield Road.

FOR Rent—Close to Beacon Hill Park, 10-roomed house, $35 per month. Wise & Co., 103 Pemberton Blk.

FOR Rent—5-roomed house, $18 per month. 1726 Fourth St.

FOR Rent—Five-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold, $18 monthly. Apply 1535 Hillside Ave.

FOR Rent—Michigan St., house, 9 rooms, garage, garden, modern. Apply 634 Rupert St.

FOR Rent—Fairfield Estate, modern home of 8 rooms, cement basement, furnace, garage, and all conveniences, close to Dallas Rd., bay view and ready to step into. Rent to desirable party $35 per month. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

FIVE-ROOM bungalow, modern, with furnace. 2687 Forbes St.

FIVE-ROOMED house, fireplace, nice lawn, trees. Apply 414 Edward. Phone 2065R.

FOR Rent—First of May, a beautiful 7-roomed house on Amphion St., fully-sized basement, furnace and washtubs, 3 bedrooms, cement walks, nice lawn. Apply 516 Rithet St. Phone 2415R.

HILLSIDE Ave., close to Government St., nice 6-roomed house in good order, $25. Bagshawe & Co., phone 1911.

HOUSES to Rent—7 rooms, Minto St., $30; 7 rooms, St. Patrick St., $35; 7 rooms, Beachway Ave., $40; 7 rooms, Seaview Ave., $40; 12 rooms, Hillside Ave., $40; 9 rooms, Oak Bay Ave., $30; 9 rooms, Florence St., $25; 8 rooms, Holeskine Rd., $18; 6 rooms, Empress St., $18; 6 rooms, Oak Bay Ave., $22.50; 12 rooms, Hollywood Crescent, $40; Green & Burdick Bros., corner Langley and Broughton Sts. Phones 4169-4170.

HOUSE, 667 Garbally Rd., inside mile circle, 8 rooms, modern, furnace, large lot. Apply T. L. Hughes, 208 Belmont Bldg.

HOUSE, 7 rooms, two-story, near new high school, partly furnished, $45; 9 rooms, off Douglas St., large grounds with fruit, furnished, $45; 5 rooms, Island Rd., Oak Bay, unfurnished, $25; 6 rooms, Oak St., all modern, $20 per month; 8 rooms, Cook St., $30. Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton Blk.

HOUSES for Rent—Seven-roomed modern house on Empress Street, $25. The German Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort Street.

HOUSE for Rent—New six-roomed house, Oak Street, $20. Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton Block.

HILLSIDE Ave.—6 rooms, $25; Mary St., 7 rooms, $35. Bagshawe & Co.

JOSEPH St. Fairfield; six rooms, entirely modern, $30. Wm. Dunford & Son, Ltd., 311 Union Bank Building; phone 4642.

LYALL St. (near Lampson St.), Esquimalt; 8 rooms, spacious and entirely modern, $40. Wm. Dunford & Son, Ltd., 311 Union Bank Building.

LAMPSON St., Esquimalt—Large and beautiful home, 8 rooms, spacious verandahs and sleeping porch, treed grounds, new and entirely modern, $40. Phone 4642. Wm. Dunford & Son, Ltd., 311 Union Bank Bldg.

LIGHT housekeeping suite, three apartments, $20 monthly; James Bay. Box 3149, Colonist.

NEW 5-roomed house for rent, 1199 Yates Street.

NO. 26 Government St., large 8-roomed house, beautiful grounds, to rent or lease at $40 per month. The German-Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort St.

SMALL semi-detached house, Beacon Hill Park. B2866.

SMALL house and garden, chicken house, woodshed and city water; $12 month. Box 3253, Colonist.

SIX-ROOMED house, $20 per month. 2614 Quadra St.

SIX-ROOMED house, close in. Apply 1163 Yates St.

SIX-ROOM, modern house, View St. Apply 1196 View.

SIX-ROOMED house on Blanshard st., walking distance, all modern, $28 per month. Monk, Monteith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

SIX-ROOMED house to rent, hot and cold water, electric light, ½-acre ground, good place for chickens, 5 minutes from Burnside car, $14. Apply Fernhurst, Burnside Rd.

TO Let—New, modern 6-room house, 953 Hampshire Rd., $20 month. T. F. McConnell, 406 Pemberton Bldg.

TO Rent—Neat 4-roomed house, fine lot, $15; also 4 rooms, close in, $12. Benson Land Co., Ltd., 620 Pemberton Bldg. Phone 321.

TO Rent—New 5-roomed house, furnace and every modern convenience, kitchen range and some furniture for sale. R. H. Swan, Constance Ave., Cadboro Bay.

TO Let—Two 5-roomed houses, modern, $7 month. Apply J. Smethurst, corner Tennyson and Dupplin Rd., end Burnside car.

TO Let—One 5-roomed house at 732 Market St. Apply 628 Dunedin St. Phone 1405R.

TO Let—428 Government St., modern 7-roomed house, built-in fixtures, furnace, etc. Apply 349 Michigan St.

TO Let—5-roomed house, 86 Dallas Rd., near Hotel Dallas. Apply 1229 Montrose Ave. Phone 3236L.

TO Rent—A 6-roomed bungalow, 1558 Monterey. Apply M. Gillespie, 1240 Victoria Ave. Phone 3482X2.

TO Rent—A 4-roomed house, partly furnished, only $17. All modern conveniences. 1327 Walnut St.

TO Rent—In Fairfield district from May 1st, furnished or unfurnished house with all modern conveniences, large grounds, garage, chicken run, low rent. Phone 1205.

TO Rent—12-roomed, modern house, all conveniences, finest locality, cheap to good tenant. Phone 1296L.

TO Rent—9-room modern house with laundry trays and furnace, half block from car. $25. Phone 4615R.

TO Let—Furnished and unfurnished houses. Money to loan. Insurance. Apply E. A. Harris, 1813 Douglas St.

FOR RENT—HOUSES (Continued)

THREE-ROOMED cottage on Admirals Rd., Esquimalt, to rent, $15 per month, pretty surroundings, good Summer quarters. Apply owner, 469 Hibben Bldg.

TO Rent—8-roomed house, Richmond Ave., $30 per month. 8-roomed house, Oak Bay Ave., $40 per month. A. E. Taylor. Phone 2026R.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

A 4 or 5-roomed house wanted to rent, within 1½-mile circle, near North Ward Park preferred. Address, with full particulars, to Box 3652, Colonist.

SMALL house or bungalow, vicinity Head St., Esquimalt. Box 3641, Colonist.

WANTED—To rent, 3, 4, 5 and 6-roomed houses. Have clients waiting. R. H. Duce, 1113 Douglas St.

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as housekeeper. Apply 2372 Quadra St.

WANTED—By first of month, a 5-roomed house or bungalow in Fairfield or James Bay to rent, with option of purchase; must be fully modern and in good neighborhood. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

A MODERN 7-roomed furnished cottage to let. Apply 104 Dallas Rd.

A 12-ROOMED well furnished house on waterfront, 4 bathrooms, furnace and all modern conveniences, 2 minutes from car. Box 3412, Colonist.

A COSY 6-roomed cottage, with sunroom and yard, near Oak Bay Hotel. Apply 409 Belmont House; opposite Post Office.

CORNER Toronto and Heimcken Sts., 5-roomed furnished house, rent $25. Apply 1256 Acton St.

FURNISHED Houses to Rent—7 rooms on Richardson St., lease at $55 per month; 5 rooms on Oliphant Ave., gas, piano, etc., at $45 per month; 8 rooms on Empress Ave. (Willows), on a lease at $40 per month; 7 rooms fully furnished on Pendergast St., at $50 per month; 5 rooms on Carnsew St., on 6 months' lease at $50 per month; 7 rooms on Dunlop St. carline on lease, at $55 per month; 12 rooms on St. James St. (unfurnished), at $50 per month; 7 rooms on Fort St. (unfurnished) on lease at $40 per month. John A. Turner & Co., 201 Times Blk.

FOR Rent—Fully furnished 5-room cottage. Apply 1005 Oliphant Ave.

FURNISHED cottage, 6 rooms and bath, 2515 Rose St., walking distance from down town, large lot, outbuildings with room for automobile if required; $35 per month to good tenant. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., 201 Belmont Bldg. Phone 929.

FURNISHED 4-roomed cottage to rent, cheap, nice location, water in house, 5 minutes from car. 2625 Victor St. Phone 4087L.

FULLY furnished bungalow, 5 rooms, piano; off Fort. Phone 4209.

FOUL Bay Beach—4 rooms, furnished, $25; unfurnished, $21. Two rooms, furnished, $15. Keys at 239 Mills St. Phone 3026L.

FURNISHED cottage, 4 rooms, to lease, $18. Apply 715 Yates St.

FOR Rent—During Summer months, 5-roomed furnished bungalow on waterfront at Shoal Bay. Box 3481, Colonist.

FURNISHED 5-roomed cottage, modern. 706 Vancouver St.

FURNISHED house for rent at Colwood for Summer months; owner going to England; 6 rooms and bath. Esquimalt water, good garden, close to church and store, very reasonable rent to good tenant. Box 3242, Colonist.

JAMES Bay—8 rooms, new, semi-furnished, lease for 2 or 3 years. 350 Olympia Ave., James Bay.

JAMES Bay, close in, 5-roomed modern bungalow, $45. Bagshawe & Co.

MODERN 8-roomed house, partly furnished, every convenience, beautiful view, two minutes to car, $32. Phone 4216R.

NICELY furnished 4-room cottage, modern conveniences; rent $25 a month. Apply corner Blanchard and Collinson Sts.

TO Rent—Furnished or unfurnished, for one year, or would sell, well-built 5-roomed house with small garden and garage, situate corner Fort St. and Belmont. Owner going away. Apply 1529 Fort St.

TO Let—Furnished, to a tidy couple, a new bungalow; rent reasonable; good neighborhood. Box 3588, Colonist.

TO Rent—Well-furnished, 181 Clarence St., 5-roomed, modern bungalow, choice location, James Bay, close to park, sea, car; piano, phone, linen, silverware, china, garden, $50. Phone 5253R for appointment to view.

TO Let—Furnished 6-roomed house, close in. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

TO Rent—Four-roomed cottage, furnished, modern, Fairfield district, one block to car. Apply 1177 Chapman St.

TO Rent—Furnished, a modern, new 8-roomed house, near sea and Oak Bay golf links; $75 per month. Phone 776R1.

TO Rent—5-roomed house on Beach Drive, waterfront, well-furnished, modern; $40 per month. H. E. Lott & Co., 118 Pemberton Bldg.

TO let for two months, furnished cottage, Foul Bay, waterfront. Phone 3979, 1186 Yates St.

TO Let—A furnished house, 2 acres of land, fruit and kitchen garden; conveniences required. Apply Box 3356, Colonist.

VANCOUVER St.—Twelve-roomed house, well furnished, close to Fort St., $50 per month. Canadian Financiers, Ltd.

$18—Fully furnished house, 6 rooms, ¼ acre, on mile and half circle, with garage, including water. Apply Mrs. Jervis, corner Tolmie Ave and Highview.

WANT—FURNISHED HOUSES

SHACK or small cottage near carline, careful tenants. Apply 3851, Colonist.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

A CREAGE in trade for a good house in city, six acres, close to Wilkinson station, equity of $5,000, value of property $7,000. John Greenwood, 1316 Blanshard Street.

A BUILDER'S proposition, the best inside lot in Fort Bay, full size, no rock, $1,450. Bayley Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

AN excellent building lot on Joseph St., Fairfield, will trade equity in same for house in Fairfield up to $4,500. Box 2424, Colonist.

A CLEAR title lot on Wellington Ave., near to sea, to apply as part payment on bungalow valued about $5,500. P. O. Box 454, city.

A CREAGE on prairie wanted for Victoria and Vancouver Island property; no agents. Bert Hewitt, 8A Mahon Bldg.

CLEAR titled lot, $1,700 and agreement for sale, amount $550, payable $25 monthly for 4-room modern bungalow, near Burnside car, Shaw Real Estate Co., 302 Pemberton Blk.

EQUITY of $2,300 in modern fitted Oak Bay house, 6 rooms; exchange for good lot and some cash. Also equity of $900 in 4-room bungalow overlooking Fowl Bay, to exchange for lot or larger house of 6 rooms. Also 4-room house, $2,750, in exchange for 10 acres suitable for chicken ranch, or 6-room house close in, with stables, etc., for land up to $7,000. Another 8-room house for land up to $6,000. Also section prairie land to trade for house and lot about $2,750, in suburbs. Also small 4-room cottage near Swan Lake in exchange for prairie land to about $2,000. Also valuable residence in city for large tract of land up to $60,000. Inquire Edwin Pearson, McGregor Blk., View St., opp. Spencer's.

EXCHANGE—Income apartment house, 6 close in, for unincumbered acreage, either Island or Prairie. Bentall & Company Canadian Trust Co., Ltd., 639 Fort Street.

EIGHT-ROOMED new house Richardson St., $6,000; will take lot as part payment. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

EIGHTY-FIVE acres Salt Spring Island, $40 per acre waterfronting, all good, clear title, $35 per acre; will exchange for lots as part payment. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

FURNISHED apartment, complete and artistic, including cutlery, dishes and linen, Bellevue Apts.; believe Mt. Oak a throw from Oak Bay car and beach; balcony off living room overlooking golf, canal and for tourists; phone 3657R1.

FINEST view in Victoria, house, 5 rooms, over one acre ground, Gonzales Hill; will consider any trade. Phone 1030 or Box 2445, Colonist.

FOR Exchange—Two new houses, five and six rooms, will trade for good building lots as first payment. Owner, P. O. Box 1111.

HAVE 3 two level corner lots on Kings Rd., value $2,500; will exchange my equity of $1,300 for automobile same value. 624 Gatbally Rd.

WANT TO EXCHANGE (Continued)

EQUITY of $800 in 5-roomed bungalow, 6 Regina Ave., for clear title vacant property. Phone 2271, Bagshawe & Co.

FORTY-ONE acres 4 miles from Duncan, unimproved, clear title, to exchange for city property. Crow Brothers, 732 Yates St.

I AM deed owner of a number of lots on G. T. P. townsite property, which I will exchange for houses in Victoria. Will also pay some cash. Apply Box 3586, Colonist.

I HAVE a deed to a 4-room house, also outbuildings on quarter acre lot near city limits for exchange. What have you to offer? Apply Box 3584, Colonist.

NEW 6-roomed house Foul Bay, $6,800; will take lot as first payment, balance to suit purchaser. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

PRAIRIE farms to trade; what have you got? C. E. White, Mahon Bldg.

SEVERAL tracts, 5 to 15 acres, improved, houses, etc., close to city and transportation; exchange for city property, or sell $175 up. Macgregor, 207 Central Bldg.

SECTION of good land in centre of splendid district, Saskatchewan, approximately 400 acres broken. A1 stock proposition, 4 miles from C. P. R. station, town has four elevators. This will stand investigation. What have you to offer? Apply owner, P. O. Box 284.

SEVEN-ROOMED modern house, all conveniences; snap at $5,000; on Pembroke St., near Belmont. Will take 10 acres as at Colwood. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

SIX acres Happy Valley, in grass, clear title, $2,850; will take lot as part payment. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

SEVEN-PASSENGER 6-cylinder car, will exchange for real estate. Apply Realty Caledonia Ave. Phone 4418L.

THREE good residential lots, clear title, for 4 or 5 acres, 5-mile circle; might consider small house. Box 3642, Colonist.

THIRTY acres at Duncan, improved, clear title, to exchange for Victoria property. Crow Brothers, 732 Yates St.

TWO stores and 6-roomed house in half-mile circle to trade for a lot. Box 3606, Colonist.

VALUABLE corner property in centre of Esquimalt, producing $75 monthly. Will trade for acreage or lots with good equities. Box 54, Beaumont. Phone 2388R.

WILL sell either of the following houses in the best part of Oak Bay, or exchange for acreage in Saanich, near transportation (improved preferred): 9 rooms new, modern with furnace, fireplaces, two bths, oak floors, near car; price $9,000. 12 rooms, new, modern, furnace, five fireplaces, cupboards, telephone, etc., ½-acre of land, tennis lawn, near car; price $20,000. Owner, Colonist Box 3645.

WANTED—A dresser in exchange for a mission sideboard, value $20.00. Phone 4592R1.

WE have a clear title lot on Wellington Ave (high part of street) to trade for 5 or 6-roomed bungalow in Fairfield, not to exceed $5,500. Monk, Monteith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

WE have several good houses in exchange for lots as first payment. A. Taylor, Town & Country Realty, Room 1, Imperial Bank Chambers; phone 3259.

WANTED—7-passenger automobile in first-class condition, in trade for inside lot, clear title; value $2,500. Box 3427, Colonist.

WANTED—Rowboat in exchange for canoe, and launch for magnificent Zeiss telescope, cost $1,250. Box 3338, Colonist.

WE have a client who owns a modern 5-roomed bungalow in Oak Bay, value $3,500, who will exchange for Vancouver property. We have many other good exchanges. Bring in your listings. Heisterman, Forman Co., 1210 Broad St.

WANTED—For exchange a farm in Alberta for equity in a first-class fully modern house in Oak Bay. For particulars see F. J. Hart & Co., Ltd., 1, 2 and 3 Hart Benn Building, 1206 Government Street.

WILL exchange three fine high residential lots about one mile from centre of city, all paid up and no encumbrance, for a modern residence of 6 to 8 rooms in good locality; owners only. Box 3464, Colonist.

WANTED—Deed for two nice building lots, Fairfield preferred, in exchange for lot on upper Fort St., or small tract Wilkinson Rd., acreage. Will pay difference in cash. Box 3345, Colonist.

WILL trade brick block in Chilliwack, good income property, for Vancouver Island property, acreage with lake or river frontage. Advertiser, Room 229, Hotel Dunsmuir, Vancouver.

WANTED—Good five or six-roomed house, Seattle, Finney Avenue district preferred, in exchange for Victoria five-roomed bungalow and 4 lots; might consume mortgage on Seattle property. Coast Builders and Brokers, 306 Union Bank Building.

WANTED—Motor boat or auto in exchange for house. Box 3404, Colonist.

WE require Fort Angeles property in exchange for good equity in very fine 8-roomed residence in Foul Bay just completed. Herbert Cuthbert & Co., 625 Fort Street.

WANTED—Neat country home, 5 rooms will do, southern end Vancouver Island, partly in exchange for valuable home near centre of city, or will trade any of a number of lots in various parts of city. Coast Builders & Brokers, 306 Union Bank.

WILL take a good lot as first payment on strictly modern 5-roomed bungalow, close in. Apply owner, Box 3254, Colonist.

241 acres Watson, Sask., $25 per acre, guaranteed first-class land, clear title; will take house or lots as part payment. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

480 acres land (timber), most of which will be available for farming when timber is taken off; this land is on the 25-mile circle. Also 15-foot frontage on business street, improved, with 2 large houses, bringing in a fair revenue. These properties have only small mortgages against them; will trade for revenue-producing properties in Victoria. Monk, Monteith & Co., Ltd., Mahon Bldg.

50x110 with 4-roomed bungalow, off Richmond car, $2,000; will trade title well-take lot and cash. Eagles, Mahon Blk.

BUSINESS CHANCES

AN apartment block of 21 suites; large, airy rooms, very well furnished and in splendid condition; nominal rent, good lease; price $6,500, part cash, balance trade or real estate. Particulars from Mrs. A. Clark, at "The Ladies' Agency," 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A ROOMING house in James Bay, 10 large rooms fitted for housekeeping, 8 rented, clearing $50 month over expenses; price $1,600, on very easy terms; low rent. Apply at The Ladies' Agency for particulars, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A SMALL business school in the country for disposal; profit about $60 month, could be much increased, expenses very low; price $250; absolutely genuine; suit lady or gentleman with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting. Particulars from Mrs. A. Clark, business secretary of "The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

A PARTNERSHIP is open to a lady in a first-class tea room; price about $300. A partnership is also open to a lady in a high-class chocolate shop; price about $600; half profits with services amount to about $40 month. A dressmaking and fancy goods business in the country for sale; rent $12.50 month; price about $1,200; good stock and fittings and good dressmaking business. Particulars from The Ladies' Agency, 426 Sayward Bldg. Phone 2486.

ATTENTION—If you want to sell your business, why not list it with The Red Cross Agency. We have clients waiting with cash. Phone 4257.

A BOARDING house in most central position, established 5 years and has excellent reputation and connection; 14 bedrooms, etc.;

CROFT & ASHBY

Real Estate, Timber, Mines and Coal Lands
Phone 2090. 634 View St., P. O. Box 560
Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

FARMS! FARMS! FARMS! FARMS!

FARM—Cowichan, 80 acres, all cleared, house, barns, etc. Dairy farm. River and sea frontage.

FARM—Cowichan, 242 acres, 200 cleared, river frontage, house, barns, etc.

FARM—Cowichan, 100 acres, 50 cleared, house, barns, etc. Dairy ranch.

FARM—Cowichan, 250 acres, 75 cultivated, orchard, sea frontage, house, 3 barns, etc.

FARM—Chemainus, 530 acres, 75 cultivated, 125 acres grass, buildings near station and wharf, less than $100 per acre; cheapest farm on Vancouver Island.

FARM—Cowichan, 100 acres, 60 cleared, house, barns, etc. Dairy ranch.

FARM—Qualicum, 320 acres, 180 cultivated, near rail and sea, all good land, 9-room house, barns, etc., dairy ranch; would sell half property.

FARM—Duncan, 24 acres, poultry farm, buildings for 1,000 chickens; $9,000.

FARM—Duncan, 20 acres, part cleared, buildings, $2,000.

FARM—Duncan, 19 acres, half slashed, $2,600.

FARM—Duncan, 17 acres, part cleared, overlooking lake, $2,500.

FARM—Duncan, 6 acres, house, barn, etc., new, $1,600.

FARM—Crofton, 50 acres, 20 cultivated, 300 fruit trees, 6-roomed house, only $8,000.

FARM—Comox, 100 acres, cultivated, house, barns, etc., $21,000.

W. J. COLTMAN & CO.

211 Pemberton Bldg., Real Estate and Financial.

A FEW CHEAP LOTS

LINKLEAS Ave.—50x110, $1,350, easy terms.

MUSGRAVE St.—44x143, $1,350.

HIGHLAND Drive—A real snap, a large lot, magnificent view of the straits; price $2,100.

ROBERTSON St.—50x110, one minute from car, fenced; price $1,700.

HAULTAIN St.—50x150, close to car, $1,400.

SAANICH and Falmouth Rd., good store site, 49x134, $1,250.

CRANMORE Rd.—Eight-roomed residence, every up-to-date improvement. English design; price $6,900.

A. KENNINGTON

Cowichan, B. C. Real Estate

11 acres, three acres cleared, with good, new 7-roomed house, less than one mile from station on good road; price $6,500; 15½ acres with cottage, one mile from station, some cleared; price $2,900; 5 acres on Cowichan Bay, 70 yards frontage, cheap on terms.

R. G. MELLIN

Sooke Real Estate Office

SOOKE—Homesites—Beautifully wooded lots, from ¾ to 1 acre; centrally situated on the main road, overlooking the harbor and with water and telephone connections at hand; prices, back lots $200 and $400, front lots from $850.

SOOKE Bay—Waterfront acreage of exceptional beauty, at from $150 per acre.

A. R. LANGLEY & CO.

Real Estate, Financial, Insurance Agents and Accountants
Room 212 Central Bldg. Phone 3664

DESIRABLE residential and business properties for sale.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

Notice is hereby given that a reserve covering certain lands situated in the vicinity of Kennedy Lake, Clayoquot District, notice of which appeared in the B. C. Gazette on the 23rd of May, 1912, is cancelled and the following parcels of land will be open for entry by pre-emption on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1914, at the hour of 9 a.m. in the forenoon: Lots 1291, 1292, 1293, 1394, S.E.¼ 1295, S.W.¼, N.W.¼ 1295, N.E.¼ 1295, S.E.¼ 1295, S.W.¼ 1296, N.W.¼ 1396, N.E.¼ 1396, 1397, S.E.¼ 1401, S.W.¼ 1401, N.W.¼ 1401, N.E.¼ 1401, S.E.¼ 1405, S.W.¼ 1405, N.W.¼ 1405, N.E.¼ 1406, S.E.¼ 1406, S.W.¼ 1406, N.W.¼ 1406, N.E.¼ 1406, S.E.¼ 1407, S.W.¼ 1407, N.W.¼ 1407, N.E.¼ 1407, S.E.¼ 1408, S.W.¼ 1408, N.W.¼ 1408, N.E.¼ 1408, S.E.¼ 1409, S.W.¼ 1409, N.W.¼ 1409, N.E.¼ 1409, S.E.¼ 1410, S.W.¼ 1410, N.W.¼ 1410, N.E.¼ 1410, S.E.¼ 1411, S.W.¼ 1411, N.W.¼ 1411, N.E.¼ 1411, S.E.¼ 1412, S.W.¼ 1412, N.W.¼ 1412, N.E.¼ 1412, S.E.¼ 1413, S.W.¼ 1413, N.W.¼ 1413, N.E.¼ 1413, S.E.¼ 1414, S.W.¼ 1414, N.W.¼ 1414, N.E.¼ 1414, S.E.¼ 1415, S.W.¼ 1415, N.W.¼ 1415, N.E.¼ 1415, S.E.¼ 1416, S.W.¼ 1416, N.E.¼ 1416, S.E.¼ 1420, S.W.¼ 1420, N.W.¼ 1420, N.E.¼ 1420, S.E.¼ 1421, S.W.¼ 1421, N.W.¼ 1421, N.E.¼ 1421, S.E.¼ 1422, S.W.¼ 1422, N.W.¼ 1422, N.E.¼ 1422, S.E.¼ 1424, N.¼ 1424, S.E.¼ 1425, S.W.¼ 1425, N.W.¼ 1425, N.E.¼ 1425, S.E.¼ 1426, S.W.¼ 1426, N.W.¼ 1426, N.E.¼ 1426, S.E.¼ 1427, S.W.¼ 1427, N.W.¼ 1427, N.E.¼ 1427, S.E.¼ 1496, S.W.¼ 1496, N.W.¼ 1496, N.E.¼ 1496, S.E.¼ 1497, N.¼ 1497, E.½ 1498, W.½ 1498, S.E.¼ 1499, W.½ 1499, S.½ 1500, N.½ 1500, S.W.¼ 1501, N.½ 1501, S.E.¼ 1502, N.½ 1502, S.E.¼ 1503, S.W.¼ 1503, N.W.¼ 1503, N.E.¼ 1503, S.E.¼ 1504, N.W.¼ 1504, N.E.¼ 1504, S.½ 1505, N.½ 1505.

No Pre-emption Record shall be granted for more than forty (40) acres except with respect to lots containing less than sixty (60) acres of land; particulars of which may be obtained at the office of the Government Agent at Alberni, where all applications for entry must be made.

R. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B.C., 8th April, 1914.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of the late Dr. Robert Brookes.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the above deceased, who died at Ganges, B. C., on or about the 29th day of December, 1913, are hereby required to send particulars thereof, duly verified and in writing, to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of May, 1914, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.

Dated this 7th day of April, 1914.

E. E. WOOTTON,
Of Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., solicitor for the Executor.

WATER NOTICE.

For a License to Take and Use Water.

NOTICE is hereby given that The West Coast Development Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B. C., will apply for a license to take and use one-quarter of a second foot of water out of a stream flowing from a spring at the mouth of Coal Creek, which flows in a southerly direction through T. L. 1727 and L. 50, and empties into Strait of Fuca near Carmanah. The water will be diverted at its source, and will be used for domestic purposes on the land described as L. 57, 58, 70, 726, 727 and 728, Renfrew District.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 23rd day of March, 1914. The application will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Victoria, B. C.

Objections may be filed with the said Water Recorder, or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C.

THE WEST COAST DEVELOPMENT CO., LIMITED, Applicant.

By K. G. Knappen, Agent.

Stock Markets and Financial News

STRENGTH FOLLOWS DECLINE AT OPENING

Bear Raid Continued in Early Part of Session Causes Drop in Prices—Firmness Shown at Close.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The decline in stocks was resumed at the opening today, Reading and Union Pacific, which lost 1 point each, sold at the lowest figure of the year. Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific receded 1 point or more.

Concerted support stopped the raiding of the bears after a number of stocks had been driven down 2 points. The market closed firm. The action of the market indicated that the selling movement had run its course for the time being. Raiding tactics of the bears failed to bring out more long stock, and after the early decline the market made a consistently good showing.

At the end of the session prices ranged around yesterday's close.

Bonds were steady.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska Gold	26⅝	26¾
Amal. Copper	73⅝	73½
Amer. Agr. Chemical	54	55½
Amer. Beet Sugar	22¼	22⅝
Amer. Can.	25	25¼
Amer. Car and Fdy.	49½	49¾
Amer. Cotton Oil	40⅛	43
Amer. Ice Securities	28½	29¼
Amer. Locomotive	30½	31
Amer. Smelting	66	66¼
Amer. Sugar	100	100½
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	120½	120⅝
Amer. Tobacco	225	228
Gen. Motors	79⅝	80
Anaconda	24	34⅜
Atchison	95½	95⅝
do pfd	99⅞	100¼
B. and O.	88	88¼
B. T. R.	90½	90⅝
C. P. R.	199⅝	199⅞
Central Leather	34⅞	35¼
Ches. and Ohio	52⅛	52⅝
C. and G. W.	14⅝	12¾
do pfd	31½	32
C. M. and St. P.	98¼	98½
Calif. Petro.	22⅝	23⅛
Colo. Fuel and Iron	28½	29⅝
Colo. and Southern	21	24
Con. Gas	130	131
D. and R. G.	11¼	12
do pfd	20	21
Distillers Sec.	15¼	15½
Erie	27⅜	27⅞
do 1st pfd	43¾	44¼
do 2nd pfd	36	37½
Goodrich	27⅝	28
Gt. Northern pfd	121⅞	122½
Gt. Nor. Ore. ctfs.	32¼	32⅝
Illinois Central	110	111
Inter-Metro.	14½	14⅝
do pfd	60⅜	61¾
Inter. Harvester	102½	103
Kas. City Southern	24	24½
L. and N.	134½	135½
Lehigh Valley	136¾	136⅝
Mackay Co.'s	80	84
Mex. Petro.	63½	64
Guggenheim	52⅜	53
North American Co.	75½	76
New Haven	69¼	69½
M. S. P. and S. S. M.	122	124
do pfd	133	145
M. K. and T.	15½	15⅝
do pfd	38	40
Missouri Pacific	19⅞	20⅛
National Biscuit	129⅝	32½
National Lead	44	46½
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 1st pfd	28	33
do 2nd pfd	11	11½
Nevada Cons.	14⅜	14⅞
N. Y. Central	87⅝	87⅞
N. Y. O. and W.	25⅝	26⅛
Norfolk and West.	102⅞	103½
Northern Pacific	109¼	109⅝
Pacific Mail	22⅝	23½
Pennsylvania	109¾	109⅝
People's Gas	121½	122
Pressed Steel Car	41½	42
Railway Steel Spg.	26½	28
Reading	161⅜	161⅞
Rep. Iron and Steel	22½	22⅞
do pfd	82½	83⅜
Rock Island	3⅜	3½
do pfd	5½	5⅝
Sloss Sheffield	26½	30
Southern Pacific	91¼	91⅝
Southern Railway	23⅝	24
do pfd	79½	80
Tenn. Copper	33¼	33⅝
Texas Pacific	14½	15
Twin City	103¼	104
Union Pacific	153⅞	154½
do pfd	82	83
U. S. Rubber	57⅛	59¼
do 1st pfd	101½	102
U. S. Realty	59	62
U. S. Steel	58⅛	58½
do pfd	108⅞	109
Utah Copper	55½	55⅝
Va. Car Chemical	28⅞	29¼
Wabash	00¾	00⅞
do pfd	3⅞	4
Western Union	61¾	62
Westinghouse	72¼	72⅜
Wisconsin Central	40	40½
Granby (Boston)	79	79½
Texas Oil	139½	140

Total sales, 195,400 shares.

GRAIN MARKETS

WINNIPEG, April 18.—Wheat opened ⅛ to ¼ lower. Oats were unchanged to ⅛ up and flax was ⅛ to ¾ up. The market was firm at the opening, but at about 11 o'clock there was some weakening, which became more apparent at the close.

Liverpool was apparently little affected by yesterday's advance on this side. The markets of Central Europe were, however, strong. Oats were steady in Winnipeg but weak in Chicago. Corn had a very sharp decline and but small recovery.

Considerable rain is reported to have fallen in Manitoba. This may delay seeding for a day or two in some sections, but it can only be considered as beneficial. There is unsettled weather generally down the Mississippi Valley and probability of rain is a bearish factor. In some sections of the Southwest there have been heavy rains. Should the rain be general the Winter wheat outlook will be better than ever.

In cash and export circles there was not much doing, but some stuff was worked. There was a little better demand for barley.

Receipts indicate a steady movement from the interior elevators to the lakes and today inspection 341 cars and in sight 435.

MONTREAL STOCKS

MONTREAL, April 18.—Business was quiet on the exchange this morning, and only fractional changes were reported, with the tendency of the market slightly lower. There was no feature whatever in any quarter, and offerings were only in small quantities.

Brazilian tractions, C. P. R., Montreal Power, Richelieu and Shawinigan ranged from 1 to ⅝ of a point lower, while on the other hand Dominion Steel sold up to 29, an advance of ⅛ point. Crown Reserve declined from 159 to 155 as against 165 on the closing yesterday. Toronto Railway and Nova Scotia Steel remained unchanged.

The undertone of the market was steady, and it has a solid appearance.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Ames	10	10½
do pfd	60	61
B. C. Packers	136	140
Bell Telephone	146	147
Brazil	81¾	81⅝
Dominion Bridge	116	116¾
Canada Cement	30	30½
do pfd	91	..
C. P. R.	199¾	200
Can. Cotton com.	27½	30
do pfd	74	76
Crown Reserve	158	159
Can. Conv.	36¼	38
Can. Car Fdy.	60	..
Detroit United	69	69½
Dominion Canners	52¾	54
Dom. Iron and S.	28⅞	29
do pfd	90	..
Dominion Trust	112	..
Illinois Traction	65	68
Lake of Woods	129	..
Laurentide	182½	184
McDonald Co.	10½	..
Mackay com.	80	83
Montreal Power	219¾	220
Mex. Light com.	41	50
N. S. Steel	68½	70
Ogilvie com.	114	117
Penman com.	52	55
Quebec Rawlay	13¼	13½
R. and O. Nav. Co.	98⅞	99
Shawinigan	131½	131⅝
Sherwin Williams	62	..
do pfd	..	99½
Soc Line	121	..
Steel of Canada	16	..
Spanish River	10	12
Textile	76	77
Toronto Railway	135⅝	136
Tucketts	39	40
Twin City	102½	106
Winnipeg Electric	193	200
Wayagamac	31	32
W. C. Power	39	..
Montreal Tram.	38	39

CHICAGO MARKETS

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	91⅝	91⅞	91¼	91⅞
July	86	86½	85⅝	85⅝
Sept	85⅝	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛
Corn—				
May	65	65¼	63⅞	63⅞
July	65	65¼	64	64
Sept	63⅞	64	63½	63¾
Oats—				
May	36⅞	37	36½	36½
July	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
Sept	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35¼
Pork—				
May	20.12	20.12	20.00	20.07
July	20.02	20.17	20.02	20.15
Lard—				
May	10.22	10.25	10.20	10.25
July	10.42	10.45	10.40	10.43
Short Ribs—				
May	10.90	11.00	10.90	11.00
July	11.15	11.17	11.07	11.20

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	Bid.	Askcd.
American Marconi	3⅞	4
Bailey	3	4
Beaver	28	32
B. C. Copper	1⅜	1⅝
Buffalo	1¼	1⅜
Canadian Marconi	2	2⅛
Can. Gold Sll.	5	8
Caribou	67	70
Comb. Fraction	7	9
Crown Reserve	1⅝	1¾
Ely Cons.	4	5
Gold Con.	1⅞	1½
Hollinger	15½	16
Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅞
Mines of Ama.	2¼	2⅝
Nipissing	6⅝	6⅞
Standard	1⅝	1⅞
Stewart	1¼	1½
Tonopah	6¼	6⅝
Yukon	2	2½
Wettlaufer	4	5
La Rose	1½	1⅝

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Listed Stocks

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Balfour Patents	.....	.50
Blackbird Syndicate	45.00	75.00
B. C. Life	.....	125.00
B. C. Trust	100.00	.....
B. C. Packers com.	136.00	142.00
B. C. Refining Co.	.....	.70
B. C. Copper Co.	1.70	2.00
Crow's Nest Coal	50.00	.....
C. N. P. Fisheries	.....	1.00
Can. P. S. Lumber Co.	.....	2.00
Can. Cons. S. and R.	96.00	.....
Coronation Gold	.22	.26
Dominion Trust Co.	110.00	.....
G. W. Perm. Loan	127.50	135.00
Granby	78.00	80.00
Int. C. and C. Co.	36½	38½
Lucky Jim Zinc	.....	.05
McGillivray Coal	.14	.18
Nugget Gold	.....	.20
Portland Canal	01¾	.02
Pac. Coast Fire	110.00	.....
Pacific Loan	15.00	.....
Rambler Cariboo	.26	.31
Red Cliff	.....	.10
Standard Lead	1.60	1.85
Snowstorm	.18	.21
Slocan Star	.37	.....
S. S. Island Creamery	7.50	.....
Vict. Phoenix Brew.	105.00	.....

Unlisted Stocks

American Marconi	.....	5.00
B. C. Coal and Oil	.....	60.00
Canadian Marconi	1.75	2.25
Can. Pacific Oil	.....	.06
Glacier Creek	.03	.04
Island Investment	.....	25.00
Kootenay Gold	.....	.07
Nicola Valley C. and C.	.....	50.00
Bakeries Ltd.	.....	11.00
Vict. Motion Pictures	.....	.50
B. C. Home Builders	.....	.10

LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL

Fruits

Lemons, California, doz. ..
Apples, new, box ..... $2.75 to $3.50
Bananas, per doz. ..... .35
Grape Fruit, each ..... .10 to .15
Florida Grape Fruit, each .15
New Navel Oranges, doz. .35 to .40
Oranges, Tangerines, doz. .15

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

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Bankers in Canada and London, Eng., for the Canadian Government. Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland, at each of which is a

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where Deposits of $1.00 and upward are received and Interest allowed at highest current rates. Savings Department accounts given special attention.

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Manufacturer of Upholstered Goods and Furniture of all kinds. Estimates given on special designs Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid.

Showroom 1009 Blanshard Street
Phone 4506

Factory 366 St. Charles Street
Phone 4197R

MacLean & Macdougall

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed, we will sell, by auction, the

Household Furniture and Effects

As contained in the house of **Mr. W. E. Morgan, 1236 Mackenzie Street, Fairfield District.** Take Fool Bay car, walk up Mackenzie Street; house between Linden Avenue and Moss Street.

Tuesday Next, April 21

2 P. M. SHARP

The Following:

KITCHEN—Chief Range, Kitchen Queen, Chairs, Kitchen Ware, Etc.

BEDROOM No. 1—Single Iron and Brass Bed, Bed Spring and Restmore Mattress, Dresser and Wool Carpet.

BEDROOM No. 2—Tapestry Rug, Heavy Iron and Brass Bed, Spring and Mattress, Bedroom Table, Rocker, Oak Dresser, Oval Mirror.

DRAWING-ROOM—Mason & Risch Piano, "Henry Herbert Model"; beautiful Italian leather covered Morris Chair, Italian leather covered Rocker, Mission Arm Chairs, Oak Parlor Table, Curtains, Axminster Rug, Pictures, Etc.

HALL—Hall Rug, Hall Rack, Oak Hall Chairs.

DINING-ROOM — Sanitary Couch, Fumed Oak Dining Table, Fumed Oak Dining Chairs, Baby Chair, Baby Rocker, Brussels Carpet Square.

BASEMENT—Connor Washer and Wringer, Shovel, Grass Clipper, Step Ladder, Window Screens, Saws, Squares, Rules, Lawn Mower, Garden Hose, Etc.

This Furniture and Effects are practically new and exceptionally well kept; have been in use six months.

Terms Cash

MacLEAN & MACDOUGALL
Auctioneers

Office, 742 Fort St. Phone 5487

DAVIES & SONS

Auctioneers and House Furnishers

Have the largest and most assorted stock in Victoria of New and Second-Hand Furniture, Office Fixtures, Crockery, Stoves, Etc. Cash, Credit or Exchange.

To Let—Store, with living-room, Yates Street.

To Let—Furnished or Unfurnished Houses, 7 rooms, Johnson Street.

To Let—Ten-Roomed House, James Bay.

551-555 YATES STREET

EXCELLENT OPENING FOR HOME CAPITAL

California Oil Expert Now Interested in Local Concern Sees Great Future in Sidney Manufacturing Enterprise With Suitable Backing

LOWER FREIGHTS AND CHEAPER RAW MATERIALS

Asphalt Roofing Paper Can Be Turned Out at Sidney Plant With Splendid Margin of Profit—Canadian Market for It Almost Unlimited

There is a great future ahead of at least one Vancouver Island industry, provided it receives the backing it deserves, according to Mr. Fred. L. King, late of California, but now resident at Sidney, Vancouver Island. Mr. King has had many years of experience in connection with oil and oil products, and what he has to say in regard to the refining of crude oil on this Island and the sale of products manufactured therefrom is especially interesting in view of the agitation in favor of local industrial development.

Mr. King is the expert in charge of the plant of the Sidney Rubber Roofing Company, Limited, which plant has been installed complete and is now supplying asphalt, fuel oil, heavy lubricating oil and road oil to local markets as fast as these by-products can be turned out. The unit of the plant concerned in the manufacture of those materials is already demonstrating its value, and the company has now installed another unit consisting of the most modern equipment for the manufacture of high-grade roofing paper. Further capital is now being sought for the purpose of enabling the company to erect a great storage tank at its works which will enable it to buy its crude oil at a great saving.

The Sidney company has a prime advantage in the fact that it is alone in the Western Canadian field. Its Canadian competition consists principally of but one concern in Ontario, and the local company has every advantage in comparison with this Ontario company.

That there is a market for the entire output of such a plant as the Sidney company is completing is beyond question. Western Canada alone offers a market that will readily absorb all that the concern can turn out, and at an excellent profit to the manufacturers. Far from diminishing, the demand for such products and by-products as the Sidney plant makes will continue to increase with the expansion and growth of Western Canada. The use of oil as fuel for boilers, while it has caught on, is still in its infancy. There will be a tremendous demand for this material in years to come. The use of oil on roads is becoming more and more popular in Western Canada. Asphalt for paving purposes is a steady requirement, lubricants are in constant demand, and, finally, the principal output of the plant—asphalt rubber roofing material—being the cheapest and most satisfactory and durable style of roofing, will find a sympathetic and ever-increasing market with the growth of building enterprise in the Western Provinces.

The plant at Sidney is complete in every detail, with the exception of an enlarged warehouse for the storage of felt paper and a main storage tank for crude oil sufficient to hold the contents of a large tank steamer. The installation of the latter will enable the company to receive crude oil at a cost much below what is paid now, as oil will then be pumped direct from the vessel into the company's tank, thus using a complete cargo at one time.

According to those behind the project, the company will probably offer a limited number of shares in Victoria in the near future, and it hopes to interest considerable local capital. Money thus raised will be applied immediately to the construction of the great storage tank and the paper-making plant will be set in operation at once. The directors feel that Victorian capitalists, who are on the ground and who have every opportunity to examine the plant for themselves, will take advantage of the opportunity to get behind this local enterprise. The directorate of the company consists of some of the best known local manufacturers and business men.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Messrs. Edwards & Fuller

AUCTIONEERS

Have been instructed to sell, by **Public Auction**, on

WEDNESDAY NEXT

At 2 o'Clock

A quantity of Bedsteads and Mattresses, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Etc., together with a quantity of useful Household Furniture.

A full list will appear in Tuesday's Colonist.

EDWARDS & FULLER
Auctioneers

Phone 2149 1119 Fort Street

G. FERRIS, General Dealer

Antique and all good class furniture bought and sold.

WANTED—300 to 500 Fowl (Pullets).

WANTED—To exchange, fine, new 25-ft. Launch for Auto.

WANTED—To rent or lease, Chicken Ranch, close in.

836 Yates St., Phone 1879.

Banking or Brokerage Business Location

One-half of the ground floor of this magnificent office building (an exact replica of our own spacious and comfortable quarters) is available for renting on a minimum lease of three years. Large main entrance, strong room, electric light fittings, mahogany counter, etc.; admirably suited to the needs of an up-to-date

BANKING OR BROKERAGE BUSINESS

There are also a few offices vacant on the upper stories at reasonable rentals.

The large, well-lighted basement, which is laid out and plumbed suitably for a

MODERN BARBER'S BUSINESS

is also available on exceptional terms. Further particulars on application.

The B. C. Permanent Loan Co.

Douglas Street Phone No. 104

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1865.

Paid-up Capital $5,000,000.00
Rest 3,400,000.00

315 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA
SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Enderby	New Hazelton	Telkwa
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Hazelton	New Westminster	Vernon
Lillooet	Prince Rupert	Victoria
Nanaimo	Smithers	

LONDON, ENGLAND, BRANCHES
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton

Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS

Instructed by J. B. Knowles, Esq., we will sell at his Farm,

Corner of West Saanich Road and Thomas' Cross Road
(Flumerfelt Farm)
On

Tuesday, April 21

2 p. m.

Farm Stock, Wagons, Implements, Etc.

Including 15 Milking Cows (2 Jerseys, 2 Holsteins, 11 Durhams and Shorthorns), 1 Jersey and Calf, 1 Shorthorn and Calf, 1 Holstein expected to calve on or before the sale, 1 Purebred Durham two-year-old Bull, 2 Durham Heifers expected to calve shortly, 1 two-year-old Jersey Heifer, 7 one-year-old Heifers, 3 Calves (rearing); 2 Heavy Mares, one in foal (these are both good workers); 1 Heavy Wagon, 1 Light Wagon, 1 Spring Cart, nearly new Hay Mower, Knife Sharpener, 2 Plows, 4 Ten-Gallon Cans, 3 Five-Gallon Cans, Horsepower for separating and chaffing, Sleigh, Small Boat, Apple Boxes, Old Country Cultivators and other Farm Implements, Etc.

Take the B. C. Interurban to Tripp Station (leaves Victoria 10:30), or the V. & S. to Thomas' Crossing (leaves Victoria 11 a. m.

MAYNARD & SONS
Auctioneers 726 Yates Street

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Messrs. Edwards & Fuller

AUCTIONEERS

Have been instructed to sell, by **Public Auction**, at their Salerooms, 1119 Fort Street, a large quantity of

Genuine Antique Furniture

BEAUTIFUL OLD CHINA, BOHEMIAN GLASS AND SILVERWARE

Further particulars, together with catalogues, will appear shortly.

EDWARDS & FULLER
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City Market Auction Every Tuesday

AT 2 O'CLOCK

Present Entries—5 Horses, 2 Cows, Harness, Buggies, a fine lot of Chickens, including Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks; Rabbits, Pigeons, Etc.

Also, in salesroom, immediately after Market Auction Sale, we will offer a fine collection of Plants in full bloom, including Geraniums, Cinerarias, Cactus, Pellagiums and other varieties, and 30 Wagner Apple Trees from Grand Forks Nursery.

Francis & Hemingway

Phone 2464 Auctioneers

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed, will sell, by public auction, at 725 and 729 Courtney Street (opposite the Alexandra Club), on

TUESDAY, 21st,

At 2 o'Clock sharp, the

Contents of 14 Rooms

Including—14 Oak Double Bedsteads, Spring and Top Mattresses, Bureaus and Washstands, Rocking Chairs, 10 Kitchen Chairs, 11 Gas Plates, Gas Range, 16 pair Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Comforters, Bed Spreads, Pillows, Carpets, Curtains, Blinds, Cooking Utensils, Crockery, Cutlery, Buckets, Wash Tubs, Irons, Toilet Sets, Slop Pails, Axes, Garden Tools and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

McBride, B. C.

Government of British Columbia

Auction Sale

There will be offered at public auction at McBride, B. C., on April 29th, the Government holdings, comprising 143 lots in this thriving townsite. For full particulars, descriptive literature and maps apply

Armstrong & Ellis

Selling Agents for the Government of British Columbia.

Head Office:
803-4-5 BIRKS BUILDING
Vancouver, B. C.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdett Avenue. The first Sunday after Easter (Low Sunday): Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Choral Eucharist with Procession and Sermon at 9:15 a.m.; Matins with Sermon at 11 a.m.; Service for Children at 2:30 p.m.; Evensong with Sermon at 7 p.m. week-days: Holy Communion on Thursdays and Holy Days at 8 a.m.; Matins daily at 10 a.m.; Evensong daily at 5:15 p.m. Rose Bay District: Service at 4 p.m. at residence, Rose Bay Nurseries, Fairfield Road.

St. Barnabas'

There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m.; Matins at 10:30 a.m.; Choral Eucharist and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Choral Evensong and Sermon at 7 p.m. The Rector, Rev. E. C. Miller, will be the preacher for the day.

St. John's

Corner of Mason and Quadra Streets, off Pandora Avenue. Order of services for first sunday after Easter: Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Rev. Percival Jenns, will preach in the morning and the Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick in the evening.

St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; 2nd Ante-Communion Service and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon at 7 p.m.

St. Saviour's

Victoria West. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m.; Evening Prayer at 7. Subject of morning sermon, "The Lord's Day"; evening "The Life After Death."

St. Paul's

Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. Rector, Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. First Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.; Evensong and Sermon at 7 p. m.

St. Mary's

Burns Street, Oak Bay. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., Rector. Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon at 7 p.m.

Oaklands

Church of England Mission. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. Holy Communion first Sunday in month.

St. Michael and All Angels

Royal Oak. Vicar Rev. H. B. Hadlow. First Sunday after Easter. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer on Wednesday at 7:30, followed by choir practice at 8 o'clock.

St. Columba

Strawberry Vale. Vicar, Rev. H. B. Hadlow. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7 p.m.; Sunday School at 3 p.m.; Bible Class at 3:15 p.m. Choir practice Friday, 7:30 p.m.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner of Humboldt and Blanshard Streets. Services for the first Sunday after Easter: 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. "Tell It Out Among the Brethren"; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon, "The Third Time That Jesus Showed Himself to His Disciples." Preacher Rev. T. W. Gladstone. The services will be conducted in the schoolroom adjoining the church during the painting of the church.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's

Corner Douglas and Broughton Streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D. Service will be held at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Men's Bible Class, 12:15 p.m. Sabbath School 2:30 p.m.

St. Columba

Hulton Street, Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Maconnell, Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Prayer Service Thursday at 8 p.m. Young People's Society Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Knox

Stanley Avenue. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., Minister. Bible Class at 10 a.m.; Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sabbath School at 2:30 p.m. Young People's Society on Monday at 8 p. m. Prayer Service on Thursday at 8 p.m. Choir practice on Friday at 8 p.m.

METHODIST

James Bay

Rev. John Robson, B.A., Pastor. Sabbath Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Morning subject, "What's in a Touch?" Evening: "Why Is Not Christianity More Popular?" Epworth League Monday night. Prayer meeting on Thursday and Junior League on Friday.

Fairfield

Temporary premises corner of Fairfield Road and Moss Street. The Pastor, Rev. D. W. Ganton, M.A., will speak at both services. The 11 a.m. subject will be "The Meaning of Manhood," and the 7:30 p.m., "Selected Lives." Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m. Epworth League Monday at 8 p.m.

Hampshire Road

Pastor, Rev. H. R. Baker. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m. Class meeting Tuesday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Thursday at 8 p.m. Choir practice Friday at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST

First

Dominion Theatre Building, Yates Street. Rev. John B. Warwicker, B.A., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School with Adult Classes at 2:30 p.m. Ladies' Aid "At Home" in the old church building Monday, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Young People's meeting Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer Service Thursday at 8 p.m.

Emmanuel

Corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Avenue, Fernwood car terminus. Rev. William Stevenson, 11 a.m., "An Old Easter Story and Its Lessons"; in Evening "Belshazzar's Feast."

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner Mason and Quadra Streets. Pastor Rev. H. A. Carson, B.A. Sunday Services at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p.m. The Pastor will preach at both services; morning subject, "The Supreme Business of the Church"; evening subject "Why I Belong to the Church." Sunday School with orchestra. Bible Classes for Men, Women and Youths, 2:30 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Christian Endeavor Society will attend the C. E. Rally to be held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Meeting of the Men's Own Club, Wednesday, 7:15 p. m., Troop 8 Boy Scouts. Thursday, 8 p. m., Prayer Meeting of the Church for prayer and praise. Friday: 7:15 p. m., Troop 7 Boy Scouts; 8 p. m., Choir practice; 8 p. m. Youth's Bible Class, Basketball.

LUTHERAN

St. Paul's

Corner Princess Avenue and Chambers Street, Fernwood car line. Rev. Otto Geo. Gerbich, Pastor. Services as follows: German at 11 a.m., English at 7:30 p.m. Sunday Schools: German at 9:45 p.m., English at 10 a.m. Luther League business and social meeting, Wednesday, April 22, 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

First Church of Christ, Scientist, 925 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sundays at 11 a.m. Subject for Sunday, April 19, "Doctrine of Atonement." Testimonial meeting every Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Unitarian, Fernwood Road and Pleyard Street. Meeting of the Truth Seekers at 10 a. m. Services at 11 a.m. Preaching by Rev. Frank Pratt. Subject, "Simple Pleasures." Sunday School at 12:15 p. m.

Society of Friends. Meeting House, Fern Street, off Fort Street. Worship on Sunday at 11 a.m.; Sunday School at 10 a.m.; Mission meeting at 7 p.m.

Progressive Thought Temple. Corner Blanshard Street and Pandora Avenue. Rev. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a.m. Subject "Seeing God"; 8 p.m. subject, "The New Thought in Business Life."

The Victoria Progressive Spiritualism Society will meet at 7:30 p.m. at 617 Cormorant Street, opposite No. 1 Fire Hall. Mrs. F. V. Jackson, speaker. Spirit messages at close of lecture.

To Grow Hair on a Bald Head

BY A SPECIALIST

Thousands of people suffer from baldness and failing hair who, having tried nearly every advertised hair tonic and hair grower without results, have resigned themselves to baldness and its attendant discomfort. Yet their case is not hopeless; the following simple home prescription has made hair grow after years of baldness, and is also unequalled for restoring gray hair to its original color, stopping it from falling out, and destroying the dandruff germ. It will not make the hair greasy, and can be put up by any druggist: Bay Rum, 6 ounces; Lavoris de Compose, 2 ounces; Menthol Crystals, one-half drachm. If you wish it perfumed, add 1 drachm of your favorite perfume. This preparation is highly recommended by physicians and specialists, and is absolutely harmless, as it contains none of the poisonous wood alcohol so frequently found in hair tonics.

The Psychic Research Society hold their Sunday evening service at A.O.F. Hall, 1013 Broad Street, at 7 p.m. Mrs. M. Perkins, speaker. Messages at the close. The children's and adult classes of the Progressive Lyceum meet at 2:30 p.m.

DOUBLES CHAMPIONS WIN IN COURT TENNIS

New York Professional Beats Former World's Champion in Match in London

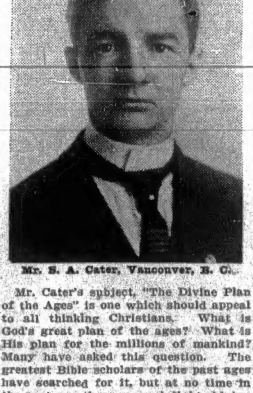
BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Hubn, of Philadelphia, successfully defended their title of National Court Tennis doubles champions today by defeating George R. Fearing, jr., and C. T. Russell, of this city, in the final match of the championship contest at the Tennis and Racquet Club. They won in straight sets, 6-5; 6-5; 6-4.

LONDON, Eng., April 18.—Walter Kinsella, the New York professional, today beat Peter W. Latham, former world's professional champion, by three sets to love in a court tennis match at the Princes' Club. The score was 6-0; 6-4; 6-4.

"THE DIVINE PLAN OF THE AGES"

Noted Bible Scholar to Lecture Here Today

A lecture of special interest will be delivered today in the Empress Theatre by Mr. Samuel Cater, of Vancouver. This is the first of a series of free lectures arranged for by the International Bible Students Association, and are follow-up lectures to the "Great Photo Drama of Creation," which gave its closing exhibition last Sunday night in the Royal Victoria Theatre.



Mr. S. A. Cater, Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Cater's subject, "The Divine Plan of the Ages" is one which should appeal to all thinking Christians. What is God's great plan of the ages? What is His plan for the millions of mankind? Many have asked this question. The greatest Bible scholars of the past ages have searched for it, but at no time in the past was there so much light shining on God's holy word as today. Verily, "the light shineth more and more until the perfect day." Mr. Cater handles his subject entirely from the Scripture. His every assertion is backed by "thus saith the Lord."

These Bible lectures are absolutely non-sectarian; all hungering and thirsting for the truth and more light on God's word are cordially invited.

There is only one thing that brings lasting happiness, and that is the peace of God dwelling in our hearts and a knowledge of His love, as revealed in Jesus Christ our Lord.

The doors open at 2:30. Seats are free, and no collection is taken. Those desiring literature to help them in their Bible study will be supplied free on application.

Beat the Golden Spike

In August next Chairman Smithers, of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, will drive the golden spike signifying the completion of that great transcontinental railway. This event is one of the utmost significance. It will mark, substantially, the end of the "early day" era in the great North Interior of this Province. That means that between now and August next is the ripe time for those who mean to take advantage of the opportunity to secure good, valuable lots at small prices and on easy terms. The next few months will whisk this chance away—probably forever. Men on salary, men who work for wages should buy now.

Buy a Lot or Two Near Fort George—Read Why

The world's foremost business thinkers are agreed that the great North Interior of British Columbia, now that the G. T. P. is finished, will develop with wonderful strides. Many who have large sums invested there will make fortunes. Many who have only small savings to invest will double or treble their investments. Now, then, it is also agreed that of all the centres in the new country, Fort George will benefit most by the new developments. Fort George will be a great city—and before long. Nature has foredoomed that.

We control the best property adjacent to Fort George. Fort George can't cross the Nechaco River because of the high banks. It can't grow very far to the east owing to the canon of the Fraser River, and to the south high bench land lends itself to direction of natural, logical growth is to the south. Our property lies just to the south of Fort George, south of the site of the G. T. P. depot and right on the river. Our property is in a direct line with Block 1431, for which the Pacific Great Eastern Railway has made application for terminal purposes.

Our property has an elevation of 10 feet above the river, with a gentle slope. There are no gulches nor ravines of any description. It is all the finest of building land. It will speedily be wanted for building purposes. We have divided it into generous lots, 50x100, of which we are putting only 500 on the market, the remainder being reserved. We are selling these now for purposes of introduction only at special prices and on easy terms.

50x100 Lots at $40 to $100 Each

TERMS: $4 to $10 down and the balance $3 to $7 a month. No interest.

Act Quickly if You Want Your Pick of This Property

Orders Are Coming in Rapidly

WESTERN DOMINION LAND & INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

624 Fort Street Phone 2470

Or

L. B. KENT & CO.

115 Hibben-Bone Building

Phone 2274

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 22nd May next, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for two years, over Victoria Rural Mail Route No. 2 (Otter Point and Victoria) at frequency described in notice, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Otter Point, Sooke, Milne's Landing, Luxton and Victoria, and at the office of the undersigned.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, 10th April, 1914.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 22nd May, 1914, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for two years, three times per week each way, between Cowichan Lake and Duncan's Station, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Cowichan Lake and Duncan's Station, and at the office of the undersigned.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Victoria, B.C., 3rd April, 1914.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a Warrant of Execution issued out of the County Court holden at Victoria, to me directed against the goods and chattels of Cute On, also a Landlord's Distress Warrant, I have seized, taken possession of and distrained the goods and chattels in and upon the premises, No. 821 Pandora Street, consisting of two sewing machines, cash register, show cases, counters, tables, chairs, a quantity of ladies' dress goods, and ladies' tailoring material, candles, etc., and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday, the 22nd day of April, at 2:30 p. m.

Term of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff,
Victoria, B. C. April 18, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the 23rd day of April, 1914, at the City Pound, 467 Garbally Road, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by Public Auction the following animal namely:—One Grey Horse, brand on left shoulder W, unless the said animal be redeemed and the pound charges paid at, or before, the time of sale.

FRANK CLOUGH,
Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C. April 18, 1914.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Re the Winding Up of the Victoria Building Society.

All persons having claims against the above Society are hereby requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified and in writing, to the undersigned, on or before the 17th day of May, 1914, after which date the directors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said society, having regard only to the claims of which he, the undersigned, shall then have had notice.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1914.

A. ST. GEORGE FLINT,
Secretary of the said Society,
533 Broughton Street, Victoria, B.C.

"LIQUOR LICENSE ACT."

(Section 34)

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 15th day of May next, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a license for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as the Grand View Hotel, situate at Pella Cola, B. C., upon the lands described as Part of Lot C., 124, Coast District (2 Range), Sicena District.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1914.

F. G. HAGAN,
Applicant.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Rotatable Fireplace

We have secured the Canadian and United States patent rights for this unique and economical method of heating two rooms. Notice of date on which sale will open will be given later. Contractors invited to investigate.

HERBERT J. PENDRAY,
410 Simcoe Street.

CITY OF VICTORIA

Local Improvement Assessment Notice

Pursuant to Section 39 of the Local Improvement Act, public notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision will be held on the 8th day of May, 1914, at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., at 10 o'clock a.m., for the hearing of complaints against the several special assessments in respect of certain works of local improvement executed on the following streets, respectively, namely:

1. Assessment in respect of Hillside Ave. for the cost of grading, draining and paving with a light standard asphalt pavement from Douglas Street to Quadra Street, and constructing curbs and gutters on both sides of said avenue, and permanent sidewalks on the North side, between Third Street (now Work Street) and Quadra Street, and lateral connections to sewer surface drains and water mains.

2. Assessment in respect of Arnold Ave., for the cost of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement from Richardson Street to Fairfield Road, and constructing permanent sidewalks with curbs and gutters on both sides of said avenue, also lateral connections to sewer surface drains and water mains.

3. Assessment in respect of Government Street for the cost of grading, draining and paving with a cement concrete pavement from Discovery Street to Bay Street, and of constructing a permanent sidewalk of concrete on the West side of said street between Pembroke Street and Orchard Street, and of constructing curbs and gutters on both sides of said street, between Discovery Street and Bay Street, and of constructing sewer and surface drains and water mains, and constructing conduits with all lateral connections for the purpose of placing all telephone and other wires underground.

4. Assessment in respect of Government Street, for the cost of grading, draining and paving with a cement concrete pavement, from Bay Street to Hillside Avenue, and of constructing curbs and gutters on both sides of said street, and of constructing sewers, surface drains and water mains, also cost of constructing conduits with all necessary lateral connections for the purpose of placing all telephone and other wires underground.

5. Assessment in respect of Chapman Street, for the cost of extending said street from Linden Avenue Easterly to Howe Street, making the extension of said street a uniform width of 66 feet.

6. Assessment in respect of Brooke Street, for the cost of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said street from the dividing line between Fairfield Estate and Sections 19 and 58 Easterly to St. Charles Street, and constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides of said street, also curbs and gutters, and constructing lateral connections to sewer surface drains and water mains.

7. Assessment in respect of Irving Road for the cost of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said road from Crescent Road to Fairfield Road, and constructing curbs and gutters on both sides of said road and lateral connections to sewers, surface drains and water mains.

8. Assessment in respect of Chandler Avenue, for the cost of grading, draining and paving with an asphaltic pavement said avenue from St. Charles Street to Pool Bay Road, and constructing permanent sidewalks of concrete on both sides of said avenue with curbs, gutters and boulevards and, lateral connections to sewer surface drain and water mains.

9. Assessment in respect of Pendergast Street for the cost of continuing said street from Vancouver Street to Heywood Avenue, and expropriating the whole of subdivisions 7 and 33, Lot 1014, Block 56, for this purpose.

11. Assessment in respect of Burdett Avenue, for the cost of expropriating the necessary property for the purpose of extending said avenue from its eastern terminus to Linden Avenue a uniform width of 60 feet.

The Special Assessment Roll in respect of each of the above mentioned local improvement works will be kept open for inspection at the office of the City Clerk, at the City Hall, Victoria, B. C., for at least ten days next before Friday, the 8th day of May, instant, the day appointed for the next sitting of the said Court of Revision.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C.,
15th April, 1914.

TENDERS FOR RESURFACING VANCOUVER STREET WITH ASPHALT

Tenders will be received, addressed to the City Engineer, City Hall, Victoria, B. C., up to noon on Tuesday, April 21, 1914. Plans and specifications may be seen, and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall. Envelopes containing tenders must be plainly marked on the outside "Tenders for resurfacing Vancouver Street," and accompanied by a marked cheque, payable to the order of the City Treasurer for 5 per cent of the amount of the tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. H. RUST,
City Engineer.

April 14, 1914.

FIRE PREVENTION

Attention is hereby called to the following provision of the Fire Prevention Law namely:

"Section 25. Every owner or occupier of a building shall at all times keep the roof of such building free and clear from moss or vegetable growth, and particularly shall in the month of May in each year clear the roof from such growth."

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office Victoria, B. C., April 17, 1914.

TENDERS FOR STEEL PIPE

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p. m., Monday, May 4, 1914, for the supply of 10,000 feet of 4-inch Steel Pipe for Water Works purposes, the City Corporation reserving the right to increase the quantity given if necessary. Tenderers are invited to submit their own specifications. Tenders must be marked outside, "Tenders for Steel Pipe," and must be addressed to the City Purchasing Agent. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. OALT,
City Purchasing Agent.

Victoria, B. C., April 1, 1914.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DESKS

Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tenders for School Desks," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock noon of Friday, 17th of March, 1914, for supplying the following desks:

Single Desks

Size No. 5 1,350
Size No. 3 1,250
Size No. 2 1,000

Single Rases

Size No. 1 100

The desks are to be quoted at a price per desk.

The name of the desk and maker to be mentioned in tenders.

Delivery at Victoria or Vancouver on or before 31st day of July next.

The successful tender will, free of any additional charges, store the desks and pack or crate ready for shipment to places to be hereafter designated from time to time to the order of the Department.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of Canada, payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, or by cash, in the amount of five hundred dollars ($500), which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the contract.

Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned upon signing of contract.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 3rd March, 1914.

Re Assignment Under the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act

LANDS FOR SALE BY TENDER

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following parcels of land:

LOT 1. All that high-class residential property, comprising 15½ acres, more or less, of Section One (1), Range Eight (8), Somenos District, Vancouver Island, of which part is cleared and part wooded, with frontage on Quamichan Lake, and distant about 2 miles from Duncan, V. I. (E. & N. Railway). There is erected on the property a substantial two-story modern dwelling and other buildings. The house is built on a stone foundation and contains full basement, entrance hall, drawing-room, dining-room, study, 5 bedrooms, sewing-room, kitchen, bathroom, lavatories, pantries, fireproof vault and all modern conveniences, including complete installation of electric light, pumping plant and heating furnace. Outbuildings consist of garage, power-house and tankhouse with tank of 5,000-gallon capacity.

The property is subject to a charge of $12,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

LOT 2.—All that parcel of land, containing 16.59 acres, more or less, of part of Section Two (2), Range Eight (8), Somenos District, Vancouver Island, situated in the best residential district of the Cowichan Valley, with frontage on Quamichan Lake, about 2 miles from Duncan, V. I.

This property is held under an agreement for sale, upon which the sum of $4,306.72 is due.

LOT 3. 629 acres, being Section Twenty (20), and the north part of Section Seventeen (17), Township Two (2), Rupert District, Vancouver Island, held under Crown grant, carrying coal rights. Cruiser reports float coal and outcrop in creek, and that coal has been worked in a small way in the neighborhood.

This property is held under agreement for sale, upon which the sum of $9,422.40 is due.

Tenders, along with certified cheques for 5 per cent of the prices offered for the respective lots, must be deposited with the subscriber not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 15th day of April, 1914.

Cheques deposited by unsuccessful tenderers will be returned forthwith.

The assignee does not bind himself to accept any tender made.

J. H. WHITTOMB,
Assignee.

Duncan, B. C., March 18, 1914.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of the Late Mrs. Annie F. Stringer.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and others having any claims against the estate of the late Mrs. Annie F. Stringer, who died on the 13th October, 1913, at the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, B. C., are hereby required to send their particulars thereof, in writing, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the third day of May, 1914, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of April, A. D., 1914.

CREASE & CREASE,
410 Central Building, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sewer and Waterfrontage Assessment Roll for 1914 has been filed in the Treasurer's Office. Any person dissatisfied with said assessment may petition the Council not later than May 1st.

F. W. CLAYTON,
Treasurer.

Municipal Hall, Oak Bay, B. C., April 1, 1914.

A Real Lozier —This Light Lozier Four

THIS NEW LOZIER FOUR is made just like all Loziers always have been made—conscientiously and intelligently, and with no concessions to popular clamor or the direction others are going at the moment.

THIS IS A FOUR BECAUSE our engineering knowledge said it must be a four—should be a four—if we were to make a car to fill the demands of thousands who asked for a Lozier, a seven-passenger car, and yet set the limit they wanted to pay "around $2,000."

AND THIS LOZIER FOUR IS LIGHT—just as light as sound engineering practice will permit. But in making it light our engineers stopped before they reached the danger line—even the doubtful line.

OF COURSE IF YOU WANT A SIX—feel you can afford the difference in upkeep cost—by all means you should buy one.

BUT DON'T BUY A CHEAP SIX—buy a real Six, or buy a real Four.

AND WHEN YOU'VE INSPECTED this new Lozier four critically, ridden in it—and we defy you to tell after twelve miles per hour whether you are riding in a six or a four—when you've asked all the Lozier owners you know about Lozier cars generally, you'll decide you don't want a cheap six, but a first-class four—A Lozier Four that will stay good.

Light Four—
$3,000

Light Six—
$4,500

Vancouver Island Agents

Motor Agents, Ltd.

Phone 4633 1111 Mears Street, Victoria

Lozier Motor Company, Detroit

Written by E. LeRoy Pelletier.
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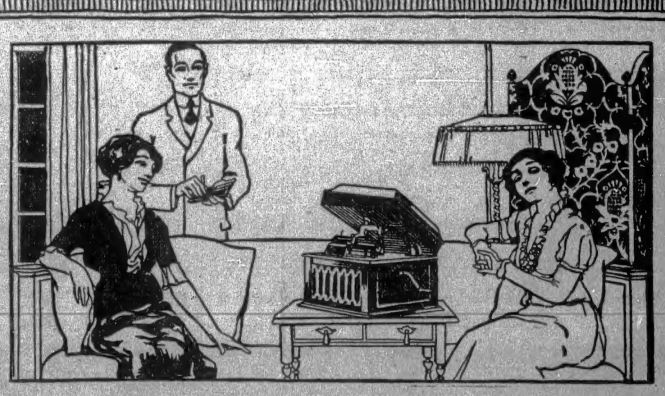


To begin with, it is perfect. To the end it remains perfect—the Edison—

Blue Amberol Record

No musical-mechanical triumph has approached this remarkable invention of Edison. The new composition of which it is made catches and holds the natural beauty of tone of the world's greatest singers, orchestras and bands, and holds it after you have played it over 3,000 times.

The Blue Amberol is a perpetual, practically unbreakable record that reproduces in an amazing way the art of the performers.

Don't miss the opportunity to hear it played. Any Edison dealer will be glad to demonstrate the Blue Amberol for you.

TRADE MARK
Thomas A Edison

Edison Dealers in Victoria:

FLETCHER BROS., 1231 Government Street
MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE, 1104 Government Street

Some of the Secrets of Easy and Comfortable Housekeeping

Better Values in Table Linens From Ireland and Scotland

We are most enthusiastic about them, because the rare quality of these Irish and Scotch grass and sun-bleached Linens never fails to satisfy. It is a pleasure to sell them, because the superior values quickly appeal to the customer.

Single, double and treble weaves, exclusive designs, perfect whiteness and the superior satin finish are features that make our cloths and damasks hard to beat.

Tablecloths come in 12 different sizes. Prices from $20.00 down to **$2.00**

Table Napkins are to be had to match the cloths. Several sizes. Prices, per dozen, from $15.00 down to **$2.25**

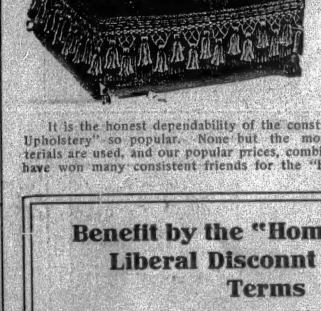
Hemstitched Table Linen Sets

Lots of pretty patterns here to select from, and each set is packed in a suitable box for shipping. All are our usual high grade, and each set consists of 1 cloth and 1 dozen napkins. Prices from $14.00 each down to **$6.00**

Special for Thursday Next

Highly-Polished Steel Knives and Forks, table size, are marked down to 30c a pair, or, per dozen pairs **$3.00**

Watch for the Window Display



Luxurious and Lasting Upholstery at a Moderate Price

Upholstered furniture is a very strong line at this store, in fact we take a special pride in the products of our Upholstering Department, and are ready to back the furniture with our strongest guarantee.

Connoisseurs in home-making — people whose taste demands the finest, most comfortable and durable Easy Chairs, Lounges and Chesterfield Sofas — think only of "Weiler's" when a new piece is to be ordered.

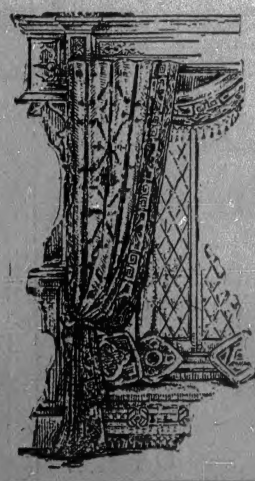
If we have not just the style you most desire ready made up, we will have the special piece made up for you on short notice.

It is the honest dependability of the construction that makes "Weiler's Upholstery" so popular. None but the most sanitary and reliable materials are used, and our popular prices, combined as they are with quality, have won many consistent friends for the "Home-Maker" Store.

Benefit by the "Home-Maker's" Liberal Disconnt or Easy Terms

We make it as easy as possible for you to have a comfortable home

See Our Window Display of "Ariston" Lace Curtains and Washable Cretonnes



"Ariston" Lace Curtains are exceptionally beautiful, dainty and durable. It is impossible to describe the many delicate patterns included in this line and do justice to the subject. Notice the samples being shown in our windows—they speak volumes in favor of these pretty curtains. Prices up to $10.00 from only... **$3.00**

Washable Cretonnes. In the small window space at our disposal, we cannot make a representative display, but we shall be pleased to have you visit the second floor to see more of them. We can suggest many delicate color harmonies in these inexpensive materials, that will produce very beautiful effects. Widths from 31 to 50 inches. Prices up to $2.00 a yard from **25c**

Prompt Attention and Full Value in Window Shade Service

HARTSHORN'S SELF ACTING SHADE ROLLER

Naturally, you want the best Shade your money will buy, and you certainly expect that it will be fixed in a workmanlike manner, run straight and give no trouble. These are features that are inseparable from the "Weiler Service." We strive to give our customers prompt attention and to give such satisfaction that, whenever the Shade problem arises, "Weiler's" will be the only store that will be suggested to the mind.

Only the best of the famous "Hartshorn" spring rollers are used, and our stock of materials is sufficiently wide to meet all demands. An estimate, given free, will convince you that our prices and service are second to none.

Their "Built-In" Superiority Will Assert Itself

First in Economy, Durability, Convenience and Appearance

Also first from a "sanitary" viewpoint, because of the

Removable White Enameled Cast-Iron Linings

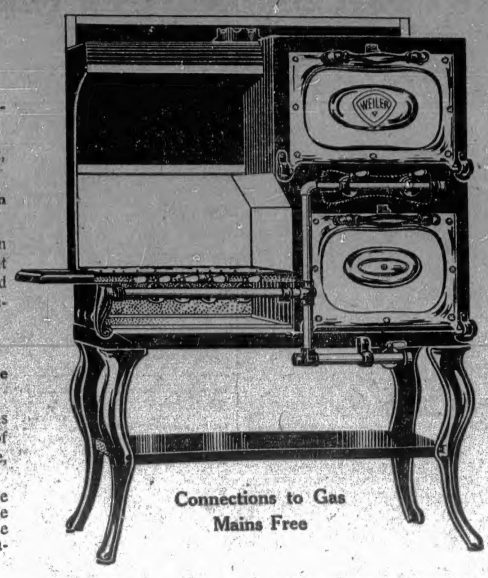
For the ovens that are as easy to clean as dishes, also because of the fact that other parts are in white enamel, and all parts are easily removed for cleaning.

Actual tests have proven that they

Save From 10 to 40 Per Cent of the Gas Burned by Other Ranges

And as the cause of explosions has been removed by the installation of our patented oven lighting device, they are absolutely safe.

Much more information could be given if space would permit, but we shall be glad to demonstrate these facts for you and point out other features that will interest you.



Connections to Gas Mains Free

Weiler's Steel Ranges Are the Cheapest You Can Buy

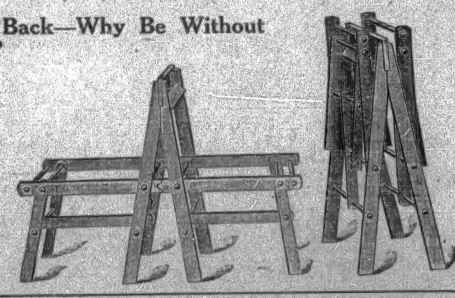
Because they cost no more than any other high-grade Range, have many improvements not found in other Ranges, and, being specially built for burning local fuel, **cost less to operate.**

In fact, the saving on fuel will, in less than three years, equal the first cost of the range.

Features of special interest are: The sanitary, white enameled linings, that are as easy to clean as dishes; a well ventilated oven on which you can absolutely depend; a perfectly level oven bottom that cannot warp; hot blast fire back insures perfect combustion and saves fuel; body of range made of one solid piece of washable blued steel; a patented "stay-level" top and anti-trap duplex grate; quick heating, everlasting ribbed lids, and an abundance of high-grade nickel finish that is both artistic and readily cleaned.

Over 20 sizes and styles of coal and wood-burning Ranges are here to select from, and, as the Range is the most important furnishing in your home, you serve yourself best by investigating the merits of "Weiler Ranges" before investing in any other line.

Tub Stands That Save Your Back—Why Be Without One?



Made of well seasoned and straight-grained hardwood, put together along lines that make for durability and fold up into a very small space. Makes your washing much easier and the price is only $2.50

Fibre Tubs come in seven different sizes at, each, $2.00, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 85c, and 65c

Wood Tubs are to be had in four sizes at, each, $1.50, $1.25 and 85c

Galvanized Tubs, a heavy quality, come in three sizes at, each, $1.50, $1.25 and..... $1.00

Glossine is a very fine reviver for polished furniture. Per bottle, 50c and 25c

The Victoria Potato Peeler—Necessary to Every Large Family

The time occupied peeling each potato separately, the soiled hands, the annoyance of a dirty job, and the actual waste of potatoes are some of the waste in time, effort and food that the "Victoria" Potato Peeler will save you.

With it you can peel—in one minute—enough potatoes, at one time, to serve an ordinary family.

No knives, no danger; just rinse it out when dirty and you'll never experience any trouble.

We positively guarantee the machine for one year. Surely that should be worth the price. Only **$8.00.**

Various other models suitable for hotels, clubs and boarding-houses now in stock.

English Brushes That Do the Work Well

Brass Pot Scrubs, with reinforced handles. A very serviceable scrub at 20c

Cane Pot Scrubs, split bamboo, at..... 5c

Deck or Floor Scrubbing Brushes, complete with handles, at, each, $1.25 and 75c

Window Brushes, complete with handle, at, each, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 and 75c

Tumbler Brushes at, each, 50c and..... 40c

Laundry Brushes will make good scrubbing brushes when a small size is desirable. Price only..... 25c

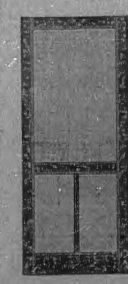
Scrubbing Brushes, in the regular pattern, at, each, 30c, 25c and 20c

Stove Brushes, some with flat surface on the bristles, and others rounded. Prices 50c, 40c, 35c and..25c

Whitewash Brushes at, each, 35c, 25c and..... 20c

See our window display of the noted "Brown Daisy" Absorbent Dusters, Mops and Brushes—a convenience that should be in every home.

Protect Your Home Before the Summer Pest Gets Active



The prices quoted for Screen Doors include a pair of spring hinges, handle and hook. You get a discount of 10 per cent for cash, and have the advantage of choosing from many styles.

Size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., at, each $1.35

Size 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., at, each $1.40

Size 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., at, each $1.40

Size 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in., at, each $2.75

Size 3 ft. x 7 ft., at, each $3.00

An Improved Window Screen

Made to fasten on the outside of the window sash, and should not be used underneath. Allows the window to be raised any distance up to the height of the screen, and lowered, without removing the screen.

Size 24 x 28 in., opens to 44½ inches, at..... 65c

Size 22 x 23 in., opens to 36½ inches, at..... 50c

Other styles in stock.

Victoria's Popular Home Furnishers — WEILER BROS LIMITED — You will do Better At Weiler's

Our Hardware Department Offers Values Hard to Beat

Dredge Box, japanned, at 10c

Flour Sifters, "The Standard," a reliable article, at..... 25c

Wire Vegetable Boilers, 8 in. at 20c and 7 in. at 15c

Extension Strainers at, each... 35c

Soup Strainers, 7 in. in diameter, at, each 35c

Gravy Strainers at, each, 20c.. 15c

Metallic Sieves at, each 25c

Milk Strainers at, each 30c

Loose Bottom Strainers, with three different wire mesh bottoms 40c

Tea Strainers at, each, 15c, 10c, 5c

Wire Toasters or Broilers, extra heavy, 11 x 16 in. at $1.00, 9 x 12 in. at 65c, 9 x 14 in. at 25c, 9 x 12 in. at 20c, and 6 x 8 in. at 10c

Wire Egg Beaters at 10c and... 5c

"The Dover" Egg Beater, a strong, mechanical beater, at, each, 50c and 25c

Kitchen Trowel at, each 15c

Cake Turner, with black enameled handles, at, each, 15c and.. 10c

Can Opener, "The Never-Slip," at, each 15c

Potato Mashers, made of strong wire, come at, each, 25c and 15c

Kitchen Forks, with three prongs, at, each, 10c, or with black enameled handle 15c

Retinned Kitchen Forks, 18 inches long, at 20c

Basting Spoons of forged white metal, come at, 18 in. 20c, 16 in. 20c, 15 in. 15c, and 10 in.. 10c

Skimmers, retinned, a very effective utensil, at 15c

Mincing Knives at, each, 40c, 25c and 15c

Egg Whips, 14 inches long, made of specially prepared wire, at 30c, and 12 inches long at 40c

Wire Clothes Lines, will not rust, 100 feet for 50c, and 50 feet 25c

Weiler's Weekly Specials Mean a Big Saving to You

So Watch for Them and Get the Benefit of the Lowered Prices on Desirable and Guaranteed Goods

When the Cost Is So Small, Why Not Enjoy a Good Hammock This Season?

If a Hammock was much more expensive, many people who now forego the luxury would long to possess one.

Swung under a shady tree, or under your veranda, protected from the sun by a Sun Blind, you can enjoy a luxurious rest in the fresh air.

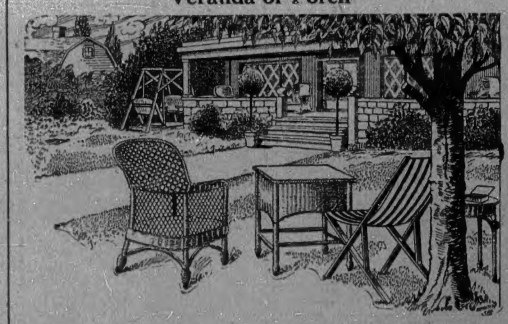
Notice the samples now being displayed on our fourth floor, and remember that the luxury a Hammock affords may be had at prices ranging up to $6.50 from only $2.75

Couch Hammocks are to be had mounted on strong metal frames at $21.50, or, without frames, at only $17.00

Table Knives and Forks Specially Priced for Thursday's Selling

Our window displays will supply you with details that prove the price to be down. Per pair **30c** Per dozen pairs **$3.00.**

"Dixie" Grass Rugs—Ideal for Service on Your Veranda or Porch



Owing to the heavy harvest of grass gathered during the Summer of 1913, "Dixie" Rugs represent an extra value; they are thicker and closer woven than usual.

"Dixie" Grass Rugs are durable, almost imperishable, and come in a choice assortment of colorings. The centres are plain, the border designs artistic, and the edges of the Rugs are well bound.

Size 30 x 60 inches at $1.50
Size 36 x 72 inches at $1.75
Size 6 x 9 feet at $5.75
Size 8 x 10 feet at $7.75
Size 9 x 12 feet at $12.50

Camp and Lawn Furniture

Folding Tables, Bath Tubs, Camp Cots that will support over half a ton, Folding Lawn Settees, Stools, Folding Chairs and Easy Chairs are here in abundance. Early shopping is advisable, the demand is already strong and delay may mean disappointment.

A Camp Cot That Will Support Over Half a Ton

Covered with a 12 oz. double filling, drab duck, well strapped, and, when opened, forms a full length, easy, elastic and comfortable bed.

Folds up into a very small, compact mass; is light in weight, and will stand no end of hard wear. Price only..... $3.75